Report on the Administration of Mysore

1909-10, 1910-11, 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1917-18

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1909-10

(Ending 30th June 1910)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

(Ending 30th June 1910.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—
Area,
Population,
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,
see paras 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

Viceregal visit.

1. In the months of November and December 1909, Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Minto, honoured the State with a visit. During their stay of a fortnight, Their Excellencies visited, besides the Capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore, the celebrated Jog water falls in the Shimoga district, the historic place of Seringapatam, the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Kolar Gold Fields. They also witnessed the khedda operations for the capture of elephants at the Kakankoté jungles. Their Excellencies met with a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome everywhere in the course of their visit.

Demise of King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

2. The sad news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was received on the 7th May 1910, and in announcing to the people of Mysore with the most profound regret the great calamity that had befallen the Empire, His Highness the Maharaja directed that all public offices, courts and schools in the State should be closed for five days from that date. All flags were ordered to be hoisted half mast high and sixty-eight minute guns were fired at the Palaces at Mysore and Bangalore.

3. Several telegrams received from all parts of the State, sent by citizens assembled in public meetings, expressing heart-felt sorrow at the demise of the late King-Emperor and conveying loyal condolences to the Royal family were duly transmitted through the Residency.

4. Friday, the 20th May 1910, which was the day fixed for the funeral of the late King-Emperor was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the State. Public offices, courts, schools and other public institutions were closed. All merchants closed their shops and all kinds of public business and entertainments were suspended for the day, the people spontaneously observing the day as one of general and deep mourning.

5. Special services were conducted and special prayers were offered throughout the State in all the Muzrai as well as private religious institutions for the salvation of the soul of the late King-Emperor. The poor were fed in many places and small money doles and alms were also distributed.

Proclamation of the new Emperor

6. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council announced in Notification No. 1106, dated the 9th May 1910, that His Most Gracious Majesty King George V had been proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and this was communicated to the people of Mysore on the 9th of May under a salute of 101 guns.

7. Under instructions from the Government of India, the proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, together with the declaration made by His Majesty subsequent to the proclamation was read at the Residency at Bangalore on the 12th May 1910 in the presence of the officers of the British and the Mysore Governments and the principal citizens of the City and the Civil and Military Station.

H. H. the Yuvaraja's marriage.

8. On the 17th June 1910, the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja Sri Kantirava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar Bahadur with the fourth daughter of Mr. Dalavai Devaraja Urs was celebrated with befitting grandeur. The event was acclaimed with sincere joy by all classes of subjects throughout the State.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

9. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund from the 24th July to the 15th September 1909. In the beginning of February 1910 His Highness proceeded to Bombay and returned to Bangalore on the 5th March 1910. On his way to Ootacamund during the summer of 1910, His Highness paid a short visit to Kaladi where His Holiness the Sri Sringeri Jagad Guru was encamped in connection with the consecration of the image of Sri Sankaracharya. His Highness stayed there for three days and proceeded to Ootacamund on the 2nd May 1910. After a stay of about four weeks on the Hills, His Highness returned to the Capital on the 29th May 1910.

Honours conferred by the King-Emperor.

10. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty the King-Emperor in June 1910, was the appointment of His Highness the Maharaja as Honorary Colonel of the 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry. The title of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was also conferred on Mr. T. Ananda Row, the Dewan.

The Dewan and Councillors.

11. There was no change in the personnel of the Dewan and Councillors.

The Mysore Civil Service.

12. The competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service in accordance with the revised Curricula of studies prescribed last year was held in November 1909 and the first two among the successful candidates were admitted to the grade of Assistant Commissioners. Eight officers were also nominated to the grade, six of them being chosen from the subordinate ranks of the service and two being selected on family and other considerations.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

13. The sixth triennial election of members to the Representative Assembly was held during the year under report and 274 members were returned for 282 seats. The twenty-sixth session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 27th October 1909 and succeeding days. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Mysore city the attendance of members was very small, only 129 being present on the first day of the Assembly. Four hundred and thirty-five subjects of general and local interest were discussed. The members availed themselves of the privilege granted to them of electing two of their number to sit on the Legislative Council. The two members who obtained the highest number of votes in the Eastern and Western Divisions respectively were nominated by Government as members of the Council.

The British Resident.

14. The Honourable Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

15. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1909-10).

Extent of arable lands.

16. The total area of the State according to the results of the survey is 18,859,047 acres as against 18,857,328 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. The difference of 1,719 acres is chiefly due to the more accurate measurements made during the re-survey operations in the Shimoga district. Excluding 1,381,988 acres of alienated land which are held wholly or partially rent free, the area of the unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,477,059 acres; of this, the area available for cultivation was 8,570,674 acres and the remaining 8,906,385 acres or a little more than half the whole area of unalienated land consisted of unculturable waste including forests.

Area under occupation.

17. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,444,176 acres representing 86·86 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 70,332 acres in the occupied area as compared with the revised figures of 1908-09, due to an increase in the number of lands taken up for cultivation at the beginning of the year.

Tenure.

18. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,068,259 during the year under report. The total area covered by these holdings was 6,960,124 acres, the average extent of each holding working out to 6·51 acres.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1909-10).

Original survey and classification.

19. The survey and settlement of the entire State having been completed, original survey and classification operations are now confined to inam villages, when the holders apply for the introduction of survey and settlement in order to get the rights of their permanent or kadim tenants properly defined. Two inam villages containing 480 fields with an extent of 1,433 acres were surveyed in detail and 9 inam villages comprising 3,146 acres were classed in respect of soil and water as a preliminary step towards settling the rates of assessment applicable thereto.

Revision survey.

20. The original settlement guaranteed for 30 years has expired in 33 taluks. Among these, revision of settlement has already taken place in 16 taluks and the rates have been sanctioned by Government. Resurvey operations were completed during the year in the Chiknayakanhalli, Tarikere and the late Banavar taluks as they stood at the original settlement, and portions of the late Honnavalli and Koppa taluks were also brought under resurvey operations. In all, 46,521 fields situated in 556 villages and measuring 601,059 acres or 939 square miles were resurveyed.

Reclassification.

21. The original soil classification has been found by experience to be very suitable to the conditions in the State, and it is therefore left undisturbed as much as possible during the revision of survey. The factor that is subject to the greatest variation is the water-supply to lands on which wet and garden crops are raised and reclassification is therefore made only in the case of wet and garden lands with respect to their water-supply. These operations were completed in the Tarikere, Tirthahalli, Nagar, Maddagiri and the late Gudibanda taluks, and in portions of the Belur, Koppa and Shimoga taluks. The total number of fields reclassed was 18,097 situated in 752 villages and measuring 55,580 acres.

Revision settlement.

22. During the year 1909-10 proposals for the introduction of revised settlement into the Tumkur taluk were sanctioned, and the revised rates of assessment in that taluk and in the Sira and Pavagada taluks of the Tumkur district, the revision settlements of which were already sanctioned in the latter part of the year 1908-09, were announced during the year under report and will be brought into force with effect from 1910-11. A brief account of the present agricultural and economic conditions of the above taluks and the effect of the revision settlement introduced into them is given below.

Sira taluk.

23. The Sira taluk originally consisted of 228 villages, of which 213 now form the bulk of the Sira taluk and the remaining 15 are included in the present Gubbi taluk. The original settlement having been fixed with reference to the composition of the taluk at that time, all the 228 villages were brought under revision settlement. Owing to the peculiar condition of the tract, the general poverty of the soil and the scantiness of the annual rainfall, the original rates were fixed very low. The material condition of the tract and the agricultural resources of the ryots considerably improved during the currency of the original settlement in spite of its slow recovery from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1876-78. Nearly every village of importance has a tank of its own for irrigation and there are as many as 2,687 irrigation wells. As there is still a large extent of unoccupied unassessed waste lands, there is much scope for progress in the tract. The rates have been revised with great moderation, with an increase of only 5 per cent over the collections of 1906-07, and have been well received by the ryots. The average old and new rates on the occupied area are as shown below:—

Description of land	Old rates	New rates
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 4 8	0 6 2
Wet	3 10 11	3 13 1
Garden	5 12 1	3 14 8
All kinds	0 13 1	0 14 5

The assessment on gardens has been reduced by more than 30 per cent and the general effect of the revision has been not to provide on the whole for a much higher land revenue than was actually realised in the year 1906-07.

Pavagada taluk.

24. The Pavagada taluk is practically encircled on all sides by the Anantapur district. Out of the 149 villages comprised in this taluk, revision settlement was introduced during the year into 140 villages, the other nine villages having already been dealt with in 1905 along with the villages of the Challakere taluk. The physical features of the Pavagada taluk are very characteristic. Being situated in the midst of a hilly tract, its surface has a peculiar undulating appearance and is naturally adapted to the formation of springs or *talapariges*. These springs originally served as a powerful help to irrigation and constituted one of the main sources of protection against the effects of an uncertain rainfall which is only a little more than 20 inches on the average in the taluk. But owing to changes in sub-soil water-supply, these *talapariges* are now showing signs of deteriorating as permanent irrigational resources to the ryots. At the original settlement, the taluk was considered to require great moderation in the rates to be imposed owing to the poverty of the soil, the isolated position of the taluk situated at a distance from the main lines of traffic and its defective internal communications. Much has been done during the currency of the original settlement to remedy these defects. The material progress of the tract however has not been very marked and in consideration of the several disadvantages it is labouring under, it has been deemed expedient, in revising the rates, to adhere as much as possible to the policy adopted in the original settlement and to avoid any material enhancement of the rates. The result is that the revision will yield on the whole a total assessment of Rs. 89,929 which gives an increase of only 2·6 per cent on the actual revenue collections of 1905-06. The average old and new rates compare as follows:—

Description of land	Old rates			New rates		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	3	1	0	4	0
Wet	3	1	6	2	14	4
Garden	4	6	9	3	1	9
All kinds	0	8	0	0	8	2

There has been a sensible reduction in the wet rates, while in the case of gardens the decrease is so marked that in spite of an increase of 1,701 acres under garden cultivation, the assessment on gardens has fallen from Rs. 37,452 to Rs. 31,656.

Tumkur taluk.

25. Owing to changes effected in the boundaries of the Tumkur taluk, it does not altogether correspond with the old taluk. The tract brought under revision settlement is what was comprised in the old taluk and consists of 289 villages forming the bulk of the present Tumkur taluk, 78 villages of the present Gubbi taluk, and 2 villages of the Koratagere sub-taluk. The *tract* lies within the basins of 3 rivers, the Vedavati, the North Pennar and the Shimsha, the last named serving to provide water-supply to a large number of tanks for irrigation. The nature of the country however prevents it from deriving full advantages from its natural irrigational resources as tanks are getting gradually silted up. Wet cultivation has not therefore made any striking progress. In revising the rates it has therefore been found necessary to reduce the maximum rates for wet and garden lands. The average old and new rates are as follows:—

Description of land	Old rates			New rates		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	10	6	0	13	10
Wet	4	15	7	4	3	1
Garden	6	13	0	5	2	1
All kinds	1	3	9	1	5	2

The revised settlement provides for an increase of about 6 per cent over the collections of 1906-07 and involves a substantial reduction of rates of assessment on wet and garden lands. The relief afforded to the holders of these lands has been much appreciated by them.

26. The result of the introduction of the revision settlement into the above three taluks has been to cause a slight increase of Rs. 17,940 in the total assessment of Rs. 3,69,617 fixed at the original settlement.

27. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Honnali and the late Anantapur taluks are also ready.

Cost of the department.

28. The total cost of the department during the year including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue department was Rs. 1,52,881 as against Rs. 1,57,973 in the previous year.

Survey maps.

29. Maps of 402 villages in resettled taluks were printed and issued during the year.

Potgi settlement.

30. The potgi or remuneration payable to the village officers in the resettled taluks of Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Jagalur and Hiriyur was revised during the year. Besides, the ordinary decennial revision of potgi in the Anekal and Mandya taluks was completed and the potgi payable to the village officers of 10 inam villages brought under survey settlement was also fixed.

III. Land Revenue (1909-10).

Alienation.

31. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 69 acres, 15 guntas and 46 square yards as shown below :—

	Acres	Guntas	Square yards
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones	34	30	44
(ii) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	20	8	7
(iii) For the improvement of tanks and the construction of gokattes	14	16	116
(iv) For the improvement of roads... ...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	15	46

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

32. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 107,792 acres as against 61,946 and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 15,367 as against 24,220 acres in the previous year. The increase in the extent of the lands taken up and the decrease in the extent of lands relinquished were the effects of favourable seasonal conditions during the year.

Area under cultivation.

33. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,092,152 acres as against 5,762,602 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. Of this, 921,896 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 877,752 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

34. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,03,27,283 as against Rs. 1,01,19,297 (revised figure) in the previous year.

Collections.

35. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,27,88,344 as against Rs. 1,16,66,912. The large amount of arrears left uncollected last year was due to the suspensions of revenue sanctioned by Government owing to the unfavourable character of the seasons. Of this total demand, Rs. 1,04,98,220 were collected during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,47,720 was written off the accounts. Of the latter, Rs. 2,31,714 represented the amount that had to be remitted owing to the unfavorable seasonal conditions in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug and the remainder consisted of irrecoverable items of land revenue. There was a balance of Rs. 20,42,404 to be collected at the close of the year.

Coercive processes.

36. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was almost the same as in the previous year being 87,787 and 87,697 respectively. But the amount realised by means of these processes exceeded the amount realised during the previous year by Rs. 1,85,778, the increase being due to some extent to an increase in the average amounts outstanding against each individual defaulter owing to some of the previous year's arrears not having been collected. Of the amount thus realised, about 66 per cent was recovered after a mere issue of notices of demand and 32 per cent after the issue of proclamations of sale. The extreme step of actual sale of the land was taken in only 2 per cent of the cases.

37. The following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year and the results thereof:—

Items	1908-09		1909-10	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	66,053	8,97,360	64,302	10,16,159
Notice of attachment	8,460	1,44,447	8,791	1,73,849
Proclamation of sale	10,674	2,72,110	12,935	3,22,469
Sales held	2,510	53,689*	1,759	40,907
Total ...	87,697	13,67,606	87,787	15,53,384

* Revised figure.

IV. Inam Settlement (1909-10).

38. Two land inams assessed at Rs. 45-6-10 were newly confirmed on which a combined quit-rent of Rs. 32 was fixed, and one Muzrai inam of the value of Rs. 2-10-0 was also confirmed during the year. Nine inams assessed at a quit-rent of Rs. 30-4-0 were resumed and the lands were fully assessed at Rs. 178-4-6. Original work.

39. Four minor inams were revised, and in consequence their combined quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 11-4-0. Revision of inams.

40. The work of the Inam department is at present chiefly concerned with the issue of title-deeds and final quit-rent registers. Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight final quit-rent registers relating to the Magadi, T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and Kolar taluks were issued during the year. One thousand five hundred final title-deeds for minor inams and whole inam villages in the Chitaldrug and Kadur districts and several supplemental final quit-rent registers and *ad-interim* extracts were also issued. Registration, title-deeds, etc.

41. The total cost of the department from the year 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,71,935 and the total revenue Rs. 2,74,520. The cost during the year was Rs. 4,500 as against Rs. 5,090 in the previous year. Cost of the department.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1909-10).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

42. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in Section 12, or passed as temporary emergent Regulations under Section 15, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council before they are promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President and the two Councillors as *Ex-officio* members together with not fewer than ten nor more than fifteen additional members. The two seats thrown open for election by the members of the Representative Assembly were filled up during the year. The number of additional members on the Council varied during the several portions of the year, having stood at 11 in the earlier part of the official year, at 13 on the 1st November 1909, and at 10 at the end of the official year.

43. Two meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

44. Besides the five bills that were pending consideration by the Council during the previous year, *viz.*, (1) The Mysore Poisons Bill, (2) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Village Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras and (5) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, the following 5 new bills were taken up for consideration during the year :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill ;
(2) The Mysore Limitation Bill ;
(3) The Mysore Insolvency Bill ;
(4) The Guardians and Wards Bill ; and
(5) The Mysore Small Cause Courts Bill.

45. Of the above, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation was passed into law during the year and the rest were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Laws passed. Regulation III of 1909.

46. Only one Regulation was passed during the year under report, *viz.*, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation. In Section 3 of the Regulation as it stood before the present amendment, the term "Full Bench" had been defined as a Bench consisting of all the Judges of the Chief Court. When it was found expedient to appoint a fourth Judge to that Court as a temporary measure, it was apprehended that if the Judges composing a Full Bench, (*viz.*, four), were equally divided in opinion on any point, there would be an *impasse*, as neither this Regulation nor the existing Code of Civil Procedure would solve the difficulty. As some of the High Courts in British India which consist of a much larger number of Judges have laid down three as the minimum number required to constitute a Full Bench, opportunity was taken to adopt a similar provision for this State also, so that if in any future contingency the total number of Judges in the Chief Court is increased, there might be a provision in the Statute Book which would prevent the occurrence of the difficulty referred to above.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Regulations.

47. Under Section 233 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, rules were framed defining the powers of the Revenue Commissioner in

regard to the setting apart of lands for special purposes under Section 39 of the said Code, including the assignment or appropriation of lands so set apart for other purposes.

48. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, rules were prescribed in supersession of all previous orders, for the guidance of officers in regard to the acquisition of lands for public purposes and companies.

49. Rules were framed under the Mysore Government Securities Regulation, IX of 1894, providing chiefly for the following :—

(*a*) Printing of interest cages and the recording of the payment of interest thereon;

(*b*) The nature of endorsement to be made in the case of Indian females;

(*c*) Renewal of Government securities, fees payable in respect of applications for renewals, and the form of receipt to be given in such cases ;

(*d*) The mode and time of renewal of Government securities; and

(*e*) The procedure to be adopted on loss of Promissory Notes of the Mysore State loans.

50. Rule 1 of the Rules published under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation was amended, providing for notices of cases of bubonic plague being given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the division, or in his absence, to the Sub-Registrar.

51. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Stamp Regulation, the stamp duty payable on receipts granted by the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments when acting on behalf of the Personal Estate Accounts of the members of the Ruling Family was remitted; and clause (2) of Rule 10 of the Rules issued under the Stamp Regulation published with Notification No. Fl. 5821 dated 8th May 1908 was amended.

52. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Excise Regulation,

(*a*) the following powers were delegated to the Excise Commissioner by the Government, *viz.*, the powers under Section 24 to determine from time to time, subject to the general or special orders of the Government, if any,

(i) the fees to be charged for licenses and permits granted under the Regulation and the periods for which they shall be issued,

(ii) the forms in which, and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, such licenses and permits shall be granted, and

(iii) the particulars which such licenses and permits shall contain;

(*b*) a new rule was substituted for rule 11 of the Foreign Liquor Rules of 1902 prohibiting the sale, etc., except under certain circumstances, of foreign spirits weaker in strength than 15° U. P. ;

(*c*) certain amendments were made in the Arrack Rules of 1902, consequent on the reduction of the strength of the arrack sold in the State from 20° U. P. to 25° U.P. ;

(*d*) the duty to be levied with effect from 1st July 1910 on all spirits manufactured at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, and sold in any part of the State was fixed at Rs. 4-12-0 for a gallon of 25° U. P. and proportionately for lower or higher strengths ;

(*e*) the sale throughout the State from and after 1st July 1910 of any medicated article containing eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine was prohibited except under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner; and

(*f*) in exercise of the powers conferred by Act XVI of 1863 and the Excise Regulation, the Methylated Spirit Rules of 1908 were amended in certain particulars.

53. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904, rules were laid down for carrying out sentences of whipping, in supersession of the previously existing rules on the subject.

54. Rule 1 of Section 1 of the Rules relating to the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields issued under the Mining Regulation was amended so as to raise the number of the official and non-official members of the Board from 6 to 7 in each case; and in exercise of the powers conferred by the same Regulation, rules were prescribed for the management of the slaughter-houses located within the area of the Kolar Gold Fields and for the special sanitation and sanitary administration of the Robertsonpet market, Kolar Gold Fields.

55. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation and in supersession of the rules of 10th June 1908, rules were laid down as to the conditions under which two non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected from among the members of the Representative Assembly for nomination to the Council.

II. Military (1909-10).

Nature of the force.

56. The Military Force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

57. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, comprising 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

58. The actual fighting strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,152. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one commissioned officer and three men; the infantry battalions by three commissioned and six non-commissioned officers and 20 men; and the Transport Corps by two commissioned and one non-commissioned officers and 14 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments	39	138	732
(*b*) Infantry	51	381	1,348
(*c*) Transport Corps	13	60	390

The composition of the force.

59. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,022 officers and men, including non-combatants, 467 were Mahomedans and 410 Mahrattas; in

the infantry regiments, 859 were Mahomedans and 170 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,863; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 353 were Mahomedans and 39 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 566. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

60. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances, and the Infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

61. A detachment of the Imperial Service Regiment consisting of five officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 105 rank and file was sent to Mysore in October 1909 during the Dasara festivities. The whole regiment in November 1909 and two squadrons in June 1910 were sent to Mysore for escort and other duties connected with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Mysore and the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the wedding festivities of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore respectively. A party of one officer, two non-commissioned officers and 12 rank and file was also detailed to Bowringpet in December 1909 to assist the police when His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Kolar Gold Fields. The regiment took part in the Bangalore Brigade Combined Manœuvres from 16th to 21st January 1910, and also in the Cavalry Brigade Camp from 30th January to 2nd February 1910. Owing to heavy work during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Mysore in November 1909, the Local Service Regiment could not take part in the Royal Field Artillery Practice Camp during the year under report. The "A" Division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps consisting of two officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and men, 100 ponies and 25 carts left for Mysore in October 1909 for carriage work during the Dasara and returned to headquarters in December 1909; 10 officers, 330 non-commissioned officers and men and 594 ponies with 224 carts left in October 1909 for duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, both at Mysore and the Khedda Camp at Kharapur and returned to headquarters in December 1909. Eleven officers, 330 non-commissioned officers and men and 501 ponies with 183 carts left for Mysore for duty in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja in June 1910. Some carts were also employed with the Imperial and Local Service Regiments and the Mysore Infantry in conveying clothing, ammunition, etc., to the troops and grass from distant kavals for the use of the ponies of the Corps. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the Huzur, district and taluk treasuries in the State, and also in escorting remittances.

Efficiency.

62. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being two trumpeters, one farrier, 34 sowars and 36 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 474 horses and 253 mules for transport attached to it. A commissioned officer and a non-commissioned officer were sent for instruction in the Musketry class of the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut and they returned after completing their course. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in July 1910 and remarked that the progress was not so satisfactory as compared with that of the previous year. This was to a great extent due to the out-break of influenza among the horses of the regiment in March 1909, when Musketry drill was not held regularly.

63. At the South Indian Rifle Association meeting held at Bangalore in September 1909, the Imperial Service Lancers won prizes amounting in all to Rs. 268-10-0. In the Loyd Lindsay match, all the three prizes amounting to Rs. 100 were won by the "A" "B" and "C" squadrons of the regiment. A team consisting of three officers, nine non-commissioned

officers and eight sowars competed in the Rifle meeting held at Hyderabad in November 1909 and carried away prizes amounting to Rs. 257-8-0. In the Inter-Regimental shooting competition of the Imperial Service Troops held at Hyderabad in September 1909, the regiment in addition to retaining the cup it had won last year, won another cup with a money prize of Rs. 83-8-0. A sowar from the regiment was sent to the Signalling class opened at Kayarighat in March 1910 and he returned after completing his course. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1910 and the results of the inspection were satisfactory. The signalling equipment of the regiment is complete. One officer and two non-commissioned officers attended the Pioneer class at Faridkote in March 1910 and obtained certificates. Two non-commissioned officers were sent to Secunderabad in September 1909 to undergo special instruction in sword exercise and they returned in October 1909 after obtaining certificates from the Superintendent of Gymnasia. The regiment was represented by the Commandant, two non-commissioned officers and four sowars in the 7th Inter-Regimental Athletic meeting of the Imperial Service Troops held at Bhopal in February 1910. At the Central Assault-at-arms held in July 1909, in addition to several prizes won by the men of the regiment, a first prize of a watch was secured by a Jamadar for single jump.

64. The regiment also took part in the review of the Mysore State Troops held at Mysore for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, were also present at the above review. His Excellency was pleased with the March Past and the general appearance of the troops on parade.

65. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. At the close of the year there were, on the roll of the riding school of the regiment, 29 recruits and 19 remounts undergoing training; and 373 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

66. In the infantry regiments, the recruits and men at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were as far as practicable drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

67. The four divisions of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were as usual exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies. One division of the Corps also took part in the review of the troops held at Mysore for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

68. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the lines of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps at Bangalore and was pleased with everything he saw.

Military Stores.

69. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace troops and Government stables.

Expenditure.

70. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,81,521 against Rs. 12,39,534 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	1908-09. Rs.	1909-10. Rs.
Headquarters establishment	40,835	60,367
Imperial Service Lancers	3,85,727	3,76,998
Local Service Regiment	1,70,880	1,71,755
Infantry Regiments	2,16,213	2,32,500
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,31,319	2,43,515
Military Stores	9,167	7,875
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	85,393	88,511
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,39,534	12,81,521

71. The year under report opened with 7 stallions; and 1 stallion was purchased during the year, which left 8 stallions on the farm at the close of the year. The number of mares at the beginning of the year was 96; and 17 were added during the year, making a total of 113 mares. The casualties during the same period were 15 leaving 98 mares on the farm at the close of the year. There were 114 foals at the end of the past year, 46 were born and 1 was retransferred from the brood list during the year which brought the total up to 161 foals. The casualties by deaths, transfers and sales amounted to 30, leaving a balance of 131 foals at the farm at the close of the year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

72. The approximate value of the live stock on the farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,17,870 against Rs. 1,13,226 at the close of the previous year.

73. The visitors to the farm during the year were the Rana Sahib of Barwari, General Cookson, Mr. Spring, Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, H. E. the Governor of Madras and Staff, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and party, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and several military officers. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to the farm. Visitors.

74. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 63,873 against Rs. 63,305 in the past year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1909-10).

75. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

76. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:— Strength.

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1908-09		1909-10	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	67	7	63
Gold Fields Police	38	237	37	235	38	233
Total ...	45	306	44	302	45	296
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	271	49	267
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	45	249	43	237
Total ...	95	553	94	520	92	504
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	175	13	168
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School	12	...	10	...	12	...
Bangalore District	89*	533*	98	543	89	522
Kolar District	79	428	78	424	79	424
Tumkur District	85	582	85	568	85	579
Mysore District	76*	423*	71	356	76	362
French Rocks	44*	277*	52	279	44	270
Hassan District	70	392	69	358	70	351
Shimoga District	83	476	80	449	83	418
Kadur District	54	382	54	360	54	345
Chitaldrug District	86	530	86	524	86	519
Total ...	678	4,023	683	3,861	678	3,790
Grand Total ...	831	5,065	834	4,858	828	4,758

* The variations in the sanctioned strength of officers and men in the Bangalore and Mysore districts and the French Rocks circle are due to the introduction of the Investigating Centre Scheme.

77. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 697 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,065 constables.

The police training school.

78. Of the 149 students who were under training in the headquarter police training school at the end of the preceding year, 11 passed the inspectors' test, and 115 the station house officers' test. The second batch consisted of 65 men in service and 33 recruits and these were under instruction at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

79. There were no serious breaches of the peace during the year. The number of cases of rioting was 27 against 29 in the previous year. The police were found able to maintain order throughout the year.

Prevention of crime.

80. Action was taken by the police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 85 persons, of whom 60 were directed by the magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Eight persons were ordered to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

81. Out of a total number of 417 heinous cases reported during the year, 146 were investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and 82 by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger-print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 20,621. The Criminal Investigation Department which was established tentatively for a period of one year has since been ordered to continue for another year.

Cognizable crime.

82. There was a small decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported during the year, though it slightly exceeded the average of the last ten years, 6,092 such cases being reported as against 6,229 in the previous year. Including 4,521 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,613 cognizable cases in all during the year. Of these, 4 were transferred to the British police; in 170 cases investigation was refused; in 4,330 cases charge sheets were submitted; 2,893 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 887 on C form. Thus, there remained 2,329 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the close of the year. Of the 4,330 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,611 ended in conviction, 997 in acquittal or discharge, 27 were struck off owing to the death of the accused or their whereabouts not being known, 33 were withdrawn and 662 were pending before magistrates at the end of the year. Of the 2,893 cases reported on B form, 1,485 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,408 cases pending before magistrates. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,012 cases involving 2,485 persons were reported direct to the magistrates, and in 186 of these cases 282 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested was 6,363, of whom 255 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 3,627 were convicted, and 2,273 were acquitted or discharged by magistrates. The rest were under trial at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

83. Serious offences against the person numbered 963 against 847 in the previous year. Of these, 71 were cases of murder against 67 in 1908-09; 19 of them ended in conviction and 36 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

84. The magistrates dealt with 7,749 non-cognizable cases involving 16,064 persons against 8,674 cases involving 17,677 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,323 cases involving 2,259 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

85. The village police arrested 114 persons in 82 cases as against 141 persons in 103 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 68 cases with 87 persons ended in conviction as against 95 cases with 131 persons in the previous year. The services of the village police were largely utilized in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 82·9 as against 92·2 in 1908-09.

Previous convictions.

86. Out of a total number of 2,120 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 244 persons or 11·5 per cent of the total number as against 221 persons or 11·04 per cent in the previous year.

87. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,60,989 as against Rs. 2,03,889 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 63,414 as against Rs. 75,113, the percentage of property recovered being 39·4 as against 36·8 in the previous year. Property lost and recovered.

88. The total number of processes received during the year for service by the police was 124,746 of which 113,905 were executed and served, the percentage of those executed and served to those issued being 91·3. Processes.

89. The Inspector-General spent nearly six months in touring in the State and inspected 2 district offices, 41 investigating centres and 15 sub-stations, as against 6 district offices, 82 investigating centres and 59 sub-stations in the previous year. One hundred and two investigating centres, substations and outposts were inspected by Deputy Commissioners and 377 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. Eight investigating centres, 29 sub-stations and 29 outposts were left uninspected during the year. Inspection work.

90. In the finger-print bureau, 4,238 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,684 were received for record and 2,554 for search. Of the latter, 413 were traced. Finger-prints.

91. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1909 under the Arms Regulation was 16,402 against 18,500 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 66 persons with the result that 54 of them were convicted, 11 were acquitted and one was under trial at the end of the year. Arms Regulation.

92. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1909 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 288. Prosecutions were instituted in 20 cases involving 91 persons, of which 14 cases with 28 persons ended in conviction and 4 cases with 53 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

93. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 17 in 6 cases as against 21 in 6 cases in 1908-09. Four cases with 8 persons ended in conviction against 4 cases with 12 persons in the previous year. Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

94. Four hundred and twenty-three officers and men were rewarded during the year, 68 by promotion and 355 by award of good marks and by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,160. Fifty-eight private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime. Rewards.

95. One hundred and thirty officers and men as against 185 in 1908-09 were given black marks; 206 officers and 1,965 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 262 officers and 1,698 men in the preceding year; 1 officer and 127 men were dismissed the service as against 5 officers and 135 men in 1908-09; and 1 officer and 39 men were convicted by magistrates as against 19 men in the previous year. Of the last, 4 were convicted of robbery, 3 of theft, 2 of criminal breach of trust and the rest of minor offences. Punishments.

96. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 9,97,294 as against Rs. 10,19,815 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,521. Expenditure.

IV. Extradition (1909-10).

97. During the year under report, 59 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 45 were British subjects, 13 subjects of the Mysore State, and one belonged to the Cochin State. Including 17 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 76 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 49 were convicted, 11 acquitted, 7 discharged and the remaining 9 were under trial at the end of the year. Extradition.

98. During the year, 91 persons were surrendered for trial in British Indian and other courts. Of these, 48 were Mysore subjects, 40 British

subjects and 3 subjects of other States. Of the persons surrendered, 56 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 35 in cases falling under special and local laws. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore was not known except in the case of two persons, of whom one was convicted and the other was discharged.

V. Criminal Justice (1909-10).

Courts.

99. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of Criminal Courts in the State was 135. There were 2 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st Class, 52 Magistrates of the 2nd Class and 40 Magistrates of the 3rd Class. There were 2 Bench Magistrates' Courts and the number of Justices of the Peace was 5.

Offences reported.

100. The number of offences reported during the year was 16,951 as against 18,460 in 1908-09. Of these, 40·29 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 32·11 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 13·75 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 13,861 or 81·77 per cent of the offences reported as against 79·42 per cent in 1908-09. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,925 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,936 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,567 or 13·14 per cent were heinous offences as against 12·79 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

101. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,724, of which 12,609 or 91·78 per cent were disposed of, and 1,115 were pending at the close of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 12,441 or 90·65 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates 45 cases; and courts of Session 123 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 8·76 days as against 7·91 days in 1908-09, by the courts of District Magistrates 8·86 days as against 4·61 days in the previous year, and by the courts of Session 50·81 days as against 23·90 days. Of the 123 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 11 were tried with the assistance of juries and 105 with the aid of assessors and in 7 cases the prosecution was withdrawn.

Number of persons brought to trial.

102. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 28,817, of whom 6,535 were arrested by the police, 1,367 were brought before the courts on warrants, 20,914 appeared on summonses and one surrendered himself. Exclusive of 108 persons whose cases were transferred to other courts and were there treated as new cases, only 2,890 were regarded as awaiting trial at the end of the previous year. Including these, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 31,707 as against 31,435 in the previous year.

103. The cases of 28,193 persons or 88·91 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 266 by courts of Session, 102 by District Magistrates, 567 by Benches of Magistrates and 27,258 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

104. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75·33 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·16 per cent during the previous year, and 23·48 per cent were convicted as against 21·22 per cent in the preceding year. Five persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, so many as 13,766 or 64·81 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences, such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass, mischief, etc.

Punishments.

105. Of the persons convicted, 5 were sentenced to death, 33 to transportation, 2,448 to imprisonment, 4,449 to fine and 122 to whipping.

106. The records of 6 cases involving 9 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for the confirmation of the sentences. Including one case involving one person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal seven cases involving ten

persons. In the cases of two persons the sentences were reversed and they were set at liberty; in the case of one person, the sentence was confirmed; and in one case involving four persons, the proceedings of the Sessions Judge were quashed and the accused were ordered to be retried. Three cases involving three persons were pending at the close of the year. One person whose sentence was confirmed by the Chief Court appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy, but his memorial was rejected.

107. Of the 2,526 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 36·62 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 52·10 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 7·60 per cent to imprisonment for over 6 months and under two years, 54 persons to imprisonment between two years and seven years and 39 to imprisonment for over seven years.

108. In a majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,748 out of 4,449, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10 in each case, in 13 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 and in only one case was the penalty between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 40,470 and the amount realized Rs. 35,117. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,276.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

109. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 283 involving 481 persons. Of these, 52 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and seven to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

110. The number of witnesses that appeared before magistrates during the year was 85,768. Of these, 77,934 were detained for one day, 6,358 for two days, 1,107 for three days and 369 for four days and above. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 42,257. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,420 as against 1,410 in 1908-09. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 4,032 as against Rs. 6,358 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

111. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 18.

Appeals.

112. Including the pending cases of the previous year there were during the year 793 appeals involving 1,400 persons. Of these, 781 were appeals from convictions and 12 from acquittals.

113. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 156 appeals, the courts of Session with 111, and the district and other magistrates exercising appellate powers had for disposal 526 appeals. In 10 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 374 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 86 cases they were modified, in 218 cases the sentences were reversed, in 21 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered and 84 appeals involving 176 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from acquittals.

114. Inclusive of 3 appeals pending against orders of acquittal at the close of the previous year, there were 12 appeals for disposal against 6 in 1908-09. In four of these, the orders of the lower court were reversed, in one new trial was ordered, in three the orders of the lower court were upheld, and the remaining four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals in the Chief Court.

115. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 59·39 days as against 55·66 days in 1908-09. In the Sessions courts it was 20·45 days as against 28·74 days and in the courts of magistrates, 13·84 days as against 15·55 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

116. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 703 persons. In the case of 171 persons the applications were rejected, in the case of 264 persons the sentences were confirmed, in cases involving 22 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 14 they were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 40 persons they were reversed, in the case of 9 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 75 persons

new trials were ordered. The District Magistrates referred ten cases for revision to the Chief Court, and the cases of 98 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

117. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,397 against Rs. 75,258, and the charges except those of the Chief Court to Rs. 2,74,011 as against Rs. 2,95,366 in 1908-09.

European British Subjects.

118. There were 14 cases involving 14 persons for disposal as against 14 cases involving 16 persons in the previous year. All these were tried by the Justice of the Peace on the Kolar Gold Fields. Nine cases involving nine persons ended in conviction and in five cases involving five persons the accused were acquitted.

VI. Civil Justice (1909-10).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

119. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1908-09, *viz.*, 23. There was no change in the jurisdiction of these courts. The Chief Court consisting of three Judges dealt chiefly with the disposal of appeals from the decisions of lower courts.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

120. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 20,492 as against 20,443 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts, as usual, dealt with the bulk of the original work, only 2,083 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 17 in the District courts.

121. Of 11,073 ordinary suits, 9,225 or 83·31 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,023 or 9·24 per cent to immovable property and 825 or 7·45 per cent to other matters.

122. Of the five suits instituted in the Chief Court itself, one suit related to religious endowments, one to administration and 3 were of other descriptions.

123. Out of 9,419 small cause suits, 5,892 were based on contracts in writing, 560 on contracts not in writing, 1,573 on accounts stated; 87 were for money had and received, 673 were for price of goods sold, 48 for wages, etc., 56 for breach of contract, 302 for rent, 190 for movables or their value and 38 for damages.

124. Omitting 287 or 2·59 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, the subject-matter of 5,284 or 47·70 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 5,206 suits or 46·99 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In only 270 cases or 2·44 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and in only 31 cases or 0·28 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,232 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 6,673 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,059 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 455 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

125. Exclusive of five original suits of the total value of Rs. 5,34,307 in the Chief Court, the aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 30,02,477 against Rs. 31,21,608 in 1908-09. The average value of each suit was Rs. 148-9-9 against Rs. 155-1-1 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

126. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 7,673, excluding 36 suits which were transferred from one court to another. The total number of suits for disposal was 28,165, of which 16,491 were ordinary suits and 11,674 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 10,246, of which 1,157 or 11·29 per cent were disposed of without trial, 6,279 or 61·28 per cent without contest, 2,808 or 27·40 per cent after contest and 2 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 9,437, of which 1,495 were without trial, 571 were compromised, 880 were decreed on confession, 5,012 were decreed *ex parte*, 61 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,417 were disposed of after contest and one case was disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 19,683, leaving 8,482 suits pending at the close of the year.

Of the suits not disposed of, 7,955 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 513 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 14 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 93·68 days in the previous year to 101·03 days, and that of contested regular suits from 179·81 days to 201·42 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 36·98 days against 43·72 in the previous year.

Disposal of original suits in the Chief Court.

127. Of the five suits that were filed in the Chief Court, two were disposed of by reference to arbitration, while three were pending at the close of the year under report.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

128. Including 1,426 cases pending from 1908-09, there were 8,085 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 14,167 in the previous year. Of these, 674 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,332 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 55 for review of judgment or new trial and 291 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 5,733 related to other matters. Of these, 6,869 were disposed of leaving 1,216 cases at the close of the year.

Chief Court.

129. Of the 12 miscellaneous cases before the Chief Court, 9 were disposed of leaving 3 at the close of the year. There were, besides, 37 cases under the Companies Regulation, including 26 pending from the previous year, for disposal. Of these, 18 cases were disposed of during the year.

Execution of decrees.

130. Inclusive of those pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 31,231, and of these, 25,624 were disposed of and 5,607 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 58·83 against 73·80 in 1908-09. Immovable property was sold in 1,464 cases and movable property in 233 cases. Out of 662 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 49 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 4,20,321 against Rs. 4,16,057 in 1908-09, and without the issue of processes, to Rs. 1,55,013 against Rs. 1,23,399 in the preceding year.

Insolvency applications.

131. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 279 against 191 in 1908-09. Of these, 8 were withdrawn, 39 were granted, 167 rejected and the remaining were pending at the close of the year. In 10 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

132. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 743, including those pending at the end of the preceding year. Of these, 476 were decided as against 513 in 1908-09, leaving 267 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

133. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court was 263. Including 469 appeals pending at the end of 1908-09, there were 732 first appeals for disposal. Of these, 224 appeals were decided as against 356, leaving 508 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

134. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,20,932 against Rs. 3,18,318 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 395 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 502 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 96-11-9. In appeals decided by the Subordinate courts, the average value and the average cost were Rs. 256 and Rs. 51-5-2 respectively. The average duration of appeals was 399·65 days in the Chief Court against 505·31 days in the previous year; in the District courts 138·81 days against 135·86 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 81·43 days against 94·26 days in 1908-09.

Second appeals.

135. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 150 as against 177 in the previous year. Of these, 73 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 34,326 as against Rs. 38,537 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 229 against Rs. 218. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 374 as against 406 in 1908-09. Of these, 124 appeals were disposed of against 182 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 272 and Rs. 54-5-3 respectively. The average duration was 467·70 days against 424·16 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

136. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 154 as against 170 in 1908-09. Of these, 92 were disposed of leaving 62 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 154. Of these, 119 were disposed of and 35 were left pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

137. The total number of processes issued during the year was 177,531 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 88,470, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,563.

Receipts and charges.

138. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 3,98,253 and Rs. 3,41,017, respectively, as against Rs. 4,06,720 and Rs. 3,47,357 in 1908-09.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1909*).

Accommodation.

139. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 79 lock-ups.

Prison population.

General.

140. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 13,429 against 10,770 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,223 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 14,652 against 11,912 in 1908. Of these, 13,459 were discharged, leaving 1,193 prisoners in confinement at the close of the year. There was a small rise in the daily average of the jail population from 1,201·74 to 1,266·03, the increase being attributed to the distress that prevailed during the year and the consequent rise in the price of food stuffs.

Convicts.

141. Of this total jail population, 4,846 were convicts against 4,019 in 1908, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 3,072 and 840 respectively. During the year, 3,893 were discharged leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 953. The daily average number of convicts rose from 959·43 to 967·54.

Prisoners under trial.

142. The total number of prisoners under trial during the year showed a great increase over that of the previous year, although the average period of their detention was almost the same. Of the 9,730 prisoners under trial during the year, 9,493 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 237 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 294·6 against 239·02 in 1908.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

143. Of the 3,072 convicts admitted during the year, 2,868 or 93·36 per cent were males and 204 or 6·64 per cent were females. The majority *viz.*, 2,461 or 80·11 per cent were Hindus. There were also 470 Mahomedans, 134 Christians and 7 Buddhists and Jains representing 15·30 per cent, 4·36 per cent and ·23 per cent respectively of the total number. The number of convicts able to read and write was 406 or 13·22 per cent of the total admissions; 32 or 1·04 per cent were able to read only, while 2,634 or 85·74 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year amounting to 2,433 or 79 per cent had been convicted of offences against property. The large number of these offences is believed to have been due to the enhanced prices of food stuffs that prevailed more or less throughout the year.

144. Of the convicts admitted, 381 or 12·40 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,638 or 85·87 per cent to rigorous imprisonment, 12 or ·39 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 41 or 1·34 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. There were also among these 12 life-term convicts and 6 prisoners who had been sentenced to death. One thousand eight hundred and fifty one convicts or more than half of the total number had only a sentence of one month and under. The large number of short-term prisoners was noticed by Government and

the attention of all magistrates in the State was drawn to the desirability, which the Government had repeatedly pointed out, of avoiding, as far as possible, the imposition of such short periods of imprisonment.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

145. The number of previously convicted prisoners in 1909 was slightly in excess over that for the previous year, *viz.*, 427 against 400, but as the total number of admissions in 1909 was much larger than that in 1908, the percentage of recommittals decreased from 16·36 to 13·89. Of the total number of recommittals, 254 had been convicted once, 78 twice and 95 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was larger than in the previous year, being 72 against 48.

Prison offences.

146. The following table shows that prison offences are steadily falling:—

Year	1906	1907	1908	1909
Number of prison offences	262	119	76	69

147. Of the 69 prison offences of 1909, two which related to escape and one to theft were dealt with by criminal courts and the rest by the Superintendents of Jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be good.

Discharges.

148. Of the 3,893 convicts discharged during the year, 828 were transferred to other jails, 126 were released on appeal, 2,660 on expiry of sentences, 251 under remission rules, and 1 by special order of Government; 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 6 escaped, 1 was executed and 19 died. Of the 9,493 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 5,633 were acquitted, 2,700 were convicted and sentenced, 1,147 were transferred, 10 escaped and 3 died.

Escapes.

149. Six convicts and 10 prisoners under trial escaped from custody during the year 1909 against 2 and 6 respectively in the year previous. Of this number, only two convicts and five prisoners under trial had been recaptured before the close of the year under report.

Health of prisoners.

150. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals for treatment fell from 781 in 1908 to 585, but the daily average number of the sick showed a slight increase, being 17·35 against 16·61. The total number of deaths in jails was 22 against 18 in 1908.

Prison earnings.

151. The cash earnings of convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 1,615 compared with that of the previous year, being Rs. 15,749 against Rs. 17,364. This decrease is mainly attributable to a smaller average number of prisoners having been employed on remunerative form of labour than in 1908.

Remissions and the working of the mark-system.

152. Of the 251 convicts released under the mark rules and on ticket-of-leave, a convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned both the maximum remission of 1,554 days and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 61-4-6, the corresponding maximum for 1908 being 1,569 days and Rs. 46-4-9 respectively. The average gratuity earned by the convicts was Rs. 1-10-2 against Rs. 2-6-8 in 1908.

Expenditure.

153. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure incurred during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,12,061 or Rs. 6,150 more than that for 1908. This increase is mainly under the head "Dietary charges" due to the larger prison population of the year.

Average cost per head.

154. The average cost per head was, in spite of the larger total expenditure for the year, only slightly in excess of that for 1908, being Rs. 88-10-5 against Rs. 88-2-1. The enhanced prices of food stuffs during the year 1909 should have resulted in an appreciable increase in the average cost per head of the prison population, but this increase was counterbalanced by the decrease in cost under other items of expenditure.

Details of expenditure.

155. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,238	34 2 5
2	Dietary charges	54,749	43 6 0
3	Hospital charges	2,669	2 1 9
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,313	1 13 4
5	Charges for moving prisoners ...	2,676	2 1 10
6	Sanitation charges	154	0 1 11
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, plant, etc.	205	0 2 7
8	Other charges	6,057	4 12 7
	Total ...	1,12,061	88 10 5

General. Jail industries.

156. Mr. Achyuta Rao, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was deputed in the early part of 1909 to visit several *jails* in British India and in the Hyderabad State, with a view to study and report what industries could be profitably started in the Bangalore Central Jail. His report was considered by Government and orders were passed sanctioning the starting of Khaki weaving industry. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has accordingly been provided for the purpose in the budget for 1910-11.

New scale of vegetarian diet.

157. The new scale of vegetarian diet introduced into the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jail at Mysore is reported to have led to satisfactory results both in respect of the health of prisoners and the cost of their maintenance.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1909-10).

Registration offices.

158. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26, respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

159. No changes in the rules were introduced during the year, but the revised rate of fee for searches and inspections of documents and the grant of encumbrance certificates which was sanctioned about the end of the previous year was brought into force at the commencement of the year under report.

Registration of documents.

160. The total number of documents registered during the year was 86,254 against 89,473 in the previous year. There was a general decrease in all classes of documents and in nearly all the districts of the State. The decrease is attributed to the favourable character of the season which immediately followed the distress of the preceding year, to the prevalence of plague and cholera in some taluks and to the closing of the offices for long periods on some special occasions.

Financial results.

161. Consequent on the decrease in the number of documents registered, there was a decrease in the receipts of the department which amounted to Rs. 1,62,343 against Rs. 1,72,008 in 1908-09. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 84,648 against Rs. 84,398 in the previous year.

Offences.

162. There were five prosecutions instituted during the year for false personation; two of these cases ended in the conviction of the accused and three in acquittal.

Inspection.

163. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except 10 were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration Offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1909-10).

Number of municipalities.

164. The number of municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 88. The town of Maddur with its suburban village of Sivapur in the Mandya taluk was notified as a permanent municipality under Regulation VII of 1906 in September 1909; but as the municipal council was not constituted during the year, the local affairs were managed as before by the union panchayet at the place.

Regulation municipalities.

165. In addition to the Bangalore and Mysore city municipalities, 25 local areas were notified as municipalities under the Regulation up to the end of the year 1909-10 and preliminary action was taken in the case of five more local areas for bringing them under the operation of the Municipal Regulation.

Elections.

166. Elections were held in 23 municipalities with the result that out of 131 councillors to be elected, 111 were duly elected. In the case of the Chikmagalur and Malvalli municipalities the elections did not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the rules and consequently eleven seats were filled up by nominated councillors. In three cases the prescribed number of seats open to election was more than the number of candidates competing. In one case in the Dodballapur municipality objection was taken to the validity of the election held and application made to the Chief Court for setting it aside. The application was pending at the end of the year and has since been rejected.

Constitution of municipalities.

167. In three municipalities where elections were held, the councils under the Regulation were not constituted before the close of the year. There were, on the last day of the year on all the municipalities, 968 members against a possible strength of 983 members. Of these, 348 were *ex-officio*, 5 nominated officials, 514 nominated non-officials, 1 elected official (in the Bangalore city) and the remaining 100 elected non-officials.

Meetings and attendance.

168. Seventy-three municipalities met regularly once a month and the deficiency in the number of meetings in the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of a quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Rules and bye-laws.

169. For the better collection of municipal taxes, the assessed taxes were made payable in advance in all the Regulation municipalities in two equal instalments in July and January every year, and in the other municipalities they were made payable in instalments at the periods and in the proportions fixed for the payment of land revenue. Rules regarding the conduct of business, etc., and bye-laws for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination engaged the attention of some of the municipalities. The Bangalore and Mysore city municipal councils revised their octroi bye-laws and these together with certain draft rules relating to the imposition and collection of taxes were under the consideration of Government.

Powers conferred.

170. Power under sub-section 2 of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of epidemic diseases was conferred on the city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore during the year, and sub-section (2) of section 142, which authorises the seizure and destruction or disposal of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was made applicable to the Bangalore city with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and ærated waters.

Incidence of taxation.

171. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-15-8 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-8 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-9 in the Kankanhalli municipality to Rs. 3-4-7 in Chintamani and Rs. 3-8-10 in Shimoga.

Fresh imposts and taxes abandoned.

172. In the Mysore city a general water tax at 3 per cent of the rental value of buildings and lands was imposed from 1st April 1910 in lieu of the existing rates of fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for house connections of one-half and one inch pipes respectively. The levy of octroi duty on jaggory, ghee, sugar and oil-seeds in the Sidlaghatta municipality was temporarily suspended,

while it was abolished on fresh cocoanuts and tobacco and newly imposed on kerosene oil at the rate of two annas per tin in the Challakere municipality.

Financial position.

173. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compare with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	Receipts	
	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,87,667	2,97,636
2. House, lighting, water and mohatarfa taxes	3,17,412	2,92,549
3. Tolls	70,648	81,281
4. Loans	74,924	2,238
5. Other items	3,08,440	4,63,207
Total Receipts ...	10,59,091	11,36,911

Items	Expenditure	
	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy	1,93,896	2,05,981
2. Public works	3,07,555	2,89,109
3. Lighting	64,282	60,637
4. Education	31,012	31,474
5. Other items	4,11,335	5,43,933
Total Expenditure ...	10,08,080	11,31,134

Water-supply.

174. The Shimoga water works were almost complete at the end of the year. On the electrification of the pumping plant of the Mysore city water works, a sum of Rs. 6,242 was spent, bringing the total expenditure up to the end of the year 1909-10 to Rs. 54,252. To alleviate the distress caused by scarcity of water in the Chitaldrug municipality a sum of Rs. 4,744 was spent to clear a honda by baling out water and removing silt.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

175. Eleven ordinary monthly meetings were held by the Board during the year, no meeting having been held in October 1909. The average attendance at the meetings was 78 per cent of the strength of the Board.

176. Committees of Trustees were appointed during the year to consider and report on the following matters:—

(*a*) Housing the poor.

(*b*) Standards of dwelling houses which may be pronounced insanitary and of air space and ventilating area, etc., in the construction of dwelling houses.

(*c*) The number of new latrines and flushing tanks required and their location.

(*d*) Disposal of vacant bits of land within the city so that they may not be a source of nuisance to the people residing in the neighbourhood. The recommendations of the Committee regarding item (*a*) were not accepted by Government. The suggestions regarding (*b*) were submitted to the Central Sanitary Board and were pending with them. The other two questions were under the consideration of the Committee.

177. The schemes of improvement drawn up by the Board during the year related mainly to the construction of drains in several extensions of the city and estimates therefor were submitted for the sanction of Government.

178. The execution of the scheme regarding the drainage works in the remaining blocks of No. III Drainage area was deferred pending the preparation of a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out in future in accordance with the suggestions of the Chief Engineer, the most important of which were :—

(1) Taking the sullage water of houses and latrines in underground pipes,

(2) Providing under-ground pipe sewers for the parts of the city that yet remain to be drained, and

(3) Replacing as far as possible the existing open drains by underground sewers.

179. The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,59,437. Including the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,79,644, of which Rs. 3,77,930 were spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,714 at the end of the year. The prescribed limit of three lakhs of rupees was exceeded during the year for the speedy acquisition of houses in the fort.

180. The expenditure incurred during the year for the acquisition of houses and improvements in the fort amounted to Rs. 2,01,380. Out of 361 properties notified for acquisition, 254 were in all acquired up to the end of the year under report. Two hundred and twenty-nine properties were in all demolished during the year of which 164 were in the fort. By the removal of these houses, the road skirting the rampart wall of the fort has been widened to 60 feet.

181. The construction works during the year were mostly confined to the completion of sanctioned projects, and the only new work undertaken was the formation of a cross road from the Dodkere tank bund to the Diddibagal at the eastern entrance to the fort. Open drains to a length of 33,584 feet were constructed and pipe sewers 4,924 feet in length were laid out. Two flush tanks, 79 dust-bins and 35 manholes were also constructed during the year.

182. The audit of the accounts of the Board up to the end of the year 1907-08 was completed during the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1909-10).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

183. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulations. The rules were amended so as to increase the strength of the Board from 12 to 14 members, and the District Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, who had ceased to be a member on the appointment of a Health Officer during the previous year was again appointed as an additional *ex-officio* member. On the last day of the year there were on the Board 14 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and the rest non-officials nominated by Government. Of these, 10 were Europeans and 4 Indians. Five meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 5 *ex-officio* members and 5 non-officials or 10 in all.

District Boards.

184. There were as in the previous year 8 District Boards consisting, on the last day of the year, of 202 members against the sanctioned strength of 205 members. Of these, 57 were *ex-officio*, 77 appointed by Government and 68 elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of the members ranged from 68 per cent in the Kadur district to 92 per cent in the Kolar district.

Taluk Boards.

185. The number of members on the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,150 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Of these,

368 were *ex-officio*, 415 were non-officials appointed by Government and the remaining 367 were elected by the rural population and the municipalities. Of these again, 1,140 were Indians and 10 were Europeans. Seventy-three of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times; *viz.*, 6, while the remaining four Boards met only 5 times. The average attendance of members at the meetings in 55 Boards exceeded 50 per cent, and except in the case of three Taluk Boards the non-officials attended in larger numbers than the officials.

Unions.

186. To the 159 unions in working order at the end of the previous year, 5 were added during the year in the Shimoga district. There were at the end of the year 164 unions with 1,279 members, of whom 330 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 949 non-officials appointed by Government. Only 75 unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In eight unions no meetings were held.

Financial position.

187. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,86,484. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1908-09	1909-10
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	4,88,006	5,42,834
2. Mohatarfa and house-tax	70,319	83,530
3. Tolls	31,285	31,532
4. Ferries	6,144	6,540
5. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,378	2,151
6. Contributions from Local Funds General ...	85,704	16,770
7. Miscellaneous	1,54,850	1,51,018
Total Receipts ...	8,38,686	8,34,375
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by P. W. D.	3,84,922	3,67,323
2. Public works executed by civil departments ...	2,37,339	1,09,849
3. Sweepers and caretakers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	25,139	24,976
4. Conservancy and sanitary charges	64,995	74,307
5. Cholera and other epidemic charges	2,711	1,954
6. Miscellaneous	1,70,750	1,76,295
Total Expenditure ...	8,85,856	7,54,704

188. The increase under "76 per cent of the local cess on land revenue" and house and mohatarfa taxes was due to better collection during the year. The outlay on works carried out by the civil departments was smaller than that in 1908-09 owing to the more favourable seasonal conditions and the consequent absence of any large grant as in that year for the relief of distress.

Accommodation for travellers.

189. The District Boards maintained 137 third class travellers' bungalows, 202 musafirkhanas and 21 other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

190. Besides contributing to the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Boards supported 28 Unani and Ayur-vedic dispensaries which continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Village sanitation.

191. The Village Sanitation rules were in force in 8,104 villages. Of 475 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 280 were convicted, and fines amounting to Rs. 400 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

192. Cattle shows were held at Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk,

Mudukdore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Ghati Subramanyam in the Dodballapur taluk and Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk and at Nanjangud, Hassan, and Harihar, and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle. The expenditure incurred on this account from the District Funds amounted to Rs. 1,378.

Mahamastakabishekam ceremony at Sravanabelagola.

193. The jatra in connection with the Mahamastakabishekam ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk, an important place of Jain pilgrimage, lasted for about 20 days from the 14th March to the 5th April 1910. On this occasion about 24,000 people assembled at the place and timely and suitable arrangements having been made for proper water-supply, sanitation, etc., the event passed off satisfactorily.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1909-10).

Season and rainfall.

194. Except in the malnad parts, where the rainfall was slightly below the average, the total rainfall in the State was on the whole satisfactory, the average being 38·22 inches, which was 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and equal to the average of the past thirty years. As the rains had failed throughout the greater part of the State during the previous year the agricultural situation was a cause of some anxiety at the commencement of the year until the character of the season could be judged with certainty. The rains set in early, however, and were copious in May which greatly promoted agricultural operations. The favourable nature of the monsoons continued till October, the south-west monsoon being above the average and well-distributed throughout the State. But the north-east monsoon proved disappointing and as the rains were very deficient in November, especially in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, the later crops were affected and the outturn of crops fell greatly short of the expectations that were formed at an earlier part of the season. The supply of water and fodder was everywhere abundant.

195. The distribution of rainfall by districts, according to seasons, was as follows :—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1909	Average for 1870 to 1909	Oct. 1909 to March 1910	Average for 1870 to 1909	April 1909 to March 1910	Average
Bangalore ...	30·70	21·58	8·56	9·14	39·26	30·72
Kolar ...	23·53	18·65	4·93	9·41	28·46	28·06
Tumkur ...	23·96	18·03	6·10	8·08	30·06	26·11
Mysore ...	26·49	18·31	8·53	9·49	35·02	27·80
Hassan ...	36·63	28·39	8·49	9·86	45·12	38·25
Shimoga ...	62·46	59·12	6·43	7·58	68·89	66·70
Kadur ...	70·54	63·06	7·84	10·06	78·38	73·12
Chitaldrug ...	17·93	14·94	5·45	6·24	23·38	21·18
Average ...	28·06	22·10	7·04	7·95	35·10	30·05

196. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 334·10 inches at the Byrapore estate in the Kadur district, and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Yerrabatte in the Chitaldrug district, where only 11·63 inches were gauged. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at the toll-gate at Kotigehar in the Kadur district, where a fall of 13·96 inches was registered on the 6th June 1910.

197. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, a normal crop being taken at 16 annas :— Outturn of crops.

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar cane
Bangalore	10·0	8·2	6·8	7·4	9·0
Kolar	8·0	7·0	5·0	7·9	10·4
Tumkur	9·0	9·1	5·0	5·9	9·6
Mysore	13·3	10·5	8·4	8·8	10·9
Hassan	11·8	12·7	11·4	15·3	14·5
Shimoga	12·5	12·7	11·2	10·9	9·7
Kadur	11·9	10·5	9·4	10·8	10·4
Chitaldrug	10·6	12·5	6·6	10·9	11·8
Average for the State ...	10·9	10·4	8·0	9·7	10·8

198. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year :— Prices.

Articles	1908-09	1909-10
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·70	8·4
Ragi	12·02	13·61
Cholam	11·53	14·62
Bengal gram	6·74	7·99

The fall in prices is only slight and the tendency is for these prices to remain more or less at their present level and not to vary much with the character of the seasons. The causes do not seem to be altogether local in origin and the phenomenon is one in which Mysore participates with the rest of India. The report of the Special Commission of enquiry which has been appointed to investigate the question by the Government of India is awaited with interest.

II. Agriculture (1909-10).

199. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) was 6,302,778 acres as against 5,926,103 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:— Area cropped.

Crop	1908-09	1909-10	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	648,939	742,891	+ 93,952
Ragi	2,216,921	2,259,771	+ 42,850
Cholam	640,612	683,067	+ 42,455
Gram	668,598	721,486	+ 52,888
Sugar cane	33,256	34,972	+ 1,716
Cotton	58,953	81,484	+ 22,531
Coffee	104,086	102,659	— 1,427
Orchards and garden produce	168,383	158,693	— 9,690

200. The increase in the area cropped was due to the favourable seasons. The increase in the area under cotton is chiefly in the Chitaldrug district and has been greatly promoted by the recent increase in the price of cotton.

Agricultural stock.

201. The last quinquennial census of agricultural stock was taken in September 1904. There have been two severe droughts since then, which have caused great mortality among cattle. The agency usually employed to collect information concerning cattle consists chiefly of village officers, and as it was desirable to have more accurate statistics than may be expected to be collected through this agency, it was decided to combine the next census of agricultural stock with the general census of 1911, and orders were issued to take it up along with the preliminary census in January 1911. The figures thus derived will serve as a reliable basis in future for noting the condition of the cattle on which agricultural prosperity greatly depends. According to the census of 1904, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows :—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	1,468,083
Cows ...	...	...	...	1,337,776
Bull buffaloes	...	...	...	85,136
Cow buffaloes	...	...	...	449,931
Calves	...	...	...	1,233,553
Sheep	...	...	...	1,893,348
Goats	...	...	...	1,239,808
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	22,243
Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	51,834

There were 741,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

Cattle mortality.

202. The severe drought of the previous year and the epidemic diseases that prevailed had greatly affected the cattle, but during the year under report the supply of fodder being abundant and there being no severe epidemic diseases, the general condition of the cattle was very satisfactory all over the State. The number of deaths from all causes was only 84,191 which was less than half of that of the previous year and is the lowest on record for the past 15 years. The following statement shows the number of deaths among cattle under various causes, as compared with last year :—

Nature of death	1908-09	1909-10	Difference
Died of sickness ...	109,405	36,366	— 73,039
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,197	7,973	+ 776
Died of accidents or other causes	70,674	39,852	— 30,822
Total ...	187,276	84,191	—103,085

Veterinary aid.

203. All the eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries referred to in the last year's report were working throughout the year. The services of the Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Veterinary Assistants were in great requisition in all the districts. They toured out freely and their advice and treatment were greatly appreciated by the ryots. Protective inoculation was also very popular. The number of animals treated at all these hospitals and dispensaries was 9,901 as against 5,805 in the previous year and 8,118 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and anthrax.

Sericulture.

204. There has not been much remarkable extension of sericulture in the State. The area under mulberry has not expanded except slightly in the Mysore district. The ryots are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from the industry, but as the sale even of the cocoons in a raw state is sufficiently profitable, they do not take much interest in rearing the worms or in reeling the silk. In order to afford opportunities to the ryots interested in the industry of receiving some practical training in sericulture, it has been decided to give lessons on these subjects to the boys of the IV and V Kannada classes in some selected schools in the mulberry producing area and the eight schoolmasters already trained in the Tata's Silk Farm are required to take up such instruction.

205. The Tata's Silk Farm, for which an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 was made by Government, having partially failed in its object, has been made over

tentatively for three years to the Salvation Army, who have undertaken to employ an experienced staff and to work it on strictly non-sectarian lines. It is hoped that the object lesson which will be afforded by the success of the farm under its present management and the facilities which will be given by the authorities to the ryots to learn improved methods will help to give some impetus to the industry for which there is a great future in the State.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

206. There were four agricultural exhibitions held during the year. Of these, the most important was the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which is held annually in Mysore during the Dasara and which has created general interest in agricultural and industrial development in the State and has also given a considerable impetus to similar exhibitions being held in the mofussil. The total expenditure incurred on the exhibition was Rs. 19,216. The number of exhibitors rose from 1,386 in the previous year to 2,652. Demonstrations of machinery were also held in connection with the exhibition and popular lectures delivered on subjects of agricultural and commercial interest. Many of the ryots and influential gentlemen that attended the exhibition have introduced some of the implements exhibited therein and the importance of organized efforts being made in connection with agricultural and industrial improvement is fully realized by the more intelligent and educated men among them. The other three exhibitions were held at Anekal, Hassan and Harihar. They were chiefly organized by non-official agency and the funds were provided mostly by private subscriptions. They have also given much impulse to local progress.

207. A large number of cattle shows was also held chiefly in connection with religious fairs and festivals in the State. The shows not only formed the occasion for the display of the most noted breeds of Mysore cattle but also for a thriving trade being carried on in them, 25,000 cattle having changed hands during the shows.

Agricultural department.

208. Agricultural improvement is carried on not only by means of direct experiments in the Experimental Farm and demonstrations of improved methods and implements through the Agricultural department of the State but also by enlisting the co-operation of revenue officers to make the ryot take an interest in trying improved varieties of crops. The crops that were so tried consisted of paddy and ground-nuts which mature sooner and with less irrigation than the indigenous varieties.

209. The work done by the Agricultural department falls under two main heads—experiments in the Hebbal farm, and investigation into the insect pests and fungoid diseases which affect the crops in the State. A series of experiments has been planned with the object of ascertaining the best method of improving the production of the staple crops of the State, *viz.*, paddy, ragi and sugarcane. During the year, the experiments were chiefly confined to the study of using green manures with ragi and paddy, and the manner in which the growth of paddy and sugarcane side by side, which is extensively practised in the State, could be made more productive. Green manures have up to the present been found to yield better results with paddy than with ragi and it is therefore proposed to extend the use of green manure for paddy to parts of the State where it is not now practised. Sugarcane when associated with paddy has shown a tendency to become stunted unless it is properly drained, and it is therefore also proposed to hold during the next season demonstrations on the importance of thorough drainage from sugarcane. Further improvements were made in the processes for the manufacture of sugar especially in connection with boiling and clarifying the juice. The great loss of sugar which used to result in skimming the juice has been reduced almost to a minimum by substituting, for the major part of the skimming, straining through a flannel cloth. A bulletin is being prepared explaining all the improvements that have been effected in the manufacture of sugar to enable local producers to adopt them, and the commercial feasibility of the manufacture of sugar with the aid of the improved machinery and processes introduced into the farm is being tested through an enterprising agriculturist in the State who has himself grown sugarcane on

a large scale and set up a plant for the manufacture of sugar. Sugar-making and jaggory-making will be carried on under precisely similar conditions to ascertain definitely under what circumstances the former would be more profitable than the latter. Some imported varieties of cane are still being tried but their usefulness cannot be decided until they are tested over a larger area.

210. Eleven varieties of maize selected by the Department of Agriculture in Washington were imported and grown in the farm and seeds of three varieties were supplied to the Kolar District Agricultural Association. The results are being watched.

Mycology and Entomology.

211. The work of most permanent value done during the year was the issue of a bulletin describing the causes of "Koleroga," a fungoid disease attacking the areca trees, its distribution, the causes affecting its spread and the results obtained by the different methods of combating it. The bulletin deals exhaustively with the subject and contains the results of the three years' experiments carried on by Dr. Coleman on the subject. It is believed that an effective remedy for the disease has been found in spraying, and the supari growers will thus be able to protect themselves more effectively against the serious losses caused to them annually by the prevalence of the disease. Forty-five garden owners have adopted the new method of spraying and 30 acres of gardens were sprayed. Further experiments are being conducted with the object of determining the cheapest and most effective spray, the relative value of spraying and *kotte* tying, and also finding out some alternate host plant of the koleroga fungus. The causes of, and the remedy for, "Anabe roga," another supari disease which unlike "Koleroga" destroys the whole trees instead of the year's crop merely, are being investigated. Further investigations were made in connection with the ring disease of potatoes and the possibility of its infecting other plants was tested. Three important insect pests chiefly affecting paddy and jola in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts were carefully studied and means of combating them investigated.

Agricultural improvements.

212. Much interest was taken in making the ryots acquainted with the results of investigations on the farm and elsewhere by means of demonstrations and lectures illustrated with lantern slides. A small seed depot was opened during the year and about 253 persons were supplied with seed. With a view to enable the people to get without difficulty agricultural implements of improved types and guarantee them against frauds by unscrupulous manufacturers, the opening of an implement depot, in which only implements which have been thoroughly tested will be sold, has been sanctioned and it is being organized. A sum of Rs. 6,500 is allotted annually for fruit-culture which is even now an important industry in Bangalore and promises great development in future owing to the introduction of foreign varieties of fruits. The Sunkal tank-bed adjoining the Lal-Bagh has been drained and is being got ready for the purpose.

213. In the Chemical Laboratory, experiments and analyses connected with green manure, sugarcane, cattle-food, liquid manure, manurial earth and soils were continued.

Experimental cultivation in the Lal-Bagh.

214. An Agri-horticultural seed depot was opened in the Lal-Bagh. In the building constructed for the seed depot a portion is intended to be set apart for serving as a bureau of Economic Botany, where specimens of economic products, samples of manure, implements, specifications, etc., of types of machinery will be collected and exhibited for the benefit of persons interested in the subject. Books and pamphlets dealing with plant industries will also be made available in the bureau.

215. A large quantity of Manicoba rubber seeds was imported from Brazil but they failed to germinate. Better results were obtained from the Guayule rubber seeds supplied by the Kew Gardens. The fibre of the *Asclepias semilunata* plant introduced last year was found on expert examination to be very valuable. Certain cross varieties of cotton were introduced during the year. Among food plants, the cuttings of tapioca imported in the previous year having failed, another collection consisting of 52 varieties was obtained from the Poona Botanical gardens and they are thriving very well.

Several tropical fruit plants, such as the alligator apple, the sour-sop, the coco-plum and the clove, were also introduced. Forty varieties of grape vines were obtained from New Zealand and grafted on phylloxera-resisting stock with the object of improving the stock varieties locally cultivated.

Experimental cultivation in the Sunkal tank, Bangalore.

216. During the last official year the Sunkal tank at Bangalore was breached and made available for experimental fruit cultivation, and preliminary arrangements for starting experiments were completed. But as certain drainage works are under construction in the locality, plants cannot be raised until they are completed. The imported seeds and plants are therefore being tried in the Lal-Bagh and consist of fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches, oranges, etc., grass seeds representing 29 kinds useful for purposes of fodder and farm pasturage, and plants of the Manila hemp, soybeans, velvet bean and other green manures, besides a number of cottons and tapioca. A sum of Rs. 2,548 was spent in fencing and preparing the ground and Rs. 1,114 in importing seeds and plants.

III. Labour and Wages (1909-10).

Labour and wages.

217. The labour which is usually in demand in the State is mostly unskilled. Skilled labourers find employment as a rule in large cities like Mysore and Bangalore, where there are some manufactures and extensive building operations and in important manufacturing centres like the Kolar Gold Fields. The wages of skilled labour are not altogether regulated by the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand and are generally more or less on a par with those paid in the adjacent parts of India. The wages of unskilled labour, however, depend mostly on custom and are not easily influenced by competition except very temporarily. There were therefore no noticeable fluctuations in wages except to a slight extent in the Chitaldrug district where the increase in production of cotton seems to have slightly raised them. In the malnad parts of the State and in the case of agricultural labour as a rule, wages are paid partly in kind and partly in cash. The high prices of food grains had therefore somewhat varying effects on the wages, but on the whole they were found more or less sufficient everywhere for the subsistence of the labourers and their families.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1909-10).

Manufactures arts and industries.

218. The depression in agriculture which had told severely on all petty handicraftsmen and chiefly the weavers and other artizans disappeared with the favourable seasonal conditions and the result was felt by all these industries which at once revived and showed activity. There was no marked extension, however, of any important manufactures but there is a general awakening among all classes, especially the educated, as to the importance of leaving the usual beaten tracks of employment and pursuing other industries besides agriculture. The most satisfactory feature in the present industrial condition of the State is this impulse, which has already begun to attract capital to the formation of joint stock companies and other undertakings which are started with the object of promoting scientific agriculture, trade and other industries. The mineral development of the State had received a considerable shock by the reckless manner in which prospecting licenses had been taken and capital sunk on concerns of a purely speculative nature. Local capitalists have realized the dangers of embarking on undertakings which require much scientific knowledge and capital, but the spirit of investment which had been thereby fostered has created an interest in local industries and there is less disposition to hoard the wealth or invest it in land or savings banks. The co-operative movement is also taking steady root and is likely to give a powerful impetus to the improvement of agriculture and indigenous trade.

219. A brief account of the principal industries in each district is given below:—

(1) *Bangalore district.*—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills afforded labour to 747 and 591 persons daily on an average. The former company produced cotton goods valued at Rs. 3,47,940, yarn worth Rs. 7,05,993 and wheat flour and sojee worth Rs. 95,888. The latter produced cloth and yarn valued at Rs. 10,20,377. The woollen, dyeing and hosiery departments of this company employed daily on an average 254, 51 and 161 persons respectively. The value of the articles turned out by these departments aggregated Rs. 6,01,406.

The Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore produced silk valued at Rs. 5,000.

The Aryan Hosiery Factory, the Mysore Tannery Company, the Iron and Brass Foundry, the City Brick and Tile Works, the Cigar Factory and the Steam Silk Factory at Closepet all progressed satisfactorily during the year under report.

(2) *Kolar district.*—The Electric Saw Mills on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Cigar Factory at Bowringpet and the Sugar Factory at Goribidnur continued to be in a prosperous condition.

The manufacturers of glass bangles in the Bagepalli taluk who follow the craft in addition to their ordinary agricultural avocation, turned out Rs. 7,000 worth of rough bangles.

(3) *Tumkur district.*—A weaving establishment with fly-shuttle loom was started at Tumkur during the year for the manufacture of checks, etc., on a large scale.

(4) *Mysore district.*—A small weaving factory was opened in the Mysore city with several kinds of looms at work, *viz.*, Japanese, Salem fly-shuttle, pit fly-shuttle, frame fly-shuttle and country looms. Two rice hulling factories were started at Mysore and Yedatore by educated men and retired officials.

(5) *Shimoga district.*—In Sagar, silver and brass wares were manufactured on a small scale. The sandalwood carvers of Sorab and Sagar continued to turn out sandalwood and ivory carvings with their usual excellence of workmanship.

(6) *Kadur district.*—The manufacture of soap at Sringeri and the crushing of oilseeds at Kadur were carried on on a small scale.

(7) *Chitaldrug district.*—The bangle manufactory at Malebennur was in a prosperous condition.

Value of manufactures.

220. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:—

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	94,91,338	
Kolar	35,86,643*	* Besides the value of gold which was Rs. 3,17,85,136.
Tumkur	6,60,929	
Mysore	16,28,436	
Hassan	8,16,023	
Shimoga	11,33,739	
Kadur	50,600	
Chitaldrug	7,77,460	
Total ...	1,81,45,168	

221. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed therein and the outturn:— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Outturn
Cotton ginning mill ...	1	52	.....
Cotton mills	2	1,338	4,163,788 lbs.
Woollen mill ...	1	254	763,116 lbs.
Iron and brass foundry ...	1	50	Articles worth Rs. 18,000.
Sugar factories ...	3	294	145,550 mds.
Brick and tile factory ...	1	300	Bricks and tiles valued at Rs. 75,500.
Hosiery factory ...	1	161	244,935 lbs.
Tannery	1	105	50,000 lbs.
Dye works	1	51	581,714 lbs.

V. Trade (1909-10).

222. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory and silk; and the principal imports, food grains, cotton, yarn, dhal, iron, piece goods, tobacco, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 2,79,63,921 and that of exports excluding gold, Rs. 3,80,77,256. The Railway Companies furnish statistics, for the year commencing from March, of the trade borne by them in respect of the following commodities— Trade.

1. Food grains.
2. Cotton.
3. Wool.
4. Cotton and woollen goods.
5. Sugar.
6. Jaggory.
7. Wheat.
8. Oil seeds.
9. Tobacco.
10. Timber.
11. Metals.
12. Cattle.
13. Horses.
14. Raw silk.

223. According to such statistics, the quantities exported and imported were 1,162,116 maunds and 3,282,885 maunds respectively and the numbers of horses and cattle, exported and imported, were 139 and 1,307, and 270 and 3,028 respectively.

224. No separate agency is employed in collecting trade statistics and the information is usually gathered by the revenue officials from those engaged in trade and industries. As all external trade passes through the railways except in the borders of the ghauts, the present system has been considered sufficient to obtain the necessary data in judging of the movements of trade. During the year, owing to favourable seasonal conditions, there was a brisk trade in food grains and cotton. General.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1909-10).

225. There were 45 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 26 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were thus 70 societies working at the end of the year. A Co-operative Building society was formed in the Bangalore city to meet the want which has risen for building sanitary houses. The novel feature about this society is that it has no share capital, but a reserve liability of Rs. 250 is attached to each member. Co-operative societies.

226. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year, 1 central, 18 urban and 51 rural societies. Eleven of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 20 in the Mysore district, 20 in the Tumkur district, 3 in the Kolar district, 3 in the Hassan district, 5 in the

Kadur district, 2 in the Shimoga district and 6 in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 4,551 to 6,301 and the share capital from Rs. 1,06,131 to Rs. 1,58,698. The societies were able to attract deposits amounting to Rs. 69,131 as against Rs. 34,220 in the previous year. As usual the sources of capital were shares, deposits and borrowings. The societies are keeping up their reputation for minimum number of defaults. The rates of interest charged on loans continued to be the same as in last year, *viz.*, 9 to 12½ per cent. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 5,831 as against Rs. 2,340 at the end of the previous year.

Agricultural banks.

227. Out of the 20 agricultural banks which were working at the beginning of the year, 7 had to be closed on account of their unsatisfactory working and three were voluntarily wound up, the Government loan having been fully repaid together with interest. The number of banks working at the end of the year was 10. The working of the banks in existence has been as usual unsatisfactory. On the 1st July 1909, the working banks owed to Government Rs. 65,172 towards principal and Rs. 4,413 towards interest, and the amounts collected were respectively Rs. 11,767 and Rs. 3,109. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,71,077 towards principal and Rs. 16,671 towards interest and the recoveries were respectively Rs. 34,864 and Rs. 13,034. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,34,556 towards principal and Rs. 50,123 towards interest, but the realizations during the year amounted only to Rs. 1,374 on account of principal and Rs. 82,620 towards interest. The mortgaged properties were put up for sale as usual, mostly in the Kadur district, and the realizations were so small that large sums had to be written off the accounts. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,46,768 against Rs. 1,12,642 in 1908-09, and the slight increase in the total amount recovered is due to the favourable seasons of the year.

Other companies.

228. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1909, 60 joint stock and other companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 71,45,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,22,651. No new companies were registered during the year ending the 31st March 1910, while 6 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 9,10,000 and Rs. 6,24,371, respectively, were wound up. There were 54 companies working on the 31st March 1910 with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,55,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 25,90,153. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 40 carried on business relating to banking, loan and insurance, 4 were trading companies, 2 mills and presses, 5 were engaged in mining and quarrying, 1 in leather trade, 1 in fruit culture and the remaining 1 in business connected with the acquisition of land and building. One society was registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies), but as the management of one of such societies working during the previous year was handed over to the local municipality, the total number of societies under this Regulation on the 1st April 1910 was the same as on the 1st April 1909, *viz.*, 11.

VII. Transfers of Land (1909-10).

Transfers of land

229. There were during the year 984 transfers of land by order of courts involving 5,409 acres as against 1,497 transfers involving 6,672 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 14,486 involving 82,381 acres against 16,667 transfers involving 92,947 acres in the previous year. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 53,059 acres as against 63,385 acres (revised figure) in the previous year, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 10,052 acres as against 12,194 acres in the previous year, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists, 12,245 acres as against 14,006 acres in the previous year, and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,950 acres as against 7,944 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the number of transfers is due to the favourable conditions of the seasons.

VIII. Condition of the People (1909-10).

Condition of the people.

230. The year 1908-09 had severely affected the condition of both the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes as the widespread failure of crops and the high prices of food stuffs had greatly contracted the field of employment, while it had added to the cost of living. The fair outturn of crops in the year under report, combined with the fact that the price of food grains did not show any marked tendency to fall, enabled the agriculturists to recover to some extent from the losses caused to them by the scarcity of the previous year. They were able to pay off the arrears of revenue that had been suspended and also a part of the Takavi loans that had been advanced to them as a measure of relief. There was a noticeable extension of cultivation. There was also an unusual increase in the number of marriages. The condition of the ordinary agriculturists is by no means prosperous as indebtedness seems to be increasing among them owing to various causes; but they possess much greater staying power than other classes of the community as the low land assessment together with a steady increase in agricultural profits due to high prices enables them to tide over these periodical vicissitudes of seasons with greater facility. The condition of agricultural labourers, who do not possess lands of their own, is however not so satisfactory. Their wages are paid only partly in kind and these have not risen in proportion to the increase in agricultural profits. Conservative instincts prevent them from leaving their homes in search of labour. They are the first to suffer when there is any distress. Though there was no dearth of employment for them during the year, their condition has not shown much improvement. The high prices also affected all other landless classes and men with fixed incomes. There has been a general rise in the standard of living among all classes throughout the State. The development of agriculture and other industries has greatly stimulated production, but very few persons are able to save from their incomes under present conditions, and the general accumulation of wealth has not kept pace either with the growth of the population or the extension of agriculture and industry.

231. Public health was on the whole satisfactory and no virulent epidemics prevailed anywhere in the State. The good crops in coffee and cardamom were of great help to planters, whose prospects are, however, still gloomy in the depressed state of the coffee market. Much mortality is caused by fevers and child-birth in the malnad, and the registered death-rate is greater than the birth-rate. The abolition of halat on supari, which is the main industry in this part of the State, though it has relieved the garden owners from several burdensome restrictions; and the decrease in garden assessment are reported not to have as yet produced any striking effects on the condition of the people. The sanitary and other causes which have contributed to the decline of these tracts are being investigated.

IX. Forest (1909-10).

State forests.

232. The area of State forests and plantations at the end of the year was 2,572 square miles showing a net increase during the year of 27 square miles, besides an area of 770 square miles selected for reservation or placed under special protection for other reasons.

Forest settlement.

233. There were 47 blocks awaiting settlement at the beginning of the year and 20 blocks were notified for settlement during the year. Of these, only 4 were finally settled leaving 63 blocks with an aggregate area of 570 square miles still pending settlement.

Selection of areas for reservation.

234. Besides the above area, 404·25 square miles of forest were selected for reservation during the year and the proposals in regard to them were in various stages of progress.

Demarcation.

235. Two hundred and fifty-three miles of new boundary lines, including frontier boundary, were newly demarcated and 3,220 miles of existing

lines were widened and improved, the total expenditure under this head including incidental charges amounting to Rs. 21,830 as against Rs. 26,832 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

236. Including the revision of 30·15 square miles, the area surveyed on the 4″ scale during the year was 93·26 square miles. The work of drawing fair maps made good progress in spite of the difficulty of securing trained draughtsmen; 31 fair sheets were completed and photo-zincographed during the year, and 18 more were undergoing the process.

Working plans.

237. The compilation of the working plan report of the Lakvalli forest was almost completed during the year. In most of the forests the felling could not be effected to the extent laid down in the plans, owing partly to the large stock of prepared timber and partly to the absence of facilities of transporting. Other forests for which there was no regular working plan were worked according to the system laid down in the provisional working plans. In high forests the system of felling prescribed was proportional selection limited by area, and in the pole and scrub forests coppicing with standards or improvement fellings.

Communications.

238. About 32 miles of new roads were opened during the year in the Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur districts at a cost of Rs. 9,299. On repairs and improvements to existing roads, including cart tracks and bridle paths, a sum of Rs. 9,501 was spent, thus bringing the total expenditure under this head to Rs. 18,800 as against Rs. 14,411 in the previous year.

Buildings.

239. New buildings comprising mainly inspection lodges and quarters for range officers and guards, etc., were built in various parts of the State at a cost of Rs. 25,536, and needful repairs to existing buildings were executed at a cost of Rs. 2,072.

240. Among works of a miscellaneous nature undertaken during the year may be mentioned the sinking of wells in certain forests and the repair of a breached tank in the Lakvalli forest.

Protection of forests.

241. At the commencement of the year under report 15 cases of forest offences were pending before courts and 68 cases with the departmental officers. During the year 1,028 fresh cases were reported, of which 34 were taken to court and 994 dealt with under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation. The majority of cases related to unauthorized felling and appropriation of forest produce and unauthorised grazing within the prohibited tracts.

Offences.

Cases tried by magistrates.

242. Of the 49 cases before magistrates, 19 involving 30 persons resulted in conviction; out of 20 cases involving 61 persons, 9 cases resulted in acquittal, 10 were withdrawn and 1 discharged; and 10 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Cases tried departmentally.

243. Out of the 1,062 cases reserved for disposal under Section 59 of the Regulation, 1,050 cases involving 1,987 persons were compounded, 11 involving 27 persons were dropped and only one case was pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 7,746 was realised as compensation against Rs. 6,891 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

244. One hundred and eleven cases of injury to sandal trees were reported during the year, apart from the 311 cases pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 83 were disposed of leaving 339 still pending. The amount of fines recovered in these cases amounted to Rs. 1,922.

Protection from fire.

245. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the department to widen and clear all the old fire lines and improve the patrolling staff, and the favourable setting in of the south-west monsoon earlier than usual, a number of fires broke out during the year, particularly big ones having occurred in the Chamrajnagar and Kukwada Ubrani forests. Fire protection was attempted over about 2,264 square miles and the operations over an area of 107 square miles proved a failure, the percentage of successful protection having been 95·3. The expenditure on fire protection came up to Rs. 26,034 against Rs. 24,269 in the previous year. The system of paying rewards to wild tribes for successful protection was attended with good results.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

246. As usual all the State forests barring the exploited coupes and plantations were made available for the grazing of all cattle, goats being altogether excluded, except in two localities to the extent of 2,423 acres

in the Kolar district. In all, 109,894 cattle were admitted to graze on licenses against 113,189 in the previous year, this number being exclusive of the cattle which grazed in the forests of the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, in the former on the lease system and in the latter on payment of lump sum fees. The number of goats allowed to browse in the allotted area in the Kolar district was 3,579. The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 57,263 in all against Rs. 52,143 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 8,625 as against 10,267 in the previous year and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 1,386 as against Rs. 1,811 in the previous year.

Condition of the forests.

247. In the already affected tracts in the Mysore and Hassan districts the spike disease was met with in a very virulent form and showed no sign of abatement, trees of all ages and sizes falling prey to its ravages. The disease which was stated in the previous year's report to have broken out in the Basavanabetta forest in the Bangalore district, and believed to be spike, has since been found to be due to gall insect. Lac incrustation was the cause of the death of a large number of sandal trees. The ravages of the defoliating caterpillar were confined to the teak forests of the Begur and Kakankote ranges and to parts in the Hunsur range.

Improvement of forest growth.

248. The year was on the whole very favourable for natural regeneration. The seeding of the principal species such as teak, honne and beete, was profuse and their regeneration plentiful, especially in the burnt and exploited areas. The usual method of hoeing and weeding around self-grown seedlings of teak and the cutting of the sickly and unpromising saplings were resorted to with success. To supplement natural reproduction the plan devised in the previous year for planting up all the old coupes in regular order and also localities where bamboo had seeded and died was put in force during the year, and large areas have thus been stocked with teak in the Shimoga and Kadur districts with the most satisfactory results.

System of exploitation.

249. The exploitation of forest produce was based on the prescriptions of the sanctioned and provisional working plans. In the high forests, the exploitable trees in the annual coupes were enumerated, a fixed proportion thereof being selected for felling. Although felling, transporting and disposal were carried out for the most part by departmental agency, efforts to encourage private enterprise were attended with further and gratifying results.

Outturn of forest produce.

250. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos, and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders :—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	487,190	..	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	307,280	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	14,408	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	808,878	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	226,012	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	2,288,135	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	1,140	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,515,287	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	269,226	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	6,440	4,674	2,111,411	...	
„ free grantees ...	...	57	...	138,137	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	6,497	4,674	2,518,774	...	
Minor forest produce—						* The total value of minor forest produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,63,122.
By Government* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers* ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Exploitation by departmental agency.

Timber.

251. Departmental timber operations were carried out on a smaller scale than in the previous year owing partly to the large stock of prepared timber on hand and partly to the withdrawal of elephants for khedda work. The demand for timber of all kinds during the first three quarters of the year was very brisk and greater than the department could meet. But at the close of the year the market became quite flat. The quantity sold during the year was 383,245 cubic feet as against 535,872 cubic feet in the previous year, realising Rs. 3,18,630 against Rs. 3,68,695. During the year, 81,669 cubic feet of timber of 16 different kinds were sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 25,250; and 1,115 cubic feet of timber of various varieties were sold through Mr. Strickland's agency and Rs. 3,209 were realised.

Fuel and bamboos.

252. With a view to stimulate private enterprise the departmental collection and sale of firewood was to a great extent discouraged. The revenue under this source amounted to Rs. 17,851 against Rs. 15,027 in the previous year. The collection of bamboos was limited to the supply at cost price to the plague department in the Shimoga, Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

Minor forest produce.

253. The revenue under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 5,772 against Rs. 18,651 in the previous year. The large decrease in the revenue was due to the withholding of the sale of 10,092 maunds of gall nuts in Hassan owing to the low rate offered at the auction.

Outturn of sandalwood.

254. Except a small quantity obtained from spiked trees, the collection of sandalwood was wholly confined to overmature trees, old stumps and roots. Out of 3,772 tons and 3 cwts. of rough sandalwood, including the previous year's balance, available for preparation, 2,422 tons and 6 cwts. were worked up yielding 1,882 tons of good wood and 272 tons and 2 cwts. of white chips, while 268 tons and 4 cwts. were lost in conversion; the balance of rough wood on hand was 1,349 tons and 17 cwts. The total cost of collection and conversion amounted to Rs. 52,940 against Rs. 72,174 in the previous year.

Sandalwood sales.

255. The sandalwood sales during the year were most disappointing. Out of a quantity of 2,409 tons and 8 cwts. of wood excluding chips, 2,050 tons and 7 cwts. were sold realising a sum of Rs. 8,36,438 against Rs. 10,52,565 in the previous year. The prices secured were considerably lower than those obtained in the previous year, the average rate per ton being Rs. 408 against Rs. 498 in the previous year and 457 the average for the 10 years ending 1907-08. Whatever may have been the cause of this depression, it is clear that the old markets have reduced their demand, and every endeavour is being made to find out new markets for the wood. Negotiations are in progress to take advantage of the markets ascertained to be existing in China and Japan. The net revenue resulting from the sales in the year under report was Rs. 5,73,151.

Financial results demand and collection.

256. The total demand inclusive of the uncollected arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 20,61,162, of which a sum of Rs. 17,59,008 was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,02,154.

257. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1908-09	1909-10
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	3,73,722	3,13,843
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	9,049	8,123
(*c*) Bamboos	8,438	13,106
(*d*) Sandalwood	9,23,975	9,25,737
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	16,756	5,966

Particulars	Actual collections for 1908-09	Actual collections for 1909-10
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	89,197	1,06,601
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal... ...	53,796	47,142
(*c*) Bamboos	44,368	42,136
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	52,435	61,587
(*e*) Other minor forest produce ...	2,01,856	2,04,826
(*f*) Other items	11	15
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	651	298
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	1,242	1,823
(*b*) Refunds	395	344
(*c*) Other sources...	18,744	22,013
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	5,594	4,527
(*e*) Sale of elephants	3,300	921
(*f*) Other items	26	
Total ...	18,03,555	17,59,008

Expenditure.

258. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,74,812 against Rs. 7,50,031 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,81,881 against Rs. 4,59,545 in the previous year were spent under conservancy and works and Rs. 2,92,931 against Rs. 2,90,486 in the previous year under establishment. The financial results of the year were less satisfactory than were expected owing mainly to two causes, *viz.*, poor sandalwood sales due to slack demand, and limited timber operations. Efforts to develop the resources of forests by roads and buildings and by finding markets for inferior timbers have been continued with much energy and it is hoped that the department will be able to show better results in future.

Surplus.

259. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,84,196 as against Rs. 10,53,524 in the previous year and against Rs. 12,02,758 the average of the preceding five years.

Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

260. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items :—

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood including white chips...	8,37,167	2,64,016	5,73,151	31·44
Other produce	9,21,841	4,10,796	5,11,045	44·50
Total ...	17,59,008	6,74,812	10,84,196	38·36

General.

261. Khedda operations for the capture of elephants were arranged during the year, so as to synchronize with the visit to the State of His Excellency the Viceroy and party. Three drives were effected resulting in the capture of 92 elephants of which one escaped and 13 died. Of the remaining number, 61 were sold, 3 presented and 14 kept for the purposes of the Palace and the department. The operations were very successful, and, financially, resulted in securing a net profit of Rs. 65,800, which was unprecedented in the history of the kheddas.

X. Mining and Geology (1909-10).

General.

262. In July 1909 the State Geologist proceeded to Calcutta on deputation to discuss with the Director of the Geological Survey in India the terms for the grant of licenses and leases in British India and Mysore. Mr. H. K. Slater, Assistant Geologist, who was on leave in Europe was deputed to proceed to Canada for a period of six months to study the Geological survey work there. The staff of the department was strengthened by the addition of another Assistant Geologist.

Licenses and leases.

263. The revised rules for the grant of licenses and leases referred to in the report of last year, having received the sanction of the Government of India, will be issued shortly.

264. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1908-09 :—

	1908-09	*1909-10*
Mining leases	2	1
Prospecting licenses—new	21	13
Licenses renewed	84	25
Exploring licenses	20	11
Collecting licenses	4	...
Total ...	131	50

Besides the above licenses issued by Government, a prospecting license over a block of 2 square miles of land in the Sringeri taluk was issued by the Jahgirdar of Sringeri on whom the right to minerals within the said Jahgir was conferred by Government.

Number of mines and their work.

265. Nineteen mining companies were at work during the year, 8 for gold, 10 for manganese and 1 for chrome. The work in the Woolagiri Mine in the Nanjangud taluk was practically suspended during the year owing to want of funds.

Gold.

266. The chief gold producers, as in the previous year, were the Mysore, the Champion Reef, the Ooregum and the Nundydrug Gold Mining Companies. The development of the Mysore Mine still continues in the highest degree satisfactory and its output has been well maintained. The Champion Reef Mine has showed an improvement in depth of a most encouraging nature and promises hopeful returns. The returns from the Ooregum and Nundydrug mines were satisfactory and the outlook continues promising. But the prospects of the Balaghat Mine are still poor and the returns unsatisfactory. A small quantity of gold from the accumulated tailings of the Tank Mine was obtained. On the East Betarayaswami Block to the north of the Kolar Gold Field, considerable amount of work was done and a reef met with, which however had not yet been opened up sufficiently to show whether a valuable body of ore exists or not.

267. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts, operations were carried on over the properties under the management of the Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited. These properties are under transfer to a new company called the New Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, which has been formed with a view of securing further capital.

Gold produced.

268. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State was 552,991 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,17,85,136 against 531,823 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,09,89,732 in 1908-09. Comparing the output of gold for 1909-10 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 20,330 oz. in the Mysore, Ooregum, Nundydrug and the Gold Fields of Mysore mines and a decrease of 6,153 oz. in the Champion Reef, Tank Block, Balaghat and Nanjangud mines.

Royalty.

269. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 15,85,740 against Rs. 15,45,031 in 1908-09, being an increase of Rs. 40,709.

270. As in the previous year, the manganese industry was materially affected by the fall in the price of the mineral and in consequence, the output of the mineral was confined to the higher grades and work was much restricted. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized thereon :— Manganese.

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
1908-09 ...	56,145	34,204	Rs. 13,500
1909-10 ...	37,843	29,755	Rs. 16,883
Difference ...	— 18,302	— 4,449	+Rs. 3,383

The increase in royalty was due to the increased rate.

271. The condition of the chrome industry was as unsatisfactory as that of the manganese industry for similar reasons. The quantities extracted and sold and the royalty obtained thereon were :— Chrome.

Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
2,006	1,157	Rs. 444

272. Prospecting operations for mica were carried on during the year in the taluks of Krishnarajpete, Nanjangud and Gundlupet and some mining operations in the Seringapatam taluk were also carried on by the Bombay Mining Syndicate and a small quantity of mica was obtained. Mica.

273. There were two prospecting licenses for this mineral current during the year, little or no work being done, but some deeper prospecting work was carried on during the year by Mr. G. F. Baker, Bangalore, in the Bowringpet taluk and the extraction of the mineral will be watched with interest. Corundum.

274. A report containing an account of some experiments made at Turin on the smelting of iron ores in an electric furnace and the production of steel, and an account of the resources of the State in regard to the supplies of ore, flux and charcoal was published during the year by the State Geologist. The supplies of these materials are reported to be ample and of excellent quality, but the possibility of their utilization for the manufacture of steel depends essentially on the supply of electric power at cheap rates. An investigation is being undertaken to determine whether it is possible to secure a supply of electricity at sufficiently low cost to render a future smelting industry in the State possible. Iron.

275. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1909-10 was 29,168 against 32,456 in 1908, of whom 28,106 were engaged in gold mines alone. Number of persons employed.

276. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year was 427 as against 431 in 1908. Of these, 69 resulted in the death of 114 persons or 3·91 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry which employed the greater portion of the labour was 4·06 per mille against 3·08 in 1908. Of the 69 fatal accidents, 14 involving the loss of 31 lives were due to air blasts and quakes and 9 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons were due to explosives. Accidents.

277. During the year, 17 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the provisions of the Mines Regulation and Rules, resulting in accidents, and 10 persons were convicted. For less serious offences, 41 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents. Prosecutions.

278. During the year under report, an area of 700 square miles was surveyed and mapped in several districts of the State. The State Geologist made a tour through Sringeri, Martoli and as far as Gangamula on the Western Ghats over country which has not yet been surveyed. This tour, he hopes, will enable him to lay out a plan for the survey of this rather inaccessible portion of the State. Some prospecting works now in operation for gold, manganese, chrome, corundum and mica were also inspected and reported upon. In the Bangalore and Kolar districts, an examination of valuable clays was conducted and a report on these is under preparation. Geological survey.

Under-ground water-supply.

279. A report on the nature of the under-ground water-supply was prepared during the year. A large number of observations was also obtained from mines and these threw considerable light on the distribution of water at lower depths than are reached by ordinary wells. Boring tools were used in the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts in order to test the depth of water level. The results of some of these boring tests were full of interest.

Geological museum and library.

280. The various specimens and collections on hand were arranged and put in order. A start is now being made to obtain representative collections of the rocks and minerals of the State. Some additions were made to the library during the year partly by purchase of valuable books and partly by publications received from the various scientific institutions of the world in exchange for the departmental reports.

Laboratory.

281. During the year under report, 20 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory for the Geological and other departments of Government. Several determinations of minerals were also made for the public at the Geological office.

Inspection of explosives.

282. The inspection work was regularly carried on during the year and it was found that the general condition of the licensed premises and the storage of explosives continued to be fairly satisfactory. The total number of accidents from explosives was 25 resulting in the death of 14 persons, against 15 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons in 1908.

XI. Public Works (1909-10).

General.

283. To meet administrative requirements, the reconstitution of a Public Works circle of superintendence under the designation of "Northern Circle," comprising the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, was sanctioned as a tentative measure for one year. As in the previous year, a special Channels Conservancy division was formed, as a temporary measure, for the conservation and control of the hot weather supply in the Cauvery, the Kabani and the Hemavati rivers so as to meet the requirements of the Cauvery Power Scheme and of the irrigation in the valley. This division has since been converted into the "Cauvery Reservoir Survey Division" with a view to mature a project for a storage reservoir in the Cauvery river valley.

284. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B. A., L. C. E., M. I. C. E., was appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works department and Railways, to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. McHutchin.

Grant and outlay.

285. The total grant for the year under all heads including contributions was Rs. 39,24,202 and the total outlay was Rs. 37,50,136 or Rs. 12,315 more than in the previous year. The following statement works out the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds ...	28,87,091	27,02,036	—1,85,055	
2. Local Funds General ...	33,630	30,057	—3,573	
3. District Funds ...	3,65,433	3,67,323	+1,890	
4. Municipal Funds ...	21,100	86,233*	+65,133	
5. Village School Fund ...	44,950	21,009	—23,941	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,30,000	2,09,477	—20,523	
7. Palace Fund ...	90,758	82,761	—7,997	
8. Contributions ...	2,51,240	2,51,240	.....	
Total ...	39,24,202	37,50,136	—1,74,066	

Lapse.

286. The net lapse during the year was Rs. 1,74,066 and worked out at 4·7 per cent of the total grant. The lapses under the various items were

* Includes the sum of Rs. 43,519 debited by the Electrical department on account of power supplied to the Vanivilas water works.

due to ordinary causes. There was a somewhat large lapse under establishment charges due to the transfer of a sum of Rs. 67,895 representing the cost of the general Public Works establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Scheme between 1900-01 and 1903-04, which was transferred to the Electrical department during the year under report, in pursuance of the new system of commercial accounts recently introduced for the Cauvery Power Scheme.

287. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:— Irrigation works.

(1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (*i.e.*, works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year under report was 113 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 3,60,827, of which a sum of Rs. 1,86,019 was spent on channels and Rs. 1,74,808 on tanks. The Marikanave project as originally estimated was practically completed during the year, the final grading of the irrigation channels alone remaining to be done. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 43,78,800. The reservoir received a supply of 10,800 units during the year. The area irrigated by the reservoir was about 7,032 acres and the revenue realised Rs. 27,285. The question of further enlarging the scope and utility of this project is under investigation. The work of closing the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat in the Arkalgud taluk was satisfactorily completed by the end of May 1910 so as to enable water to be let into the channels and irrigation to be restored to the wet lands dependent on them. The small items of work that remained in connection with the restoration of the Kittur anikat and channels in the Belur taluk and the improvement of the north channel from the Sri Ramadevar dam, Hassan district, were attended to and the works were completed. The improvement of the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district was practically completed, only the construction of a few sluices remaining to be carried out. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district was found to be due to the foundations at the rear of the dam having been entirely made of black soil and to the absence of drainage towards the rear toe. The reconstruction of the dam with a rear casing of porous material was sanctioned and satisfactory progress was made during the year on the work. The restoration of the irrigation channels of the same tank was also in progress. The construction of a new tank at Sowlanga in the Shimoga district was completed. The question of opening irrigation channels from that tank is under further consideration.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works during the year was Rs. 28,206, of which Rs. 3,929 were spent on channels and Rs. 24,277 on tanks.

(*c*) The amount allotted for expenditure by the Revenue department on the restoration of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 or less, was one lakh of rupees. The number of tanks dealt with was 1,009. The total expenditure incurred by Government on stone and masonry work was Rs. 80,559 and the approximate value of earthwork done by the ryots was Rs. 94,924. The total estimated value of both descriptions of work carried out during the year in connection with the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme was Rs. 1,75,483. The most satisfactory progress was made in the Kolar and Tumkur districts as in the previous year.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant for the year under this head was Rs. 2,30,000 and the outlay Rs. 2,09,477. Of this outlay, a sum of Rs. 94,048 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 83,474 on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. Ten irrigation works sustained damage during the year and were promptly attended to. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 114,858 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,01,397 was realised during the year.

In order to maintain the requisite minimum supply to the Cauvery Power Station at Sivasamudram and to regulate the supply required for irrigation during the hot weather a sum of Rs. 21,680 was spent on raising temporarily the crests of selected anikats and the waste weirs of a few tanks in the valley.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 39,734 and was incurred from the amounts contributed by ryots towards the restoration and repair of tanks.

Buildings.

288. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,64,873. The total outlay on works connected with the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 2,58,286, of which Rs. 2,56,229 were spent on construction works, fittings and decoration and Rs. 2,057 on fire-protection. The total outlay from the commencement has been Rs. 38,84,189. The reconstruction of the Palace was practically completed with the exception of some minor items of work such as the fixing of the brass elephant gate, the fixing of the *kalasams*, some decoration and the panelling of the north staircase. The more important of the other works or buildings either completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The construction of the Physics Laboratory and lecture rooms at the Central College; the construction of a new high school; the construction of an Ophthalmic Hospital; and the fitting up of record racks, etc., in the General and Revenue Secretariat in the Public Offices.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. Work was started only during the year and carried out up to the basement level.

(iii) *At Kolar.*—The construction of quarters for the Special Magistrate on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(iv) *At Shimoga.*—The construction of a new sandalkoti.

(*b*) The amount spent on repairs to civil buildings was Rs. 1,27,020. Buildings of archæological interest were generally maintained in good order.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 13,684 was spent on military buildings including repairs.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 2,850 was spent on the construction of a building for the industrial school at Channapatna.

(3) *The Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 17,804 was incurred on the construction and repair of small school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(4) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 81,724 was spent from the Palace Fund on original works and on the annual repairs to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund and the maintenance of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore. The electric light installation of the Palaces at Bangalore and Ootacamund was nearly completed.

(5) *Contributions.*—The expenditure incurred under this head relates to the works carried out by the Public Works Department from sources other than those specified in the Public Works budget.

The outlay on civil buildings from contributions amounted to Rs. 41,396, being Rs. 28,664 on original works and Rs. 12,732 on repairs. The most important work in hand was the construction of the second Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore which was practically completed, only the provision of a glass roof to the dome of the main building and the plastering of certain rooms in the *bidadi* remaining to be done. The total outlay on the work from the commencement was Rs. 3,40,567.

Communications.

289. The outlay under "Communications, Original," was Rs. 55,609 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 22,704 from Local Funds General, Rs. 32,239 from District Funds and a small amount from contributions. The more important works that were either completed or in progress during the year were the following :—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the head of the ghat at Koguru, the formation

of a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppe-Aralgode road from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier, the construction of the Sorab-Anavatti road and the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali.

(2) *In the Kadur district.*—Widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road.

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—Improving the Bisleghat section of the Sukravarsante-Subrahmanya road.

(4) *In the Mysore district.*—Opening the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road.

Under "Repairs," the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,51,869 from Provincial Funds and Rs. 2,72,707 from District Funds. The total length of Provincial roads maintained during the year was 1,967 miles of which 1,788 miles were metalled, and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,502 miles of which 1,064 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 221 per mile and of the latter Rs. 75 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

290. The total expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 6,22,105, of which a sum of Rs. 3,63,838 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,58,267 on repairs. The amount spent from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,89,723 on original works and Rs. 1,75,615 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds, including District Funds, Municipal Funds, the Palace Fund and Local Funds General, and from contributions was Rs. 1,74,115 on original works and Rs. 82,652 on repairs. The more important of the original works which were either completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram, Basavangudi and Chamrajpet extensions; the laying out of the new extension between Chamrajpet and Basavangudi; the erection of Jewell Filters at Yesvanthpur for the water-supply of the City and the Civil and Military Station; the construction of the main outfall works for the city drainage; and the breaching of the Sunkal tank.

(2) *At Mysore.*—The provision of meters to the house connections in the city; the construction of a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja; and the electrification of the pumping plant of the Vanivilas water works at Belgola.

(3) *At Shimoga.*—Laying out the new extension of the town and water-supply to the town.

(4) *At Kolar.*—Drainage and water-supply of Robertsonpet.

(5) *At Calcutta.*—Construction of the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja.

The outlay on repairs was mainly in respect of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works of Bangalore, of the Kolar Gold Fields water works and of the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore city.

Establishment.

291. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 5,96,837 including Rs. 86,121 under "Direction," Rs. 4,83,408 under "Construction" and Rs. 27,308 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 19·3 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Tools and plant.

292. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 48,094. In the Public Works general workshop at Bangalore, two portable engines were overhauled and the repairs required to the engines, pumps, taps and fountains of the several water-supply installations attended to. The value of the work turned out during the year was about Rs. 20,000.

XII. The Electrical Department (1909-10).

General.

293. During the year the Electrical department was separated from the Public Works department and placed directly under the Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. H. P. Gibbs. In September 1909, three Indian officers of the department were deputed to travel in England, the continent of Europe and America under the guidance of Mr. Gibbs to inspect various electrical works. One of them received for some time special training in meter work at the British Thompson Works at Rugby. The period of deputation was about five months and the officers have returned with valuable additional knowledge on important matters relating to the department.

294. A new system of account keeping based on commercial lines in accordance with the recommendations of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, was started during the year. The necessary books were opened and the year's accounts were compiled according to the new system.

Expenditure.

295. The expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 12,50,311 against a grant of Rs. 14,87,000, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 2,36,689. There was a lapse of Rs. 1,70,225 under depreciation, owing to the estimated provision being more than what was required to be charged to this fund to the end of 1909-10 including the previous years. Of this outlay of Rs. 12,50,311, a sum of Rs. 10,18,709 represents the revenue expenditure, consisting of the actual working expenses of Rs. 3,25,934 and the contribution to the depreciation fund of Rs. 6,92,775, while the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,31,602.

Capital works.

296. The capital works that were in hand during the year were those of interior power and lighting in connection with the third Installation works and the lighting of the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city.

Contributions.

297. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 47,543 was spent from private contributions on the lighting of the Palaces at Bangalore and Mysore and several Palace and Government buildings in Mysore, as also the lighting of the khedda camp and the construction of a telephone line in Mysore.

Power and plant.

298. The total power generated at Sivasamudram was 65,351,375 units. There were some small renewals to the hydraulic plant by way of replacement of nozzles and runners on the turbines at Sivasamudram. The improvements in the electric plant consisted in the reconstruction of the low tension bus at Sivasamudram and in the renewal of coils and repairs carried out to transformers there and at Kolar. All hydraulic turbines of the first installation have now been thoroughly overhauled. On the distribution lines in the Mysore and Bangalore cities and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 1,848 street lamps were renewed. On the Bangalore transmission line, bird rests were put up at the places most frequented by large birds and fowls and the Mysore lines were reconstructed and structures guyed at every half mile.

Lighting and power installations.

299. During the year 128 new lighting installations and 5 new power installations were made, and there were at the end of the year 2,367 street lights, 395 interior lighting installations and 15 power installations.

Revenue.

300. The total estimated receipts for the year in respect of power and lighting were Rs. 17,00,000, while the actual demand was Rs. 18,21,950. The difference is due to the provision of Rs. 1,28,460 made in the estimated revenue from the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields on account of deductions for probable contingencies and remissions. The total revenue actually realised during the year was Rs. 19,49,282, of which a sum of Rs. 1,27,332 was on account of arrears. Deducting from the current year's gross earnings the working expenses amounting to Rs. 3,25,934, the net revenue for the current year amounted to Rs. 14,96,016, derived as follows:—Rs. 14,13,465 from the Kolar Gold Fields power supply; Rs. 39,794 from the Bangalore city lighting and power supply, Rs. 13,411 from the Bangalore cantonment lighting and power supply and Rs. 29,346 from the Mysore city lighting and power supply. The total capital invested in the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of June 1910 was Rs. 82,28,836; the net profit on the Scheme after deducting working expenses, depreciation fund charges and interest at 4 per cent per annum on the capital, was Rs. 63,79,834, which represents 77·54 per cent of the capital outlay.

XIII. Railways (1909-10).

301 During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were :— Open lines.

	Miles
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total ...	411·17

302. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised agreement of 1908 referred to in the last year's report.

303. Substantial progress was made during the year by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company in raising the capital required for the construction of the line, and negotiations for the early commencement of construction are in progress. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

304. The final survey of this line was completed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company at the cost of the State and estimates and plans were under preparation during the year under report. Mysore-Hassan metre-gauge connection.

305. The final survey of this line was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

306. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State amounted to Rs. 30,10,060 against Rs. 31,13,328 in 1908-09 and the working expenses to Rs. 17,39,499 or 57·78 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 19,77,734 or 63·51 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 12,70,561. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1910 was Rs. 2,46,25,865 and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 5·15 against 4·69 in 1908-09. Receipts and expenditure.

The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay work out as follows :—

Metre gauge lines	5·17
Broad gauge lines	4·94

Deducting the amounts payable to the Company as its share of the profits, the amount credited to the Government was Rs. 12,36,928 against Rs. 10,72,660 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,66,000 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000; the total expenditure of the year was thus Rs. 9,86,000.

307. After deducting the guaranteed interest as mentioned above as well as the stipulated share of surplus profit payable to the working agency, the net profit to the State works out at Rs. 5,16,928 or 6·27 per cent on the balance capital, *viz.*, Rs. 82,43,064 expended from the general revenues of the State. General results.

308. During the year under report there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 38 accidents to persons, 35 derailments and 150 other minor accidents. Accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1909-10).

309. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 417, of which 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 318 branch offices. Of the 417 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 50. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city. Post and telegraph offices.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1909-10).

NOTE.—*The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1909-10 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

310. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 91,20,001 against Rs. 1,08,74,424 in 1908-09.

Demand.

311. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1909 amounted to Rs. 31,49,919 against Rs. 19,28,110 on the 1st July 1908. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,24,92,586 against Rs. 2,14,81,040 in 1908-09. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,56,42,505 against Rs. 2,34,09,150 in 1908-09. Deducting the amount of Rs. 2,77,613 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,53,64,892 against Rs. 2,30,89,535 in 1908-09.

Collection.

312. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,26,21,676 against Rs. 2,00,42,678 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,04,62,136 against Rs. 2,77,09,530 in 1908-09.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

313. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,43,216 against Rs. 30,46,857 in 1908-09.

Variations under receipts.

314. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land revenue—increase, Rs. 15,87,173. The improvement in the collections is due to the fact that the seasonal conditions bordered on famine in 1908-09 necessitating remissions and suspensions. The conditions were good in 1909-10 and the collections included not only the normal but also a portion of the suspended revenues of the previous year.

Mining royalty and leases—increase, Rs. 56,300. This is a fluctuating head and the small increase of a little over half a lakh is due to better output of gold.

Forest revenue—increase, Rs. 56,102. The increase of about 50 thousand was chiefly due to the sale of the elephants captured at the khedda operations during the year.

Excise revenue—decrease, Rs. 1,52,582. The slight decrease in this revenue is attributable to a comparative fall in the consumption of arrack and also in the number of toddy trees tapped.

Stamps—decrease, Rs. 31,801. The decrease is shared by all the minor heads.

Mohatarfa—increase, Rs. 45,131. The decrease in the previous year was chiefly due to distress.

Medical receipts—increase, Rs. 35,549. The small increase in the receipts under this head was chiefly owing to the adjustment of arrear contribution from District and Municipal Funds.

Army receipts—decrease, Rs. 24,888. The decrease under this head is due to the realizations during the year from hire of Government carriages and the sale of horses and ponies having been comparatively poor. The Farm receipts were also less.

Interest on investments—decrease, Rs. 34,768. The interest on current deposits in the Bank of Madras for the year was adjusted only this year.

Interest on Government Securities—increase, Rs. 38,244. The increase is the result of additional investments made during the year.

Interest on loans—increase, Rs. 49,061.. The interest was in some cases in arrears and this was recovered during the year. Hence the increase.

Sale proceeds of water—decrease, Rs. 43,354. The fall in the realization was due to less price per gallon of water charged in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the mining companies.

Railways (revenue account)—increase, Rs. 2,75,445. The increase in the net earnings in 1909-10 is partly the result of the very satisfactory recovery from the depression of the preceding year on account of the distress and also to the absence during 1909-10 of any heavy adjustment as in 1908-09 of the Railway Company's share of earnings. In 1908-09 three half years' share of profits instead of the usual two were paid back to the company from the gross revenue, out of which one half year's share represented $\frac{1}{4}$th share of the profits instead of $\frac{1}{20}$th as at present.

Cauvery Power Scheme—increase, Rs. 6,91,851. The large increase is due to the change in the classification introduced with effect from 1909-10, by which the interest on the Four per cent State Loan raised in connection with the Third Installation Scheme and the Sinking Fund contribution on account of this loan have been transferred from the Cauvery Power Scheme account to the general account.

Expenditure.

315. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,05,20,444 against Rs. 2,00,42,678 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads together amounted to Rs. 2,88,89,338 against Rs. 2,94,63,953 in the previous year. It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 15,72,798.

Variations under expenditure.

316. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds of revenue—increase, Rs. 67,866. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure and the increase was due to larger refunds during the year under Excise and Stamps.

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels—increase, Rs. 36,204. Claims to remuneration of shanbhogs and patels are not regularly preferred. The actual amounts paid in each year therefore differ.

District Administration and Land Revenue and Police—decrease, Rs. 44,627. The large decrease under these heads was due to the absence of charges on account of grain compensation allowance and other charges incidental to the distress of 1908-09.

Army—decrease, Rs. 18,849. In 1908-09 a large compensation was paid to the contractor for loss sustained by him on account of channa rations supplied and the expenditure on account of Field Service equipment was also higher.

Public instruction—increase, Rs. 27,912. The increase is chiefly owing to the partial equipment of the two first grade colleges to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations.

Railways—decrease, Rs. 94,321. A portion of the grant made for capital works was not utilised.

Cauvery Power Scheme.—The increase is due partly to the increased expenditure budgetted for and to the absence of the transfer adjustments between the older and the later installations as in 1908-09.

Payment of interest—increase, Rs. 51,300. The increase is due to larger balances of Savings Bank deposits, Insurance and Endowment Funds.

Famine Relief and Insurance—increase, Rs. 34,871. In addition to the famine reserve of two lakhs, there was an actual expenditure of Rs. 85,853 in connection with the distress in 1908-09. In the year under report there was no such expenditure but the item includes the provision for the sinking of the twenty lakhs loan which has been brought under this head.

Miscellaneous—increase, Rs. 1,70,548. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure. The increase is on account of the Viceregal reception charges and the increased grant to the Mysore City Improvement Funds.

Cash balance.

317. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,06,92,799, of which Rs. 48,78,089 was in the public treasuries, Rs. 54,62,694 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 3,52,016 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

318. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 1,30,27,000.

Indebtedness.

319. The main items of indebtedness were—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 39,500 which remained unclaimed on 1st July 1909, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1909 to Rs. 72,72,861. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,64,987. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1910 was Rs. 75,37,848, of which a sum of Rs. 75,37,800 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st of July 1909 was Rs. 71,83,884 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1909-10, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively, Rs. 21,70,108, Rs. 1,714, Rs. 1,98,533, Rs. 27,53,646 and Rs. 6,129. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,94,464.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1910, Rs. 5,33,333-5-4.

II. Excise (1909-10).

Administrative measures.

320. The important administrative changes introduced during the year under report were the following:—

(i) The strength of arrack sold in the State was ordered to be reduced from 20° to 25° U. P., the duty being at the same time raised from Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-5-4 per proof gallon. The Foreign Liquor Rules were amended so as to include, with the sanction of Government, brands weaker than 15° U. P. in the ordinary license.

(ii) The English draught beer tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Country beer taverns in the Bowringpet taluk were ordered to be sold by public auction with a view to secure better results than under the fixed fee system.

(iii) The toddy shops of certain taluks were ordered to be sold on a two year lease with a view to compare the results with those sold on a three year lease during the previous year.

(iv) The security deposits to be furnished by the licensees were fixed at two months' rental irrespective of the period of lease.

(v) The trade in eucaine and allied drugs was brought under the purview of the Excise Regulation.

(vi) The powers of Government under Section 4 (*g*) of the Excise Regulation as well as the power of sanctioning remissions and refunds within certain limits were delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

(vii) The number of arrack and toddy shops in jatras or fairs was reduced from 307 to 43 and it was ruled that such shops, when opened, should be located at a distance of not less than a mile from the place of jatra.

(viii) The issue price of ganja was ordered to be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per seer of 80 tolas, the enhanced rate to take effect from 1st July 1910.

(ix) A school was opened in Bangalore to train the Excise staff in technical matters connected with the department.

Distillery.

321. The contract distillery system referred to in the previous year's report was in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

322. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 491,601 gallons and 27 drams, which, with the balance on hand on 1st July 1909, *viz.*, 14,593 gallons and 11 drams, gave a total of 506,194 gallons and 38 drams. Deducting wastage to the extent of 7,688 gallons and 37 drams, and a quantity of 617 gallons and 22 drams taken for methylation, the net stock was 497,888 gallons and 30 drams. Of this, 487,381 gallons and 6 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 10,507 gallons and 24 drams or 11,901 gallons and 20 drams in terms of 20° U. P., or 12,694 gallons and 30 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station during the year was 77,666 gallons and 38 drams of ordinary arrack, 110 gallons of rectified spirit, 3,465 gallons of rum and 74 gallons of methylated spirit, against 74,467 gallons and 22 drams, 88 gallons, 4,586 gallons and 589 gallons respectively in the year previous. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg in the two previous years was continued during the year and the quantity so exported amounted to 15,398 gallons and 23 drams of overproof spirit, against 17,262 gallons and 41 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

323. The number of bonded depots continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 62 in taluk headquarters and 8 in outlying places. The number of arrack shops was 824 or 35 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

324. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 383,319 gallons and 2 drams against 402,947 gallons and 7½ drams, being a decrease of 4·87 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

325. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·59 drams during the year against 3·8 drams in the year previous per head of population; in the city of Bangalore it fell from 55·3 to 52·3 drams per head of population, while in the Mysore city it was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 25·8 drams per head of population. In the Kolar Gold Fields there was again a fall from 79·5 to 78·6 drams.

Foreign liquor.

326. The revenue from foreign liquor is derived in the shape of a small vend license fee. The number of shops during the year was one less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 25, and the number of licenses of all kinds issued fell from 61 to 50. The consumption of foreign liquors, including Bangalore beer but excluding the special liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery, fell from 42,921 gallons and 14 drams to 41,401 gallons and 31 drams, the decrease being 3·5 per cent. The decrease is attributable to the growing popularity of the locally manufactured special liquors. The revenue, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 11,986 to Rs. 13,697, the increase being due to the sale by auction of the refreshment rooms in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Date toddy.

327. Fifty-two shops were closed during the year, reducing the total number of shops to 2,636 in the year under report. To meet the consumption in these shops, 454,846 date trees and 4,418 cocoanut trees were tapped against 490,210 and 4,653 trees respectively in the previous year. Of these, 19,228 date trees and 500 cocoanut trees were tapped in British territory, the number of such trees tapped in the year previous being 20,255 and 552 respectively. The decrease is attributed to the fact that in the previous year a larger number of trees had to be tapped owing to the deficiency in yield from the trees on account of the failure of rains during that year. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 61·2 per cent against 58 per cent in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

328. The number of shops licensed during the year was 719 or 109 less than in the previous year. In the three malnad districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, the shops closed numbered respectively 20, 48 and 41. There was a small decrease of 363 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,086 against 16,449.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

329. Only two taverns were worked during the year as in the two previous years. As usual, a beer canteen was opened in the Military Camp of Exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The total quantity of beer consumed was 4,953 gallons against 5,660 gallons in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

330. The number of shops licensed during the year was 43 against 47 in the previous year, but there was a small increase in revenue.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

331. The cultivation of ganja locally, by departmental agency and through ryots under licenses, with seed obtained from Khandwa in the Central Provinces is being tried in several selected localities. The demand for ganja in the State during the year was met mostly from the supply of 430 Bengal maunds imported duty-free from the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. The number of shops licensed during the year was 236 against 238 in the previous year and the quantity of ganja (including majum) consumed was 10,996 seers against 9,480 seers and 2½ tolas. The increase is attributed to the better quality of the drug sold and the suppression of smuggling to some extent from across the British frontiers.

Opium.

332. Opium was as usual obtained from the Government store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The price charged to the Durbar by the Madras Government continued to be Rs. 11-9-0 per seer of 80 tolas. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 113 in the previous year and the quantity of opium consumed was 1,226 seers and 30 tolas against 1,217 seers and 9½ tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

333. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, inclusive of 10 special liquor shops, was 4,605 or 204 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·7 villages and for every 1,183 persons, against one shop for every 3·5 villages and for every 1,133 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

334. The gross demand for the year under all heads, including local cess and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 47,20,040 against Rs. 48,53,631 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 45,15,445 against Rs. 46,24,442, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,84,565 after remitting a sum of Rs. 20,030, against Rs. 2,20,698 in the previous year. The collection was 95·6 per cent of the total demand as against 95·2 per cent in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess and the tree-rent credited to other departments, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 43,06,231 against Rs. 43,72,807 in the previous year. Out of this net revenue, a sum of Rs. 22,191 was paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages.

Incidence of excise revenue.

335. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-2·6 against Re. 0-13-5·5 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 against Re. 0-6-8, Re. 0-6-4, Re. 0-0-2·7 and Re. 0-0-0·33 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

336. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,20,754 against Rs. 3,36,804 or Rs. 16,050 less than in the previous year, amounting to 7·0 per cent against 7·2 per cent of the gross receipts. The establishment charges were 5·7 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·6 per cent during the previous year.

Surplus.

337. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 39,63,286.

Protective and preventive measures.

338. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 484 against Rs. 770 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 2,347 against Rs. 2,385 in 1908-09.

339. During the year, 1,967 cases affecting 2,431 persons were reported against 1,860 cases affecting 2,728 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,303 cases affecting 2,971 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,934 cases affecting 2,458 persons were disposed of as detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	418	471
Fined or compounded by the departmental officers	991	1,137
Dealt with by magistrates	425	712
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.... ...	100	138
Total ...	1,934	2,458

At the close of the year 316 cases affecting 419 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 53 cases involving 94 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1909-10).

340. The value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,84,161, and stamps of the value of Rs. 13,35,301 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 31,19,462. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,32,234 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 46,190 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 21,41,038. Stock.

341. The stamp revenue of the year was Rs. 8,16,633 against Rs. 8,47,921. The abnormal increase of revenue during the previous year, which recorded the highest amount yet realised, is attributed to the distress that prevailed during the greater part of that year. Stamp Revenue.

342. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 66,039 against Rs. 57,163 in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the unusually heavy charge under the head "Refund" which is by its very nature of a fluctuating character. There was also an increase in the cost incurred on account of repairs and renewals of stamp dies and plates, and the purchase of special water-marked paper, three pie paper and special inks. Expenditure.

343. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 3 Munsiffs' Courts, 1 District and Sessions Court, and those of 47 Taluk Offices, 5 Assistant Commissioners' Offices, 2 Deputy Commissioners' Offices, 3 District Treasury Offices and 7 Sub-Registry Offices. No serious violation of the Stamp laws was reported to Government. Inspection work.

IV. State Life Insurance (1909-10).

344. There were 2,044 proposals during the year as against 2,683 in the previous year. Of these, 1,468 were accepted, 880 being for first insurance and 588 for further insurance. Two hundred and three proposals were rejected, 122 temporarily on medical grounds and 81 finally on medical and other grounds, and 373 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Proposals.

345. Of the 1,468 policies issued, 11 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,457 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,60,211 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,927. Policies issued.

346. During the year, 64 policies held by 30 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 42,065 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 12 persons holding 20 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 9,036 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 858; and 50 persons holding 86 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 40,653 died during the year. Of these last, 12 died of plague, Claims during the year.

4 of cholera, 13 of fever, 6 from lung complaints, 1 of heart disease, 4 of diseases of the organs of digestion, 3 of dropsy, 3 of diabetes, 2 of nervous diseases and 2 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

347. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 18,02,790. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,04,540, of which a sum of Rs. 2,45,888 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 58,662 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 88,185, including Rs. 8,065 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 79,151 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 20,19,145. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 28·95 and 2·65 as against 44·4 and 1·8 respectively in the previous year, the fall in the former and the rise in the latter being respectively due to the comparatively smaller number of bonus claims discharged and the incurring of expenditure on account of the actuarial valuation. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 30·3 per cent of the total liability as against 29·09 per cent in 1908-09.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

348. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 14,561, 8,184 of first and 6,377 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 73,71,880. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 12,996, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 63,91,626; the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 22,081, of which a sum of Rs. 295 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,565 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1909-10, 1,374 policies involving a net bonus of Rs. 8,97,679 were completely discharged and claims on 191 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 82,574 were pending payment at the end of the year. Of the 1,374 policies that were completely discharged, 853 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,95,558 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured; 259 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,43,660 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 105 assuring a bonus of Rs. 57,191 by cancellation; 132 assuring a bonus of Rs. 92,520 by surrender; and 23 assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,578 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable.

V Government Savings Banks (1909-10).

Number of accounts.

349. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1909 was 15,018. During the year under report, 2,004 new accounts were opened, 118 dead accounts were revived and 2,091 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year 15,049 current accounts or 31 more than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 501 with a balance of Rs. 2,49,252 were kept by Government officers in their public capacity, 932 with a balance of Rs. 2,17,516 were for security deposits, 1,818 with Rs. 11,47,796 were on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,798 accounts for Rs. 51,79,900 were kept by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 10,845 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 43,004.

Classification of depositors.

350. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 39, 5, 4, 4, 1 and 47, respectively, as against 37, 6, 4, 4, 1 and 48 in the previous year.

Deposits.

351. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 71,83,884. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 21,70,108 against Rs. 25,83,248 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,714 and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 1,98,533. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 27,53,646 against Rs. 29,65,700 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1909-10 was

Rs. 6,129. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,94,464. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 5,83,538.

Private accounts.

352. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,616 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 63,27,696, which gave an average balance of Rs. 464 on each account against Rs. 486 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

353. The deposit of Rs. 63,27,696 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1910 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-2-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-7 on the 30th June 1909.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1909.)

Births.

354. The total number of births registered during the year was 100,067 against 104,879 in 1908, the birth-rate being 18·36 per thousand of population against 19·24 in 1908 and against 16·60, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 51,204 or 51·16 per cent were boys and 48,863 or 48·84 per cent girls.

Deaths.

355. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 95,483 against 90,314 in 1908, the death-rate being 17·52 per thousand of population against 16·57 in 1908 and against 19·16, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 49,906 and among women, 45,577. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·13 among men and 16·89 among women. The largest number of deaths was in November and the smallest in June 1909. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 73·04 among males and 60·32 among females for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 58·20 and among females 46·07 for every one thousand men and women, respectively, living of that age.

356. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1909 as compared with 1908 were :—

	1908	*1909*
Cholera	2,449	1,629
Small-pox	1,890	6,189
Plague	7,154	4,048
Fevers	38,338	38,922
Bowel complaints	4,606	5,640
Respiratory diseases...	2,633	3,194
Injuries	1,379	1,558
All other causes	31,865	34,303
Total ...	90,314	95,483

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1909.)

General.

357. During the year four out of the five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination deputed for training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Madras returned with certificates and they were appointed District Sanitary Assistants. As in the previous year, a Health Exhibition was held during the Dasara of 1909.

Inspection.

358. The work of inspection was conducted, as in the previous year, by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

359. The appointment of Divisional Sanitary Officers was abolished and the scale of pay of the District Sanitary Officers was raised from Rs. 100—25/2—200 to Rs. 150—10/1—250.

360. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,64,608 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 57,322 was spent by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 5,07,286 by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1,41,231. Sanitary works and outlay.

361. The works executed in the several municipalities were of minor importance, such as construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines and tunnels and removal of congestion. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the more important ones were in connection with :—

(1) the water-supply schemes for the Bangalore and Mysore cities, the Kolar Gold Fields, and the Shimoga and Arsikere towns;

(2) the extensions in the Bangalore city and the Shimoga town and the construction of drains therein and also of the main outfall works in the former;

(3) the conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city.

362. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night soil from the surroundings of houses. In 1,991 villages manure pits were removed. Stagnant pools were filled up in 435 villages and notice-boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 481 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 112 villages. Village Sanitation.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1909.)

363. There were three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 99 taluk and 8 municipal vaccinators employed at the beginning of the year and about the end of June, four of the five Deputy Inspectors deputed for training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Madras obtained certificates and they were appointed as District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Staff.

364. The total number of operations performed during the year was 117,831 against 99,504 in 1908, showing an increase of 18,327. The largest number of operations (28,525) was in the Kolar district and the smallest number (4,108) in the Kadur district. The taluk vaccinators performed 83·57 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators 4·63 per cent and the medical subordinates 11·80 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 106,085 against 95,296 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 11,746 against 4,208. Operations.

365. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 99,380 or 95·69 per cent against 88,938 or 93·34 per cent in the previous year, and successful cases under re-vaccination numbered 5,435 or 62·18 per cent against 1,847 or 43·89 per cent in 1908. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 19·23 against 16·66 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 33·30 in the Kolar district and the lowest 9·09 in the Shimoga district.

366. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 60,705 against 61,200 in 1908. Of this number, 18,488 or 30·46 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 23,144 or 38·12 per cent bore small-pox marks, while 19,073 or 31·42 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 68,005 persons against 37,524 in the previous year. Among these, 33,587 or 49·39 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 18,665 or 27·45 per cent small-pox marks, while 15,753 or 23·16 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

367. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 6,189 against 1,890 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·14 against ·35 in the previous year. The death-rate from Small-pox.

this disease was highest in the Mysore district and lowest in the Chitaldrug district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of deaths from all causes was 64·82 against 20·93 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

368. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 19,712 as against Rs. 19,412 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-3-4·39 against Re. 0-3-6·73 in the year 1908, the highest being in the Shimoga district and the lowest in the Kolar district.

General.

369. In urban areas, the medical subordinates were in entire charge of the vaccination work as in the previous year. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields. The system of compulsory vaccination was introduced into several municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, tentatively for a period of two years.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1909.)

Inoculation of calves.

370. During the year under report, 174 calves were inoculated with vaccine cultivated by the Japanese method, of which 5 failed, 1 died and 47 were rejected on account of unhealthy or injured condition of vesicles or the calves developing some constitutional disease during the incubation period.

Manufacture of vaccine.

371. From the remaining calves, *viz.*, 121, enough pulp was obtained for 202,408 cases or an average of 1,672 cases each, against 107,692 cases or an average of 1,282 cases each obtained by cultivation in the same method in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 6,987 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves inoculated in the usual method so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured was enough for 209,395 cases against 198,892 cases in the previous year.

Issue of vaccine.

372. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity enough for 30,107 cases was supplied to the medical officers and subordinates, and a quantity sufficient for 113,700 cases to the vaccinators, in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the State was enough for 41,167 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

373. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 2,809 against Rs. 3,070 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 7,210 against Rs. 8,346 in 1908.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1909.)

General.

374. The term of service under the Mysore Government, of Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, having terminated in March 1909, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained for a further extension of his services for a period of five years.

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

375. The branch Local Fund dispensary at Basavanhalli having been abolished during the year, the total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1909 was 148 against 149 on the 31st December 1908, their classification being as follows:—

15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
115 Local Fund (exclusive of the Jahgirdar's dispensary at Yelandur).
3 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

376. The beds for men and women in the 127 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 6 special

hospitals separately dealt with) were increased from 405 and 379 in 1908 to 409 and 385 respectively during the year under report.

377. Special pay wards on the lines of those in the General Hospital, Madras, were newly opened tentatively during the year in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, the rates of admission thereto being generally those in force in the General Hospital, Madras. Special wards of the Victoria Hospital.

378. The number of in-patients treated in the 127 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,153, against 10,648 in the previous year; and that of out-patients 1,171,295 against 1,128,799 in 1908, showing an increase of 42,496. Number of patients treated during the year.

379. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year :—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,997	294·21	540,360	3,038·08	546,357	3,332·29
Women ...	3,930	206·31	244,150	1,405·53	248,080	1,611·84
Children ...	1,226	85·61	386,785	2,124·31	388,011	2,209·92
Total ...	11,153	586·13	1,171,295	6,567·92	1,182,448	7,154·05

380. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows :— Nationality of patients.

	1908	*1909*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,386	13,929
Hindus	805,574	843,192
Mahomedans	242,902	254,856
Other classes	77,585	70,471

The chief diseases treated were :—

	1908	*1909*
Malarial fevers	191,087	190,743
Diseases of the eye	154,932	148,260
Skin diseases	96,435	99,490
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	172,218	198,920
Injuries	83,495	92,224
Respiratory affections other than tubercle of lungs	67,972	79,602
Worms	38,381	38,383
Rheumatic affections	39,786	42,175

The number of cases treated for tubercular diseases during the year was 923.

381. Thirty-three thousand six-hundred and ninety-seven operations were performed during the year on 33,631 patients. Including the 94 patients that were under treatment at the end of 1908, the number of patients treated was 33,725, of whom 25,357 were cured, 7,352 relieved, 859 discharged otherwise, 84 died and 73 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The major operations performed numbered 1,950, of which 770 operations were performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Surgical operations.

382. Out of the 11,153 in-patients treated, 7,602 were cured, 1,833 relieved, 739 discharged otherwise, 849 died and 130 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

383. The total expenditure incurred on account of the State public institutions, except the 6 special hospitals, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 4,14,793 against Rs. 4,05,562 in the previous year. Expenditure.

Midwives.

384. There were 106 midwives at work during the year against 104 in 1908 and they attended to 6,504 cases against 5,786 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 61 cases against 55 in 1908. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·43 against ·52 in the previous year. The construction of quarters for midwives in certain places was sanctioned during the year as a first instalment of the measure of providing midwives with suitable quarters in places where the want of proper house accommodation is felt.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

385. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public institutions and the 5 Railway dispensaries was 67,653 against 64,857 in the previous year; and the number of operations performed in them was 2,606 against 1,664 in 1908. The beds for men and women in these institutions numbered 59 and 12 against 65 and 14 respectively in the preceding year.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

386. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries increased from 26 in 1908 to 30 during the year under report. The total number of patients treated in them was 235,566 against 213,234 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 212,596 were cured, 18,719 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 224 died and 4,027 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1909.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

387. On the 1st January 1909 there were 183 inmates in the Asylum and 60 (including 4 re-admissions) were admitted during the year making a total of 243. Of these, 50 were discharged, 13 died and 180 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 179·26 against 196·41 in the year previous.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

388. Of the 60 lunatics admitted during the year, 45 were males and 15 were females; 36 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans and 13 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 36 was, as in the previous year, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 9 were under 20 years and 15 between 40 and 60 years. The youngest was 10 years of age, picked up by the police in the Bangalore city. He was also dumb and imbecile and nothing was known of his parentage or residence.

Causes of insanity.

389. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 51 out of the 60 admissions during the year. In 38 cases the causes were said to be "physical", intoxicants, such as ganja and spirit, contributing 14 cases, masturbation and child-birth 4 each, epilepsy 3, previous attacks 6 and other causes 7. In 13 cases the causes were "moral".

Criminal lunatics.

390. On the 1st January 1909 there were 27 criminal lunatics (24 males and 3 females) and 4 (3 males and 1 female) were admitted during the year, making a total of 31. Of these, 7 were discharged, 2 died and 22 (19 males and 3 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 24·48 against 26·91 in 1908.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

391. At the beginning of the year there were 44 lunatics and 37 (23 males and 14 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 81. Of these, 34 were discharged and 3 died, leaving 44 (23 males and 21 females) at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

392. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 84 against 78 in 1908, the daily average of the sick treated being 6·99 against 4·98 in the previous year.

Accommodation.

393. The accommodation for lunatics in the Asylum has been improved by the removal of the female lunatics to the buildings formerly occupied by the lepers. The bath-room for males which was under construction was completed during the year. This has afforded convenience

for lunatics being washed daily. A few of them also get the benefit of hydropathic treatment.

394. Out of 179·26, the average daily number of lunatics, 49·24 were employed on remunerative duties against 60·63 out of 196·41 in the previous year. The males were engaged in gardening and weaving and the females in cleaning and grinding grain. The net profit from lunatic labour during the year, amounted to Rs. 435 against Rs. 507 in 1908. Employment of lunatics.

395. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 3 males and 1 female under treatment and 18 (15 males and 3 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 22. Of these, 16 were discharged and 6 (5 males and 1 female) remained at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 721 was realised from the relatives of the patients and credited to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 46 was outstanding at the close of the year. Private patients

396. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 25,610 against Rs. 24,796 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the dearness of ration articles and increase of pay sanctioned to the menial establishment of the Asylum during the year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 7,585 against Rs. 7,209 in 1908. Cost.

397. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,310 against Rs. 5,968; on diet Rs. 15,269 against Rs. 15,088; on contingencies Rs. 3,340 against Rs. 3,005; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites Rs. 691 against Rs. 735 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

398. At the beginning of the year there were 25 inmates (20 males and 5 females) and 58 (53 males and 5 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 83 (73 males and 10 females). Of the total number, 43 were discharged, 8 died and 32 (25 males and 7 females) remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·95 against 19·14 in the previous year. Strength of the Asylum.

399. The patients were treated on the method adopted in previous years according to the conditions and symptoms of the disease. Treatment.

400. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,006 against Rs. 2,775 in the previous year. Cost.

401. There was no fresh admission during the year and the only female patient that remained at the close of the previous year died in the first quarter of the year under report. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

402. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 694 against 757 in the previous year. Of these, 663 were discharged cured, 11 relieved and 20 died. The daily average number of patients was 18·51 against 21·06 in 1908. In-patients.

403. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,048 against 11,502 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients was 74·14 against 73·37. Out-patients.

404. The numbers of in-and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	Inpatients.	Outpatients.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	95	986	1,081
Mahomedans	40	2,176	2,216
Hindus	556	8,886	9,442
Other classes	3	...	3
Total ...	694	12,048	12,742

405. Surgical operations were performed during the year on 685 patients, of whom 666 were cured, 15 were relieved and 4 died. Surgical operations.

Cost.

406. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,187 against Rs. 14,292 in 1908.

Training of midwifery scholars and nurses.

407. Three pupil midwives passed out during the year and 4 were under training. Four stipendiary pupil nurses entertained during the year were also undergoing training in the Hospital.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

408. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 567 against 606 in the previous year. Of these, 559 were discharged cured, 3 were relieved and 5 died. The daily average number of patients was 20·58 against 24·46 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

409. The number of out-patients treated was 10,065 against 12,016 in the previous year. The daily average number of outpatients was 92·08 against 97·01 in the previous year.

410. The numbers of in and out patients according to nationality are shown below:—

	Inpatients.	Outpatients.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	11	138	149
Mahomedans	108	1,938	2,046
Hindus	384	7,671	8,055
Other classes	64	318	382
Total ...	567	10,065	10,632

Surgical operations.

411. Surgical operations were performed on 391 patients, of whom 334 were cured, 52 were relieved, 2 died and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

412. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,221 against Rs. 9,584 in the previous year.

Training of nurses.

413. Four pupil nurses passed out from the Hospital during the year, one left the institution and 6 were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated.

414. Six hundred and fifty-eight patients were treated in this institution which is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Of these, 94 were treated for plague, 50 for small-pox, 9 for cholera and 505 for other diseases.

Treatment of plague cases.

415. Of the 94 cases admitted for plague, 41 were cured, 51 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

416. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,608 against Rs. 8,414 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

417. The number of inpatients treated during the year was 715 against 691 in the previous year. Of these, 476 were cured, 149 relieved, 32 discharged otherwise and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The treatment in the case of 38 patients was unsuccessful.

Out-patients.

418. The number of outpatients treated during the year was 8,760 against 10,215 in the previous year.

Sex and nationality of patients.

419. Of the 9,475 in and out-patients treated during the year, 4,635 were men, 2,583 women and 2,257 children. According to nationality, 364 were Europeans and Eurasians, 6,975 Hindus, 1,264 Mahomedans and 872 were of other classes.

Daily average.

420. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 72·79 men, 46·69 women and 27·79 children.

Diseases treated.

421. Of the 715 in-patients, 30 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 67 for diseases of the cornea, 449 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 43 for diseases of the iris and the remaining 126 for other diseases of the eye. Among the out-patients, 4,885 were treated for diseases of the

conjunctiva, 963 for those of the cornea, 275 for diseases of the iris, 897 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 443 for errors of refraction and muscular arrangement, 438 for diseases of the lids and the remaining 859 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

422. One thousand and seventy-two patients including 16 that remained at the close of the previous year underwent surgical operations. Of these, 728 were cured, 281 relieved and 3 discharged otherwise; in the case of 36 patients the operations were unsuccessful; and 24 patients remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

423. The total cost of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 12,810 against Rs. 11,592 in the previous year.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1909.)

Toxicological analysis.

424. One hundred and sixty-four cases relating to 540 articles were subjected to toxicological examination. Ninety-four cases were of suspected human poisoning, 6 of abortion, 13 of cattle poisoning and 40 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining 11 were miscellaneous cases. There were detections of poison in 60 or 63·82 per cent of the cases. Arsenic was found in 42 of them.

Chemical analysis.

425. Ninety articles were subjected to chemical analysis, and experiments were conducted by the Chemical Examiner to find out the chemical efficiency of cyllin over kerosene oil in killing mosquito larvæ.

Bacteriological analysis.

426. One thousand six hundred and seventy-nine articles were received for bacteriological examination and the majority of them, *viz.*, 1,283 were samples of water. The comparative disinfectant value of izal, cyllin and carbolic acid was examined and the result of the examination reported during the year.

VIII. Plague Administration (1909-10).

Administration and staff.

427. As in previous years the plague operations in the districts were directed by the Deputy Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Presidents of the respective municipalities, assisted by the Health Officers, and in the Kolar Gold Fields the President of the Sanitary Board assisted by the Health Officer, looked after the operations. Towards the latter part of the year, a full-time District Sanitary Officer was appointed for the Mysore district. The special plague establishments in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields continued to exist during the year. In other places, temporary establishments were entertained and were dispensed with as soon as the need for their services ceased. The temporary plague supervisors employed on frontier protection duty in the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Chamrajnagar and Malvalli in the Mysore district were replaced by duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

Preventive measures.

428. (*a*) *Evacuation.*—The value of evacuation has been recognised and appreciated by the public and it was voluntarily resorted to without any persuasion by the local authorities. The usual facilities for evacuation were afforded, *viz.*, supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, the grant of advances to officials for running up sheds, etc. Arrangements were made for guarding the property in the evacuated towns and in camps and for looking after the general sanitation of the camps. The deposit of valuables in Government treasuries was allowed as in previous years.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—In rural areas, desiccation, the unroofing of thatched houses and their exposure to sun and air, the limewashing of houses

and closing up of rat holes were the methods adopted. In the Bangalore city, cyllin was used for plague-infected rooms and kerosene oil emulsion for the rest of the house as a disinfectant, while in the city of Mysore petroleum was used instead of cyllin with results reported to be satisfactory.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—During the year 325,963 rats were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 7,164 against 225,116 rats during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 5,457, the average cost per rat being 4·2 and 4·5 pies respectively. Of the total number of rats destroyed, 209,299 were in the Bangalore city. Trapping was the method mostly employed and poisoned baits were also used in the Mysore city.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 72,880 persons were inoculated, as against 10,378 in the previous year. The largest number of cases was in the Mysore district, including the Mysore city. Inoculation was a special feature of the year in the Mysore city and was pushed on vigorously on an extensive scale with the help rendered by some philanthropic citizens. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and whole-time officers were also deputed for inoculation duty. Rewards were paid at the rate of four annas for each adult and two annas for each child inoculated from among the labouring classes. On the whole, inoculation seems to be in a fair way to become popular and to be recognized by the masses to be, next to evacuation, the only way known at present in which they can escape from the ravages of plague.

Plague attacks and deaths.

429. The numbers of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 5,182 and 3,688 against 6,339 and 4,464 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,157 and 776 respectively. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 1,075 and 767 respectively in September 1909 and the smallest 24 and 14 in May 1910. The Mysore city suffered the most with 1,934 cases and 1,381 deaths, and the Kolar district the least with 16 cases and 15 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 71·16 against 70·42 in the previous year. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as noted below:—

District		Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore	city	128	97
Mysore	do	1,934	1,381
Bangalore	district	639	427
Kolar	do	16	15
Tumkur	do	40	23
Mysore	do	1,520	1,107
Hassan	do	97	79
Shimoga	do	286	206
Kadur	do	394	254
Chitaldrug	do	128	99
	Total	5,182	3,688

430. The number of deaths among men was 1,924 and among women 1,764. As usual the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,434, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age, and the smallest, *viz.*, 143, among persons of the age of above 60.

Plague hospitals.

431. The number of admissions to the plague hospital in Bangalore was 64 and to that in Mysore 218, and out of these, the number that recovered was 23 in the former and 87 in the latter. The percentage of recovery to admission was 35·94 and 39·9 respectively.

Expenditure.

432. The total expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 34,535 against Rs. 36,038 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1909-10).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

433. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education :—

(1) *Religious and moral instruction.*—(*a*) Copies of the revised edition of *Nitichintamani*, Part I, were distributed among teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools to be used as books of reference in the religious and moral instruction of pupils of the Infant I and II classes.

(*b*) The departmental book of religious and moral stories for the use of teachers was under preparation.

(*c*) A book of devotional songs and verses for the pupils of Anglo-Vernacular classes I to IV was published, and copies were distributed to schools.

(*d*) A Kannada translation of the *Sanatana Dharma* Catechism with supplementary notes was also published.

(2) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Application was made to the Madras University for the affiliation of the Central College, Bangalore, in Branch II B (Chemistry) for the B. A. Pass Course under the New Regulations. The construction of a block of buildings for the Chemistry laboratory and the appointment of a Chemistry professor were sanctioned. Application was also made to the Madras University for affiliating the Maharaja's College in groups V and VI (History and two languages) instead of groups I and V (Mathematics and History) for the Pass Course of the B. A. Degree Examination. As a result of these changes, the Central College will teach up to the ordinary degree in Branches I (Mathematics), II A (Physics), II B (Chemistry) and III C (Geology); and the Maharaja's College will teach up to the ordinary degree in Branch V (History and Economics) and Branch VI (Sanskrit and Kanarese).

(3) *Educational Museum.*—There was no educational exhibition held during the year in connection with the Dasara exhibition. But the formation of a permanent educational museum with the beautiful collection of exhibits of the work of elementary schools in England, kindly presented by the Board of Education of England, has been sanctioned.

(4) *Manual instruction.*—All the nine sloyd centres were in full working order at the beginning of the year. Altogether, 1,121 pupils were given instruction in the nine centres. At the end of the official year twelve paper sloyd centres were opened in connection with Anglo-Vernacular schools in different districts of the two circles for giving instruction in paper-folding and card-board work.

(5) *Kindergarten instruction.*—A special teachers' class was held in the Mysore Normal school under the supervision of the headmaster. Thirty-eight teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools underwent training in this class, and they are reported to have worked with diligence and earnestness. The class worked for two months, and lectures were delivered to the teacher-pupils on four subjects. For the benefit of the teachers of the department, the first volume of a book on Kindergarten Instruction in Mysore was published during the year.

(6) *Normal schools.*—The District Normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were converted into purely training institutions of the Lower Secondary grade and practising classes in Kannada and Hindustani were started in connection with both of them.

(7) *Archæological Department.*—The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches who in recent years had been under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Education has now been placed under the direct control of Government.

Number of schools and scholars.

434. The number of public schools increased from 2,367 to 2,416 and their attendance from 113,251 to 113,785. The average daily attendance was 84,017 or 76·06 per cent of the average monthly strength against 80,706 or 75·5 per cent in 1908-09. The number of private institutions decreased from 1,943 to 1,876 and their strength from 25,757 to 23,944. The total number of schools, both public and private, decreased from 4,310 to 4,292 and their strength from 139,008 to 137,729. There was one school to every 6·85 square miles of area and to every 1,269 of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 28·06 and 5·4 respectively against 28·4 and 5·3 in 1908-09. These statistics show that the rapid progress made during 1908-09 was maintained during the year under report. The decrease in the number of schools and attendance occurred in private indigenous schools which are always of a fluctuating character. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age decreased slightly from 17·0 to 16·8.

Proportion of scholars to population.

435. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 39 as in the previous year, the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 30 being shown by the Bangalore district and the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 52 by the Kadur district. The Chitaldrug district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, *viz.*, 34·63, Bangalore coming next in order, *viz.*, 34·13 and Kadur the lowest. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Bangalore took the first place (8·91), Tumkur came next in order (7·40), and Kadur came last (3·35).

Number of pupils according to sex.

436. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1909-10, according to sex in the various kinds of educational institutions :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public institutions—				
Colleges	6	2	558	8
High schools	14	2	3,506	31
Middle schools	199	62	25,549	6,589
Primary schools ...	1,845	214	60,415	14,272
Normal schools... ...	3	2	203	26
Industrial schools ...	20	1	1,091	139
Sanskrit schools ...	41	...	1,249	5
Commercial schools ...	2	...	72	7
Engineering schools ...	1	...	34	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind.	2	...	31	...
Total ...	2,133	283	92,708	21,077
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes ...	1,876	...	23,135	809

Nationality of scholars.

437. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 501 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,401 were Native Christians, 114,001 were Hindus, 17,900 were Mahomedans and 2,926 Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·25 in the case of Hindus, 6·67 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·37 in the case of Native Christians, 11·81 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·91 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 21,886 was

made up of 280 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,034 Native Christians, 4,382 Mahomedans, 7 Parsis, 6,295 Brahmins, 195 Kshatriyas, 959 Vaisyas, 2,418 Lingayets, 236 Jains, 5,392 other high caste Hindus, 435 low caste Hindus, and 253 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was ·63 in the case of Hindus, 3·43 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·89 in the case of Native Christians, 15·81 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and ·54 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

438. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6, of which 5 were aided by Government and 1 was unaided. For Mahomedan boys, there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,029 pupils, 42 Hindustani middle schools with 3,166 pupils, 175 primary schools with 5,636 pupils, and 1 industrial school with 23 pupils. For Mahomedan girls, there were 14 Hindustani middle schools with 1,093 pupils, and 69 Hindustani primary schools with 2,456 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Holeyas, Madigas, etc., increased from 81 to 90 and their attendance from 2,022 to 2,088. Of these 90 schools, 53 were departmental, 34 were aided and 3 were unaided. Out of the 90 schools, 86 were for boys, and 4 for girls; 3 of these schools were middle schools, and the rest primary schools. Of the 2,088 pupils, 346 were girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11, but their strength increased from 203 to 205, of whom 9 were girls.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

439. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kanarese college, 41 were Sanskrit schools, 114 were Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 5 English middle schools, 74 Kanarese middle schools and 56 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,845 public primary schools for boys, 1,658 were Kanarese schools, 175 Hindustani schools, 5 Tamil schools, 5 Telugu schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 214 public primary schools for girls, 143 were Kanarese schools, 69 Hindustani, 1 Mahratti and 1 a Tamil school. In the remaining 50 institutions, instruction was given in English and one or more vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1,876 private institutions, 4 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 4 Arabic or Persian (advanced), 1,865 a vernacular and 3 the Koran.

440. In the public schools instruction was given to 12,077 pupils in English, to 8,745 in a classical language and to 107,855 in a vernacular language. Of the 23,944 pupils in private schools, 158 were learning English, 442 a classical language and 23,344 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

441. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental colleges for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 261 middle schools for secondary education and 2,059 public schools for primary education. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1908-09 and 1909-10.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper primary Vernacular		Lower primary Vernacular	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
Boys	2·08	2·12	9·18	9·69	3·96	4·17	16·01	16·23	68·77	67·79
Girls	0·21	0·15	1·75	2·03	1·93	1·94	8·65	9·88	87·46	86·00

Night schools.

442. The number of night schools for the benefit of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 73 to 72 and their strength from 2,670 to 1,893. Of the 72 schools, 58 were Kanarese schools, 13 Hindustani schools, and 1 a Telugu school. Nine of these night schools were exclusively for the education of Panchamas.

Village indigenous schools.

443. The number of aided village indigenous schools increased from 135 to 145 and their strength from 2,716 to 2,951, of whom 129 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools, otherwise called private institutions, decreased as aforesaid from 1,943 to 1,876 and their attendance from 25,757 to 23,944. None of these unaided schools followed the departmental curricula of studies.

Normal schools.

444. There were 3 normal schools for masters under Government management and 2 for mistresses of which one was under private management. The total number of schoolmasters under training was 203 against 212 in 1908-09 and that of mistresses was 26 as in the previous year. The normal school at Mysore worked satisfactorily. A second art instructor was appointed for the school during the year and since then painting and design are regularly taught in the school. The strength of the school fell from 164 to 143, of whom 109 were teachers in Government schools and the rest private candidates.

445. A Hindustani practising school for Mahomedan teachers under training was opened during the year. The results of the school in the public examinations were good. The examination in practical Agriculture was held for the first time in 1909 and 9 out of 18 candidates passed.

446. The normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga showed much improvement during the year. The numbers of students in those schools were 32 and 28 respectively. The results of the schools in the Lower Secondary and Teachers' Certificate examinations were good.

447. In the training department of the Maharani's College, there were 9 girls as against 12 in 1908-09. Five passed in the theoretical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination and 5 in the practical portion.

448. In the Wesleyan Mission girls' normal school, Bangalore, there were 17 girls against 10 in 1908-09. Four candidates passed in the theoretical portion and 4 in the practical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination.

Industrial schools.

449. The number of industrial schools increased from 20 to 21 and their attendance from 1,198 to 1,230. Of these, 7 were under Government management, 12 aided and 2 unaided. The unaided industrial school called the Mahadev industrial school, Bangalore, was newly started during the year 1909-10. Of the 21 industrial schools 4 were weaving schools.

450. The Government industrial school at Mysore had 209 pupils on its rolls against 232 in 1908-09. Of these, 36 were in the pottery class, 70 in the carpentry class, 23 in the blacksmith's class, 22 in the machine class, 43 in the rattan class and 15 in the drawing class. The industrial school at Hassan which was under Government management till the end of September 1909 was transferred to the management of the Central Co-operative Society on 1st October 1909. It had 24 pupils on its rolls against 34. The Government carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur worked satisfactorily. It had 42 pupils on its rolls against 35 in 1908-09. The Government industrial school at Channapatna did good work during the year. The strength of the school was 56 as in the previous year. The Superintendent of the industrial school was deputed to Northern India to study improved methods of preparing lac and making steel musical wire and he returned in September 1909. He is reported to have introduced the improved methods in the preparation of articles with considerable success. This school won prizes in the Mysore and Channapatna exhibitions. A building for this school is under construction. The newly started Government industrial school at Sagar had 14 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt carpentry and 7 blacksmiths' work. The three Government weaving schools at Dodballapur, Molakalmuru and Chiknayakanhalli were in a fairly satisfactory condition.

451. Out of the 12 aided industrial schools, the Mission industrial school, Kolar, and the Lakshmi Narasimha Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, were in an efficient condition. The Wesleyan Mission girls' industrial school at Hassan had 120 pupils on its rolls against 117 in 1908-09. Of these, 100 were proficient in the knitting of caps and the remaining were receiving instruction in other industries. The aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur did good work during the year.

Agricultural instruction.

452. The work done in the agricultural farm attached to the Normal school, Mysore, was satisfactory. Some of the crops did not give a good yield on account of excessive rain. The income from the farm was Rs. 452. In addition to the grains vegetables of various kinds were cultivated. This farm supplied seeds to the agricultural associations in the State. The gardens attached to the Tumkur High School and to certain Anglo-Vernacular schools worked well during the year.

453. The number of other special schools was 5 as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Engineering school, Mysore, two commercial schools at Mysore and Bangalore and the schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind at Mysore. The Engineering school had 34 students on its rolls. There were also 13 shekdari students receiving training in the schools. The aided commercial school at Bangalore did fair work during the year. The strength of the school was 52. The results of the school in the London Chamber of Commerce and two other examinations of England were good, but none passed out of the 10 candidates that appeared for the Madras Technical examinations. The strength of the Hardwicke Commercial school, Mysore, was 27. The subjects taught were type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping. Schools for special instruction.

454. The school for the deaf-mutes had 14 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 2 read Kannada Reader No. II, 2 Kannada Reader No. I and 1 read Kannada Primer and all were able to write to dictation from lip reading. In Arithmetic, 2 knew simple division, 2 multiplication and 3 addition. Four of these pupils had sufficiently advanced in articulating easy words and sentences and the remaining 3 were beginners. All the 14 learnt rattan work, 6 weaving, 4 knitting and tape-weaving and 3 object drawing and clay-modelling.

455. The school for the blind had 17 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 6 read Kannada Readers V and VI and also classical Kannada works, in Arithmetic they had advanced as far as L. C. M., and 3 of these students also learnt English. Five learnt Kannada Readers III and IV and worked simple multiplication. The remaining 6 were beginners. All the students, with the exception of one, learnt music in which they took much delight. The school secured 2 bronze medals at the Mysore exhibition of 1909 for ornamental and plain rattan work.

456. In the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 46 candidates out of 82 sent up passed the English language branch; 62 out of 72, the second language branch and 54 out of 82, in the Science branches, *viz.*, 19 out of 35 in Physics (with one in the first class), 12 out of 18 in Mathematics, 11 out of 16 in Geology (with one in the first class) and 12 out of 13 in History. In the F.A. examination of 1909, out of 132 sent up, 67 passed, 3 being placed in the first class. In the Matriculation examination, out of 297 candidates examined from the 11 Government high schools, 79 or 26·6 per cent passed. From the four aided high schools, 136 candidates were examined, of whom 20 or 14·7 per cent passed. For the English Lower Secondary examination 1,136 candidates were sent up and of these, 463 passed, 32 in the first class, 248 in the second class and 183 in English only. Results of examinations.

457. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, out of 47 candidates that appeared, 41 passed. Of the successful candidates, 16 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Bangalore Sanskrit College, 3 from the Melkote Sanskrit College and 2 were private candidates.

458. At the Kannada Pandits' examination of 1909, 3 out of 5 candidates sent up passed, 1 being placed in the first class. At the Moulvis' examination, one candidate out of 4 passed. 45 candidates were examined in the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination of whom 19 passed with 3 in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary examinations, 2,095 candidates were examined, of whom 1,020 passed. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination in Sanskrit, 279 candidates appeared, of whom 165 passed.

459. At the examination for the teachers' certificates, 16 out of 21 passed the upper secondary grade, 25, including 8 women, out of 37 passed the lower secondary grade and 11, including two women, out of 21 passed the primary grade.

460. At the Madras Technical examinations, the industrial schools passed 65 candidates in the different subjects, drawing, painting, modelling, cabinet-making and blacksmiths' work and the Engineering school, Mysore, passed 39 candidates in one or more of the following subjects, *viz.*, building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics and irrigation works, etc.

The commercial schools passed 66 candidates in the commercial subjects, such as book-keeping, type-writing, correspondence, etc.

Students' hostels.

461. As in the previous year, there were 24 hostels or boarding houses for students. Of these, 10 for boys were under Government management, 2 for boys were aided by Government and 8 for boys and 4 for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these institutions was 1,132 against 1,142 in 1908-09. Of these, 728 were boys and 404 girls. Of the 1,132 boarders, 121 were studying in arts colleges, 601 in secondary schools, 235 in primary schools and 175 in special schools.

Physical education.

462. Considerable attention was paid to physical exercise in the colleges and high schools. Cricket, football and tennis were popular in the colleges. Basket ball was introduced in the Central College during the year and has proved a success. In the Maharani's College, croquet and tennis were regularly played and a new court for badminton was being prepared.

Controlling agencies.

463. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., retired from his position as head of the Educational department after a long service of 33 years and Mr. J. Weir, M.A., Principal of the Maharajas' College, Mysore, succeeded him as Inspector-General of Education on the 1st November 1909. The inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Of these, 1 Deputy Inspector and 2 Assistant Deputy Inspectors were exclusively for Hindustani schools. A fair amount of inspection work was done during the year.

464. The village school committees continued to do much useful work in providing accommodation for schools and teachers, in improving the attendance of schools and in checking unauthorised absence of teachers.

Expenditure on public instruction.

465. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore was Rs. 18,38,091 in 1909-10 against Rs. 16,17,320 in 1908-09. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,32,451	...	3,95,209	2,99,053	33,223	1,46,229	10,06,165
For women ...	13,151	...	1,10,220	72,003	3,430	1,492	2,00,296
Total ...	1,45,602	...	5,05,429	3,71,056	36,653	1,47,721	12,06,461

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,525	85,231	98,349	2,44,666	33,797	1,35,062	6,31,630

466. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:— Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	8,94,052	10,70,090	55·28	58·22
Local Funds	3,57,423	3,47,696	22·10	18·92
Municipal Funds	27,163	26,549	1·68	1·44
Fees	1,42,951	1,47,474	8·84	8·02
All other sources	1,95,731	2,46,282	12·10	13·40
Total ...	16,17,320	18,38,091	100·00	100·00

467. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 7·92 per cent, high schools for boys 8·84 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·66 per cent, primary schools for boys 16·27 per cent, girls' schools 9·91 per cent and special schools 10·03 per cent.

468. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-4-9 to Re. 0-5-5, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-3-2 against Re. 0-2-7 in 1908-09. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-4-11 and Re. 0-2-2 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 8,67,662 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 4,935 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,24,249 on aided institutions and Rs. 9,615 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-13-0 against Rs. 10-4-5 in 1908-09. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 15-13-11, of which a sum of Rs. 4-4-7 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1-2-3 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1908-09 being Rs. 13-14-5, Rs. 4-0-1 and Rs. 1-2-1 respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 5-10-1 against Rs. 4-11-1 in 1908-09. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-13-11 against Rs. 10-14-8 in 1908-09.

469. The total amount spent on English colleges was Rs. 1,21,494, of which Rs. 66,652 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 42,687 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 12,155 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total annual cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 272-0-9 for the Central College, Rs. 288-6-9 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 12,155 for the Maharani's College. The total cost of high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,62,536, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 46-12-7. Outlay on English colleges and schools.

470. The expenditure on primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 2,99,053 against Rs. 3,09,946 in 1908-09. The percentage of the expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 16·27 against 19·16 in 1908-09. Expenditure on primary education for boys.

471. The expenditure on female education during the year was Rs. 2,33,303 against Rs. 2,20,850 in 1908-09. It was distributed as shown below:— Expenditure on female education.

	Rs.
State Funds	1,50,894
Local Funds	9,109
Municipal Funds	2,209
Fees	2,709
All other sources	68,382
Total ...	2,33,303

The income from fees was entirely from the schools for European and Eurasian children as no fees are levied in other girls' schools.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

472. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 88,176 against Rs. 88,761 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 69,974 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 18,202 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 8,403
Local and Municipal Funds	... 518
Subscriptions and endowments	... 41,579
Fees	... 37,276
Total	... 88,176

Scholarships.

473. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 98,349 or 5·35 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 11,959, in professional colleges to Rs. 46,085, in secondary schools to Rs. 17,155, in primary schools to Rs. 264 and in special schools other than training schools to Rs. 22,886. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 29,528, of which a sum of Rs. 7,500 was for students studying medicine, Rs. 4,885 for those studying law and Rs. 708 for those studying forestry in Europe. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 4,007, of engineering to Rs. 2,014, of technical arts to Rs. 5,541, of agriculture to Rs. 428, of forestry to Rs. 2,292, of sanitary science to Rs. 1,552 and for training in the Teachers' College to Rs. 601.

474. The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scholarships was Rs. 29,920. There were 10 students holding these scholarships during the year. Of these, 2 were studying mining and metallurgy in England, 3 medicine in England, 1 co-operative credit in England, 1 agriculture in England, 1 Sanskrit in Switzerland, 1 agricultural chemistry in Germany and 1 electrical engineering in England.

475. Forty scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,675 were awarded to widow pupils during the year against 37 amounting to Rs. 2,324 in 1908-09. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school department and the rest in the middle and primary classes.

476. As in the previous year, 35 scholarships were awarded to Mahomedan students in the State colleges and schools. Of these, 8 were held in the college classes, 25 in high school forms and 2 in middle school classes. There were also 5 Mahomedan students receiving special scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem in the Aligarh College. One Mahomedan student was studying for the Bar in England with a State scholarship of £ 250 per annum.

477. Three Pallegar scholarships were awarded during the year amounting to Rs. 120.

Grants-in-aid.

478. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,34,115 or 7·3 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,30,029 or 8·03 per cent in 1908-09. The contributions from the various funds were as follows :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,01,339
Village School Fund	3,631
Local Funds General	19,174
Municipal Funds	9,971
Total ...	1,34,115

479. From the State Funds, a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 11,226 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 18,121 to Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 2,230 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 21,524 to Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,149 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,283 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,662 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,824 for scholarships in aided institutions.

480. A sum of Rs. 6,440 was paid to schools on account of building and furniture grants, of which Rs. 5,080 were for buildings and Rs. 1,360 for furniture and apparatus. Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

481. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Education and Public Works departments was Rs. 2,18,503. The principal works completed or in progress were:— Expenditure on buildings.

(1) The new building for the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College.

(2) The new building for the Bangalore High School.

(3) Extension of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(4) Extension of the Tumkur High School.

(5) New building for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(6) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Chintamani, Turuvekere and Chitaldrug, for the taluk Hindustani boys' school at Shikarpur and for the girls' schools at Bangalore and Chitaldrug.

Thirteen village school buildings were completed during the year and 13 buildings were under construction.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1909-10).

482. The total amount spent during the year for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,647 against Rs. 3,104 in 1908-09. The chief items of expenditure were the following:— Encouragement to authors.

Rupees 800 for the *Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 250 on account of subscription for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*, Rs. 180 for 75 copies of the "Educational Review" and Rs. 115 for 45 copies of "Indian Education." Rupees 150 were paid to Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao for his book on Hindu games and Rs. 100 to Mr. Abdul Gaffur for his translation into Hindustani of Object Lessons, Part I. One hundred copies of the "Life of Srí Chamarajendra Wadayar" by Mr. Singraiya at a cost of Rs. 150, 100 copies of the "Life of Kunigal Ramasastri" by Mr. M. S. Puttanna at a cost of Rs. 140, 200 copies of *Karnataka Bhagavad Gita* by Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao at a cost of Rs. 100, and 14 copies of the Rig Veda, Vol. IV, at a cost of Rs. 98 were purchased.

III. Literature (1909-10).

483. The number of books and periodicals registered in the year was 118 or more than double the number of publications registered during the previous year. This large increase was mainly due to some of the publications of previous years having been actually registered during the year under report. Of these, 80 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 8 in Indian classical languages, 23 in English or other European languages and 7 in more than 1 language. Copyright was registered for 56 books as against 47 in the previous year. Publications registered.

484. Arranged according to subject matter, 43 were works on religion, fiction and history were represented by 10 and 9 works respectively and poetry by 5; 6 treated of law, 4 of science and 1 of philosophy; and there were 7 dramas, 7 periodicals and 26 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1909-10).

Number of muzrai institutions.

485. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,52,000 including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

486. The total receipts were Rs. 5,51,475 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,28,498 as against Rs. 5,54,090 and Rs. 4,23,365 respectively in 1908-09. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 17,29,252.

Construction and repairs.

487. Seventy institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,725, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 from the State.

Matts.

488. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed charities.

489. The income of the charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,095 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,900. There were on the 30th June 1910, 158 recipients of the charity, of whom 92 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

490. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were as usual preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the langarkhana attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

Educational institutions.

491. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of muzrai funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year under report.

Deposits by private individuals.

492. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing moneys with Government at a favorable rate of interest for charitable objects was largely taken advantage of, and a sum of Rs. 66,900 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1910 was Rs. 1,65,000.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

493. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

		Rs.
1.	The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
2.	The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3.	The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage and other Charities, Bangalore city	600
4.	The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5.	The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6.	The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120
7.	The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

Inspection.

494. During the year the Muzrai Superintendent inspected the important muzrai institutions in the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur districts.

II. Amrut Mahal (1909-10).

495. The year was very favourable for the healthy growth of cattle, as there was an abundant supply of fodder. All the cattle enjoyed good health with the exception of two herds, among which anthrax and foot and mouth disease broke out resulting in 72 casualties. Health of cattle.

496. The year opened with a stock of 6,875 head of cattle; 6 more were brought to the accounts owing to the cancellation of the last year's sales and to some cattle which had strayed out rejoining the herds. There were 1,473 births during the year, of which 759 were female and 714 male calves. The number that died from all causes was 393 against 1,682 in the previous year; 529 were sold; 7 were presented and 1 struck off the accounts, thus leaving 7,424 at the end of the year. Stock.

497. The sales were conducted at several important centres. In all, 529 cattle were sold during the year against 295 in the previous year, realising a sum of Rs. 38,598 or an average price of Rs. 73 a head. Sales.

498. There were 288 sheep at the beginning of the year. Ninety-seven were born and 20 purchased during the year. Forty-five died and 32 were sold leaving a balance of 328 at the end of the year. Sheep farm.

499. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 54,799 against Rs. 30,492 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,840 against Rs. 32,906 in the previous year. Revenue and expenditure.

III. Archæology (1909-10).

500. During the year under report, the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches was placed under the direct control of Government as the former arrangement under which he was subordinate to the Inspector-General of Education was found inconvenient. General.

501. The Officer in charge of the department inspected several temples of archæological interest in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. Three hundred and twenty new records were discovered and copied during the year. The majority of them were in Kannada characters. Most of them can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Gangas, the Rashtrakutas, the Nolambas, the Cholas, the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties. There are also a few records relating to the Tamil Gangas of the Kolar district, the Mahrattas and the Avati chiefs. Inscriptions.

502. The old *Viragals* of the 8th and 9th centuries A. D. occurring at Hirigundagal and Sankenhalli, Tumkur taluk and the inscriptions of Muddenhalli and Kampanhalli, Chiknayakanhalli taluk are specially interesting as they furnish valuable information about some of the Ganga kings and their wars with the Rashtrakutas, as also about some of the feudatories of the Hoysala kings.

503. A set of copper plates of the Ganga King Madhava III which have been assigned to about 400 A. D. records the grant of lands to a Buddhist monastery. Another set of copper plates of the Ganga King Rajamalla I is of interest as helping to fix 817 A. D. as the year in which the king came to the throne.

504. Seven hundred and sixty-seven coins, one being of lead, one of brass and the rest of gold, were dealt with during the year. The gold coins consisted of Viraraya *fanams* of the West coast, and coins of the Vijayanagar kings Harihara II and Krishna-Devaraya and of the Ikkeri chief Sadasiva Nayak. The lead and the brass coins were found on the site of Chandravalli and are of great value both numismatically and historically. The lead coin is of the Maharathis, but differs in some respects from the specimens hitherto known and points to the conclusion that the coins were issued by a succession of Maharathis probably stationed at Chitaldrug as Viceroys of the Andhras. The brass coin bears a legend in Chinese characters and is assigned to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. Coins.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics.

505. Among the manuscripts procured or examined during the year may be mentioned a Sanskrit drama, *Svapna-vasavadatta*, by the poet Bhasa who had attained much celebrity before the time of Kalidasa and a Kannada medical work the *Karnataka Kalyanakaraka* by Jagaddala Somanatha, a Jaina author who belongs to the middle of the 12th century.

IV. Government Press (1909-10).

Additional plant.

506. During the year under report, one type-casting machine and some additional stereo-typing plant were added. English type and other miscellaneous articles of the value of Rs. 5,200 were purchased and a quantity of type, chiefly Kanarese, valued at Rs. 9,340 was cast and added to the stock. The two electric motors installed two years ago continued to work satisfactorily.

Establishment.

507. The whole establishment of the Central Press was re-organised and placed on a more satisfactory basis providing for increased efficiency of work and encouragement to deserving men. As a result of this revision, the strength of the establishment at the close of the year was 408 against 417 during the previous year. Of these, 128 were on the permanent scale drawing a fixed pay, and 240 employed on the piece-work system, the remaining 40 being boy volunteers. The staff was composed of 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 45 Mahomedans and 303 Hindus.

508. The number of men employed at the Branch Press at Mysore was 24.

Technical education.

509. Of the men who attended the weekly technical classes at the Press, 10 appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, of whom 4 obtained certificates.

Outturn of work.

510. There was a fair increase in the outturn of work in the composing, printing and binding departments of the Press and a slight decrease in that of the type-founding department as shown below:—

	1908-09	1909-10
Number of pages composed	39,967	40,215
Number of copies printed	15,987,292	16,109,599
Number of books bound	1,016,138	1,110,931
Value of type cast	Rs. 9,915	Rs. 9,777

The large increase in the number of books bound was due to the special requirements of the Educational department.

Receipts and expenditure.

511. The receipts consisted, as usual, of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, and amounted to Rs. 3,062 against Rs. 3,107 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 95,695 against Rs. 93,577.

V. Stationery (1909-10).

Stock.

512. The year opened with a stock valued at Rs. 58,534 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,02,377 was added during the year under report, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,60,911. Stationery articles of European manufacture valued at Rs. 20,169 were obtained during the year and the outlay on Indian made paper was Rs. 69,538.

Supply to public departments and taluk offices.

513. The cost of stationery supplied during the year to the various departments of the State was Rs. 1,04,173 against Rs. 1,04,326 in 1908-09. Of this amount, Rs. 48,715 represented the value of papers, boards, etc., issued to the Government Press for printing the Gazette, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., against Rs. 41,530 in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that a larger number of educational books and departmental forms, etc., were printed during the year under report. The system of issuing typewriting and carbon papers to the several offices of the State from the Government Stationery Depot worked satisfactorily and the cost of typewriting and carbon papers so issued on book adjustment was Rs. 1,663 against Rs. 1,404 in the previous year.

Balance.

514. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 56,738.

VI. Meteorology (1909-10).

515. The number and status of the observatories in the State continued the same as in the previous year and consisted of one first class station at Bangalore, one second class station at Mysore and two third class stations at Hassan and Chitaldrug. Observatories and instruments.

516. The observations were recorded with due regularity and punctually communicated to the British Indian meteorological stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. Three sets of thermometers belonging to the Bangalore Observatory were sent to the Calcutta Meteorological office for verification and were received with their corrections determined with respect to the Calcutta standard. A comparison of the daily maximum and minimum in the Steevenson's screen with those recorded in the shed of the usual pattern, carried on for the past few months, has proved interesting and it is intended to continue the comparison for a year or two more to ascertain the true relation between the temperatures recorded under two different exposures. Working.

517. The number of rain-gauge stations was increased by seven and stood at 223 at the close of the official year. The inspection of rain-gauge stations was somewhat better, 172 stations or 77·1 per cent having been inspected as against 74·1 per cent during the previous year. Rain registration.

518. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 12,185 as against Rs. 12,033 during the previous year. Expenditure.

519. Dr. G. T. Walker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, India, visited the Bangalore Observatory in the first week of March 1910. An interesting collection of instruments and charts was exhibited by the Meteorological department at the Dasara Health Exhibition of 1909. The department received valuable co-operation in this connection from Dr. Walker who furnished, among others, some very interesting exhibits of instruments for exploring the higher regions of the air in a balloon. General.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1909-10).

520. The Lal-Bagh maintained its reputation as a place of public resort and as an aid to scientific study. The improvements effected in it in various directions have added to its popularity. The Lal-Bagh.

521. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held at the Lal-Bagh as usual and the specimens of flowers, fruits and vegetables exhibited were generally up to the standard. The Australian Washington Navel oranges exhibited by the Mysore Fruit Syndicate were greatly appreciated. Horticultural shows.

522. There were no noteworthy additions to the zoological collection during the year. The condition of the existing animals was generally satisfactory. The zoological collection.

523. The net receipts from the sale of plants, grass, etc., and from fees levied for admission to the horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 5,505 against Rs. 4,111. The aggregate expenditure on the Botanical Gardens, including the cost of works of improvement executed there, amounted to Rs. 36,331 against Rs. 40,629. Finance.

524. The gardens and parks under Government management, other than the Lal-Bagh, were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Curzon and Gordon Parks in Mysore, the Daria Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore and the Exotic Garden at Nundidrug. All of them were maintained in good condition during the year. The net cost of maintaining these gardens and parks was Rs. 10,953 against Rs. 11,960 in the previous year. Other gardens and parks.

VIII. The Government Museum (1909-10).

Visitors.

525. The number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 277,535 being an increase of 25,332 on the average of the past five years; the number of gosha lady visitors was 14,144 and the largest attendance recorded in a single day was 11,745. The increase in the number of visitors testifies to the growing popularity of this institution.

Additions.

526. Additions to the stock in the museum were as usual made by purchases and donations. A show case for "the model of Seringapatam as it stood in 1800" was also got up.

Economic products.

527. The economic products section which contains a collection of indigenous varieties of fibres, specimens of wood, etc., was re-arranged with a view to clearly illustrate the commercial use of the articles. Eighteen varieties of indigenous cotton were also added to the exhibits.

Coins.

528. Three gold coins presented by the Government and 27 coins of gold, silver and copper purchased were added to the stock. Thus there were at the end of the year under report, 4,852 coins made of gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals.

Cost.

529. The cost of the institution was Rs. 3,375 against Rs. 3,078 in the previous year.

General.

530. During the year the building was completely renovated and the exhibits were re-arranged and largely added to.

531. One silver and two bronze medals and three certificates were awarded for the articles sent from the museum to the Cochin State Industrial Exhibition and Cattle show.

IX. Printing Presses (1909-10).

Printing presses.

532. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 53 printing presses at the end of 1909-10 against 55 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 22 were in the Bangalore district, 22 in the Mysore District, 1 in the Tumkur district, 2 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Shimoga district and 4 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and periodicals.

533. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are official publications issued by the Government in the police and revenue departments, respectively, there were being published at the beginning of the year under report 8 newspapers and 35 periodicals. During the year some newspapers and periodicals ceased publication and there were 11 newspapers and 30 periodicals in existence during the first quarter of 1910. Exclusive of the official publications referred to above, there were being published at the end of June 1910, 7 newspapers and 36 periodicals. Of these, 6 were published in English, 25 in Kanarese, 2 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 2 in Sanskrit and 7 in more than one language. Of the 7 newspapers, 1 was published fortnightly, 5 weekly and 1 bi-weekly, all of these being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 36 periodicals, 33 were published monthly, 2 fortnightly and 1 weekly. Sixteen of these treated of religion and philosophy, 2 were comical magazines, 2 were devoted to legal topics, 3 were technical journals, 6 were educational and literary publications and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1909-10).

Libraries.

534. As in the previous year there were three Government libraries in addition to those attached to the colleges and schools, *viz.*, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library.

535. The Oriental Library at Mysore had 15,611 volumes at the end of the year. Of these, 8,495 were printed books and 7,116 were manuscripts. The number of printed books and manuscripts added during the year was 373 and 217 respectively. The manuscripts added during the year mainly consisted of old palm leaf and paper manuscripts purchased from their owners and copies made of the old ones which were borrowed from their owners for the purpose. Among the Sanskrit manuscripts added during the year, the work *Sachchudracharanirnaya* by Chikkadevaraja deserves special mention. This work deals with the duties of the Sudra caste as laid down in the Smritis and Puranas. There were also eight other important Sanskrit works and three Kanarese works in the manuscripts added. During the year, 2,251 volumes of manuscripts and printed books were consulted in the library by visitors and 58 manuscripts and 888 printed works were lent out for study outside the library. A sum of Rs. 2,770 was spent for purchasing manuscripts and in printing and publishing books.

Educational Library.

536. This library had 6,087 volumes at the end of the year of which 474 were added during the year. The number of volumes lent out was 653 and the number of visitors to the library was 329. A sum of Rs. 810 was spent for purchasing books, journals and magazines. In addition to useful books such as books on principles and methods of education, history of education, kindergarten and manual training, moral instruction, etc., the library also contains a number of stereoscopic views of the different countries of the world.

Museum Library.

537. About 15 scientific and reference works were added to the Museum Library during the year and including the large number of administration reports, literary and scientific journals, etc., the number of new books added during the year was 70, bringing the total number of volumes to 1,065. The library and the reading room were extensively used. They were, however, closed for about a month owing to the building being under repairs.

The Central Book Depot.

538. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 1,34,898 and that of the stock in the branch depots was Rs. 6,777, making a total of Rs. 1,41,675. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 35,574 were added to the stock during the year and those of the value of Rs. 3,629 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government offices. The amount realised from sales was Rs. 30,435 against Rs. 30,666 in 1908-09.

XI. Census (1909-10).

General.

539. The Government of India having resolved to take the Fifth Decennial Census of the population of the Indian Empire in March 1911, a similar enumeration has been arranged for in the State as on previous occasions. Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., was appointed Census Superintendent to carry on the operations under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics. At the end of the official year an Assistant to the Census Superintendent was also appointed.

Work of the department.

540. As a preliminary measure, instructions for taking the census of the population throughout the State on the night of the 10th March 1911 were issued in the form of a Code of Census Procedure, as in 1901, for the guidance of the district officers. As the basis of all census operations is the preparation of the registers showing the villages actually in existence, Deputy Commissioners were instructed to have the full information collected and compiled during the Jamabandi, and abstracts of the registers have been compiled and kept ready for reference.

Census of agricultural stock.

541. It has been arranged to take advantage of this opportunity to compile the quinquennial statistics of agricultural stock in the State, as, through the agency of the enumerators and supervisors employed in census operations, a more accurate record could be obtained than through the ordinary village agency, without involving much extra cost.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 9th December 1910.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1909-10.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council	30th March 1906.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.*	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
6. Mr. Srinivasiengar S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B.	Offg. Judge, do ...	24th July 1908	4th December 1909.	
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.†	Do ...	5th December 1909.		

* Also officiated as Chief Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.
† Also officiated as Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1909-10.

Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. *III of 1909.*—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884.	No	30th December 1909.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1909-10.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	27	7	...	20	395	1	...	...	16	63	316	1,71,755	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,772	128	17	27	76	1,780	3	...	...	51	381	1,348	2,32,500	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	516	31	6	23	4	514	1	...	...	23	75	416	3,76,998	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	476	38	7	...	44	463	1	...	...	13	60	390	2,43,515		
Total ...	3,202	3,159	224	37	50	144	3,152	6	...	...	103	579	2,470	10,24,768	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1909-10.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400									
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	13	100 to 650									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30	Rs. 9,97,294	128	2,171	40	68	355	3,188	Information not available	
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	694	10 to 25									
Constables	4,758	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,389	10,613	6,264	6,363	5,842	5,900	3,613	3,627	2,212	2,273	57·6	57·0	61·8	61·5	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mysore	2,03,889	1,60,989	75,113	63,414	36·8	39·4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code,					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	13	16	18
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	37	43	80	40
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	27	58	26
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	2
		Total ...	72	86	158	88
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	65	71	136	51
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	8	15	7
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	17	26	43	23
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	6	9	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	29	20	49	16
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	28	36	26
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	50	73	123	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	6	9	15	3
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	100	152	252	109
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	36	29	65	27
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	3	11	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	68	102	170	78
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	26	37	17
		Total ...	409	554	963	438

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	21	13	...	10	...	3	...	...	13	6	...
2	2	2(a)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	49	32	6	21	...	...	5	...	32	6	...
26	382	60	...	12	7	...	41	...	60	104	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
81	456	109(a)	6	43	7	3	49	...	108	116	...
68	219(b)	43	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	96	...
9	11	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	7	...
30	45	19	...	17	...	...	2	...	19	21	...
6	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	19	8	1	5	1	...	1	...	8	7	...
31	28	19	8	2	...	...	9	...	19	5	..
78	171	24	...	14	1	1	8	...	24	94	...
6	14(c)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
148	294	45	9	18	2	2	14	...	45	161	...
34	53	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	30	...
6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
82	194	48	4	16	...	8	20	...	48	67	...
18	34	11	1	6	...	...	4	...	11	15	...
538	1,103	227	23	90	5	11	58	...	187	510	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months'
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	5	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	8	3	2
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	12	8	8
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	1	4	4
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	6	4	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	1	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	6	9	13
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	12	7	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	2	1	...
		Total ...	3	28	26	23

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	220	(*a*) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	1	2	36	4	58	(*b*) One person charged for an offence under Section 328, I. P. C., is shown here as he was convicted for murder.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
5	3	1	1	5	2	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	51	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	(*c*) The disposal for one person is shown in (*b*).
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
20	9	8	2	7	6	36	4	304	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	31	32	63	24
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	57	57	114	62
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	65	51	116	66
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	34	76	110	55
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,641	1,190	2,831	1,320
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,828	1,406	3,234	1,527
		Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	53	104	157	73
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	7	10	4
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	56	111	167	77
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	166	432	598	276
		Theft { ordinary	1,543	2,395	3,938	2,322
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	156	151	307	92
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	31	84	115	98
37	419, 420	Cheating	20	31	51	21
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	121	162	283	166
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	31	30	61	41
		Total ...	2,068	3,285	5,353	3,016
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	8	4	12	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	33	49	82	61
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	47	597	644	657
		Total ...	88	650	738	722
		Grand Total ...	4,521	6,092	10,613	5,868

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	128	49	...	46	...	3	...	...	49	55	...
59	81	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	40	...
56	65	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	36	...
63	99	50	...	39	...	6	5	...	50	32	...
1,389	849	433	20	275	18	44	39	35	431	276	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,544	1,222	561	20	389	18	53	44	35	559	439	...
91	202	41	...	9	6	3	23	...	41	118	...
7	7	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	209	44	...	9	6	3	26	...	44	122	...
389	552	331	3	281	11	60	20	6	331	138	...
2,467	2,284	1,400(*a*)	152	726	22	171	226	95	1,392	583	...
148	127	57	5	37	...	9	6	...	57	34	...
87	110	70	1	58	1	3	3	4	70	29	...
20	38	11	...	8	...	...	3	...	11	10	...
188	343	75	7	24	...	2	40	2	75	191	...
36	51	27	2	23	...	1	1	...	27	21	...
3,335	3,505	19,71(*a*)	170	1,107	34	246	299	107	1,963	1,006	...
5	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
58	71	50	3	...	1	...	44	2	50	11	...
578	783	664(*b*)	11	77	4	8	562	...	662	61	...
641	871	715(*b*)	14	78	5	8	606	2	713	80	...
6,237	7,366	3,627(*c*)	283	1,716	75	324	1,082	144	3,574	2,273	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	3	3
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	18	6
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	40	72	31
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	43	94	42
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	15	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	15	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	78	59	33
		ordinary	2	526	101	82
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	5	8	9
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	17	3	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	...	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	7	8
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	7	3
		Total ...	3	640	185	136
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	28	6	4
		Total ...	...	30	9	4
		Grand Total ...	7	768	322	213

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	1	25	17	...	...	10	
3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	14	
5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	
14	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	17	
118	49	34	4	9	...	2	...	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	58	38	9	39	17	2	...	149	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	
89	41	4	...	...	1	...	...	80	
189	122	46	2	2	1	...	...	212	(*a*) 7 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security.
20	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	24	
38	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	11	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
360	167	60	3	4	2	...	...	405	(*a*) Do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
39	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	36	(*b*) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
39	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	52	(*b*) Do (*c*) 10 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security.
575	245	125	25	50	25	38	4	1,173	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1909-10					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	115	141	25*	288	...	...	...	...	311	313	...	140	126	...	...	47	*The case of one person out of those pending was transferred from one court to another and has been treated as institution.
District Magistrates' Courts.	33	49	28	29	...	49	...	...	82	106	32	18	44	6	2	4	† The cases of 107 persons out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and have been treated as institutions.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	18,312	16,761	2,837†	6,218	1,367	20,865	1	...	31,042	§ 31,288	6,883	14,166	6,453	267	51	3,463	§ 5 persons were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code
Total ...	18,460	16,951	2,890‡	6,535	1,367	20,914	1	...	31,435	§ 31,707	6,915	14,324	6,623	273	53	3,514	‡ The cases of 108 persons out of those pending were transferred to other courts and have been treated as institutions.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases															
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	...	...	81	71	34	26	25	15	...	...	...	...	5	5	58	39	
Courts of Session	11	9	74	51	31	20	49	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	6	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	1	1	454	252	71	40	364	179	...	...	...	...	23	15	98	39	
Total ...	12	10	609	374	136	86	438	218	...	...	...	...	29	21	176	84	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year or received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
Munsiffs' Courts ...	5,887	(b) 7,019	18,332	18,392	24,219	25,411	(a) 17,168	17,456	(a) 7,051	7,955	Rs. 21,44,518	1,001	16,655	736	12,784	4,632	509	186	...	8,208	3,165	2,302	3,781	Rs. 20,29,168	Days 114·28	281	(a) The difference of 10 cases is due to the fact that 10 more cases were shown by mistake as disposed of in the Hassan Munsiff's court. (b) 32 cases out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and are excluded. (c) 14 do
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	576	(c) 637	2,090	2,083	2,666	2,720	2,015	2,207	651	513	6,76,568	21	1,983	79	1,461	501	17	82	19	1,111	311	348	437	5,98,721	55·37	3	
District Judges' Courts.	12	17	21	17	33	34	16	20	17	14	1,81,391	1	6	10	3	2	...	1	9	3	5	2	10	3,32,443	335·31	2	
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	3	5,34,307	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	3,95,546	258·50	1	
Total ...	6,475	7,673	20,443	20,497	26,918	28,170	19,199	19,685	7,719	8,485	35,36,784	1,023	18,644	830	14,248	5,135	526	270	31	9,322	3,481	2,652	4,230	33,55,878	190·86	287	

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Munsiffs' Courts	4,365	4,780*	13,17,028	24,124	23,527	39,86,352	28,489	28,307	53,03,380	23,709	23,208	39,81,765	4,780*	5,099	13,21,615	4,648	433	18	* Increase of 6 cases is due to the discrepancy in the Hassan Munsiffs' court.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	324	415	2,03,339	2,243	2,416	7,54,178	2,567	2,831	9,57,517	2,152	2,352	6,16,393	415	479	3,41,124	448	26	5	
District Judges' Courts ..	18	24	3,07,336	59	65	6,07,164	77	89	9,14,500	53	63	5,20,221	24	26	3,94,279	11	8	7	
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	4	10,003	...	4	10,003	...	1	4,043	...	3	5,960	...	3	...	
Total ...	4,707	5,219	18,27,703	26,426	26,012	53,57,697	31,133	31,231	71,85,400	25,914	25,624	51,22,422	5,219	5,607	20,62,978	5,107	470	30	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	518	469	307	263	825	732	356	224	469	508	1,90,154	1,81,781	236	142	51	41	44	15	24	9	1	17	505	399·65	
Do appellate decrees ...	229	224	177	150	406	374	182	124	224	250	38,537	34,326	104	63	30	23	8	10	18	2	22	26	424	467·70	
Do original orders ...	49	50	87	70	136	120	86	69	50	51	...	...	41	38	12	11	3	...	23	16	7	4	191·00	202·84	
Do appellate orders ...	12	14	22	20	34	34	20	23	14	11	...	...	14	20	3	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	222·00	172·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	79	67*	278	245	357	312	289	191	68	121	66,862	78,273	195	117	33	33	33	18	21	11	7	12	135·86	138·81	
Do orders ...	23	21	89	91	112	112	91	82	21	30	...	...	55	50	20	7	...	3	11	15	5	7	113·37	113·48	
Sub-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	73	127†	279	304	352	431	224	285	128	146	61,302	60,877	136	170	53	45	19	33	9	20	7	17	94·26	81·43	
Do orders ...	19	12	62	30	81	42	69	37	12	5	...	...	33	21	15	3	1	...	15	13	5	...	68·94	71·59	
Total ...	1,002	984	1,301	1,173	2,303	2,157	1,317	1,035	986	1,122	3,56,855	3,55,257	814	621	217	166	108	79	123	86	55	83	...	...	

* Excluding one appeal which was transferred out of the number pending.

† Excluding one appeal transferred out of the number pending.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1909.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,223	13,429	11,912	14,652	1,201·74	1,266·03	1,193	Rs. 1,12,061	13·03	Number of deaths 22

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	90,006	86,445	38,812	37,707	43,220	41,290	587	522	563	613	6,824	6,313	89,473	86,254	Rs. 1,82,06,987	Rs. 1,80,27,455	207	143	326	277	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	38,612	78,73,018 0 0	66,506 12 0	37,678	76,19,712 0 0	64,530 4 0	
Sales	43,020	79,00,390 0 0	65,997 14 0	41,320	76,48,389 0 0	63,919 4 0	
Wills	587	.....	2,248 4 0	513	.....	1,927 12 0	
Money bonds	563	94,218 0 0	621 6 0	481	90,169 0 0	498 4 0	
Miscellaneous	6,691	23,39,361 0 0	36,634 1 2	6,262	26,69,185 0 0	31,467 5 10	
Total ...	89,473	1,82,06,987 0 0	1,72,008 5 2	86,254	1,80,27,455 0 0	1,62,342 13 10	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,398 7 4	.....	.....	84,648 0 4	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	87,609 13 10	.....	.....	77,694 13 6	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,02,155	3,65,706	3,05,435	4,07,590	3,51,056	2,92,384	1,15,206	
1. Hoskote	1,192	2,701	2,656	3,848	2,203	3,014	834	
2. Dodballapur	1,493	2,839	5,187	6,680	4,368	4,694	1,986	
3 Nelamangala.	1,488	2,376	2,533	3,971	2,169	1,977	1,994	
4. Tyamagondlu	1,438	2,671	3,555	4,993	2,233	2,924	2,069	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,385	2,207	1,856	471	2,348	1,836	—1,365	
6. Magadi	2,684	3,908	3,661	6,345	3,223	2,983	3,362	
7. Closepet	2,504	3,936	3,310	5,814	3,382	4,532	1,282	
8. Channapatna	6,486	6,905	5,397	11,883	6,921	6,571	5,312	
9. Anekal	952	3,827	3,373	4,325	3,348	3,189	1,136	
10. Sarjapur	917	1,460	1,523	2,440	1,846	1,003	1,437	
11. Devanhalli	2,194	3,716	3,561	5,755	3,447	3,247	2,508	
12. Vadigenhalli	1,642	2,072	1,982	3,624	1,960	1,977	1,647	
Total ...	21,555	38,618	38,594	60,149	37,448	37,947	22,202	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	6,966	16,362	17,467	24,433	13,729	17,496	6,937	
2. Bowringpet	10,463	9,130	9,216	19,679	8,991	7,709	11,970	
3. Chintamani	21,159	9,295	12,506	33,665	8,481	11,432	22,233	
4. Srinivaspur	592	1,389	1,689	2,281	1,983	1,671	610	
5. Mulbagal	1,438	3,019	3,703	5,141	3,375	3,288	1,853	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,428	5,624	5,037	7,465	7,006	5,248	2,217	
7. Chikballapur	13,202	8,098	9,570	22,772	8,442	14,341	8,431	
8. Bagepalli	— 14	550	763	749	827	739	10	
9. Gudibanda	527	934	1,038	1,565	1,281	1,115	450	
10. Goribidnur	926	1,850	1,929	2,855	2,236	1,681	1,174	
11. Malur	350	1,801	2,481	2,831	2,101	1,667	1,164	
Total ...	58,037	58,052	65,399	1,23,436	58,452	66,387	57,049	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	13,443	19,413	28,123	41,566	15,039	24,148	17,418	
2. Maddagiri	358	1,467	2,267	2,625	3,291	3,166	—541	
3. Koratagere	657	1,083	925	1,582	1,531	1,867	—285	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	2,396	2,864	3,196	5,592	3,626	4,368	1,224	
5. Sira	5,437	3,444	3,705	9,142	3,450	3,948	5,194	
6. Gubbi	—914	2,609	3,475	2,561	4,423	3,714	—1,153	
7. Tiptur	14,373	5,354	10,175	24,548	5,246	7,132	17,416	
8. Turuvekere	1,722	1,278	1,389	3,111	1,124	1,333	1,778	
9. Pavagada	45	738	837	882	1,236	1,376	—494	
10. Kunigal	3,502	3,026	4,100	7,602	3,205	4,802	2,800	
Total ...	41,019	41,276	58,192	99,211	42,171	55,854	43,357	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	23,734	2,69,140	2,75,126	2,98,860	2,65,839	3,15,331	—16,471	
1. Hunsur	—349	6,155	16,445	16,096	6,117	11,779	4,317	
2. Chamrajnagar	5,130	3,929	3,699	8,829	2,964	4,244	4,585	
3. Yedatore	348	2,924	4,411	4,759	4,962	3,119	1,640	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	218	597	880	1,098	489	812	286	
5. Gundlupet	7,006	4,197	5,355	12,361	3,433	5,366	6,995	
6. Nanjangud	28,126	15,492	24,134	52,260	8,741	20,059	32,201	
7. T.-Narsipur	253	1,072	1,318	1,571	1,319	966	605	
8. Periyapatna	1,602	2,318	2,087	3,689	2,230	2,035	1,654	
9. Bannur	5,510	2,426	2,201	7,711	1,177	2,774	4,937	
10. Talkad	2,670	1,804	2,086	4,656	1,722	918	3,738	
11. Seringapatam	7,162	11,592	11,172	18,334	10,086	11,769	6,565	
12. Mandya	1,444	1,912	2,194	3,638	2,383	3,269	369	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,054	1,794	1,373	2,427	1,421	1,139	1,288	
14. Malvalli	3,510	4,021	4,305	7,815	3,873	4,191	3,624	
15. Nagamangala	1,026	1,490	2,135	3,161	2,320	1,846	1,315	
16. Melkote	2,105	1,898	1,756	3,861	1,665	1,746	2,115	
17. French Rocks	5,087	2,342	2,161	7,248	1,598	1,505	5,743	
18. Saligram	9,617	3,411	2,835	12,452	1,286	6,906	5,546	
Total ...	81,419	69,374	90,547	1,71,966	57,786	84,443	87,523	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	16,556	14,096	15,033	31,589	12,937	15,960	15,629	
2. Alur	14,213	3,581	3,826	18,039	2,162	2,160	15,879	
3. Saklespur	8,735	7,093	4,281	13,016	7,024	3,857	9,159	
4. Belur	6,661	3,377	3,590	10,251	3,108	3,443	6,808	
5. Arsikere	748	7,071	5,374	6,122	14,411	4,909	1,213	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,183	2,644	3,271	5,454	2,859	3,403	2,051	
7. Arkalgud	3,942	3,245	3,200	7,142	2,388	2,417	4,725	
8. Hole-Narsipur	2,336	4,579	4,130	6,466	3,819	3,851	2,615	
Total ...	55,374	45,686	42,705	98,079	48,708	40,000	58,079	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	28,130	31,496	33,903	62,033	24,900	34,515	27,518	
2. Kumsi	1,495	1,475	1,472	2,967	1,367	1,614	1,353	
3. Channagiri	1,909	2,402	2,538	4,447	2,704	2,787	1,660	
4. Honnali	2,456	2,861	2,073	4,529	2,016	1,959	2,570	
5. Nyamti	2,496	2,292	2,251	4,747	1,773	1,889	2,858	
6. Shikarpur	5,763	4,877	6,233	11,996	3,301	3,959	8,037	
7. Sorab	705	1,635	1,473	2,178	1,962	1,569	609	
8. Sagar	4,825	4,371	3,876	8,701	3,792	3,852	4,849	
9. Kallurkatte	1,046	754	658	1,704	530	594	1,110	
10. Tirthahalli	557	2,853	5,261	5,818	2,497	1,889	3,929	
Total ...	49,382	55,016	59,738	1,09,120	44,842	54,627	54,493	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	11,311	29,541	73,302	84,613	19,693	66,889	17,724	
2. Tarikere	20,107	12,223	11,681	31,788	9,956	9,374	22,414	
3. Birur	5,130	3,962	6,432	11,562	4,936	4,584	6,978	
4. Kadur	1,687	2,628	6,130	7,817	3,013	4,673	3,144	
5. Yedahalli	1,194	1,532	1,364	2,558	1,881	1,204	1,354	
6. Mudgere	4,680	2,124	1,975	6,655	2,189	1,712	4,943	
7. Koppa	4,287	1,004	1,979	6,266	724	913	5,353	
Total ...	48,396	53,014	1,02,863	1,51,259	41,842	89,349	61,910	
Sringeri	3,196	7,704	5,510	8,706	6,822	7,415	1,291	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	604	13,616	21,245	21,849	13,487	28,257	—6,408	
2. Davangere	27,793	22,026	46,775	74,568	21,106	32,968	41,600	
3. Harihar...	2,439	5,654	10,507	12,946	5,247	9,859	3,087	
4. Holalkere	824	2,003	2,443	3,267	2,360	2,308	959	
5. Hosdurga	1,066	1,410	1,459	2,525	1,741	2,133	392	
6. Hiriyur...	2,349	1,865	2,099	4,448	1,978	3,152	1,296	
7. Challakere	4,181	3,587	3,524	7,705	2,351	3,759	3,946	
8. Molakalmuru	1,043	1,970	2,012	3,055	1,908	1,930	1,125	
9. Jagalur	3,959	3,374	2,738	6,697	2,936	3,081	3,666	
Total ...	44,258	55,505	92,802	1,37,060	53,114	87,397	49,663	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1909-10.

State	July 1909	August 1909	September 1909	October 1909	November 1909	December 1909	January 1910	February 1910	March 1910	April 1910	May 1910	June 1910	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	10·02	7·79	4·01	4·79	1·52	0·41	...	0·03	0·32	0·97	3·53	4·83	38·22	35·17	34·86	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1909-10.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1909		During June 1910		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	5	15	6	14	
2. *Rice* (best sort)	5	7	6	7	
3. Do (common)	7	3	8	0	
4. Javar	11	5	14	3	
5. Marua or Ragi	11	7	14	15	
6. Gram	7	1	8	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,60,827	.....	3,60,827	.....	67,750	67,750	4,28,577
Establishment	.....	.....	1,08,737	.....	.....	11,859	1,15,596
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3,087	.....	.....	339	3,426
Suspense	.....	.....	−2,041	.....	.....	.....	−2,041
Total ...	.....	.....	4,65,610	.....	.....	79,948	5,45,558
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	28,206	80,559	1,08,765	.....	1,09,772	1,09,772	2,18,537
Establishment	.....	.....	45,007	.....	.....	19,208	64,215
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	549	563
Suspense	.....	.....	−798	.....	.....	.....	−798
Total ...	.....	.....	1,52,988	.....	.....	1,29,529	2,82,517
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	6,64,873	1,27,020	7,91,893	92,281	10,097	1,02,378	8,94,271
Communications ...	55,609	4,51,869	5,07,478	54,943	2,72,707	3,27,650	8,35,128
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,89,723	1,75,615	3,65,338	20,628	71,998	92,626	4,57,964
Establishment	.....	.....	3,47,374	.....	.....	62,931	4,10,305
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	42,053	.....	.....	1,798	43,851
Suspense	.....	.....	14,181	.....	.....	.....	14,181
Total ...	.....	.....	20,68,317	.....	.....	5,87,383	26,55,700
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	8,272	5,412	13,684	.....	.....	.....	13,684
Establishment	.....	.....	1,429	.....	.....	.....	1,429
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	15,121	.....	.....	.....	15,121
Total Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	27,02,036	.....	.....	7,96,860	34,98,896
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,793	.....	3,793	.....	2,016	2,016	5,809
Establishment	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	63
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total ...	.....	.....	3,859	.....	.....	2,016	5,875

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,984	26,984	28,968	.....	4,957	4,957	33,925
Establishment	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	32
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	28,985	.....	.....	4,973	33,958
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	28,664	12,732	41,396	.....	.....	.....	41,396
Communications ...	731	−676	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,53,487	10,654	1,64,141	.....	.....	.....	1,64,141
Establishment	.....	.....	5,162	.....	.....	.....	5,162
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	240
Total ...	.....	.....	2,10,994	.....	.....	....	2,10,994
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	163	213	376	.....	.....	.....	376
Establishment	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	413
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	2,44,251	.....	.....	6,989	2,51,240
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	29,46,287	.....	.....	8,03,849	37,50,136
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	2,31,602	.....	2,31,602	.....	.....	.....	2,31,602
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	10,18,709*	10,18,709	.....	.....	.....	10,18,709
Total Fund, Heads ...	.....	.....	12,50,311	.....	.....	.....	12,50,311
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	48,345	.....	48,345	.....	.....	.....	48,345
Establishment	.....	.....	−764	.....	.....	.....	−764
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	−38	.....	.....	.....	−38
Total ...	.....	.....	47,543	.....	.....	.....	47,543
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	12,97,854	.....	.....	.....	12,97,854
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	42,44,141	.....	.....	8,03,849	50,47,990

* Includes Rs. 6,92,775 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load-carrying	
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1909-10	172,695	208,612	4,652	42,000	3,325	...	11,007	388,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in 1904.
Kolar		169,924	160,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	11,021	538,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,733	109,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		288,024	301,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	9,803	680,324	154,006	4	...	45,814	
Hassan		196,618	183,232	8,196	53,351	3,291	...	2,720	301,984	93,908	...	...	11,717	
Shimoga		174,006	135,535	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	1,417	59,801	81,940	1,748	...	26,986	
Kadur		106,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	1,807	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723	
Chitaldrug		152,550	98,213	9,763	82,968	2,733	...	5,628	388,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	22,243	...	51,834	3,133,156	739,089	2,127	...	184,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1908-09 and 1909-10.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1908-09	859	21,83,077	113	44,007	238	74,345	3,516	20,48,917	4,726	43,50,346	
	1909-10	824	21,13,838	110	40,226	236	74,103	3,355	19,36,282	4,525	41,64,449	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,08,74,424	91,20,001	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed	24,61,060	99,69,192	1,27,88,343	86,51,960	1,01,18,046	2,47,720	
2. Fluctuating ...							
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)		3,58,091		2,63,719	3,84,766		
Total ...	24,61,060	1,03,27,283	1,27,88,343	89,15,679	1,05,02,812	2,47,720	20,37,811
A. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	16,40,400	16,40,400	15,64,800	16,40,400	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	12,375	12,375	31,675	12,375	...	...
Total ...	...	16,52,775	16,52,775	15,96,475	16,52,775	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	23,396	4,24,003	4,47,399	4,63,126	4,16,659	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...	1,29,348	8,37,167	9,66,515	9,24,558	9,31,875	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,02,809	4,47,654	6,50,463	4,15,207	5,10,659	...	...
Total ...	3,55,553	17,08,824	20,64,377	18,03,091	18,59,193	5,407	1,99,777
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	678	40,406	41,084	42,525	40,406	20	...
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy	2,09,511	42,66,570	44,76,081	42,43,055	41,29,597	19,990	...
3. Ganja license fees ...	868	63,998	64,866	24,860	23,821	1	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	23,649	24,070	43,174	*	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,880	23,803	31,683	9,769	16,977	...	...
Total ...	2,19,358	44,18,426	46,37,784	43,63,383	42,10,801	20,011	4,06,972
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	...	4,36,471	4,36,471	4,58,777	4,36,471	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,693	7,693	8,109	7,693	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,65,560	3,65,560	3,69,005	3,65,560	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	6,384	6,384	12,018	6,384	...	...
Total ...	...	8,16,108	8,16,108	8,47,909	8,16,108	...	...

* Figures under this head were not adjusted in the books.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	1,584	1,584	2,308	1,584	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	35,653	35,653	35,901	35,653	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	4,614	4,614	6,115	4,614	...	...
Total ...	...	41,851	41,851	44,324	41,851	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	23,762	23,762	23,664	23,762	...	...
2. Tolls	...	21,018	21,018	24,698	21,018	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	1,07,557	2,81,825	3,89,382	2,43,615	2,88,746	4,475	...
4. Customs on supari ...	...	114	114	98	114	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	...	8,244	8,244	4,902	8,244	...	...
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	8,780	8,780	8,417	8,780	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	29,500	29,500	15,376	29,500	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,34,640	1,34,640	1,31,332	1,34,640	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	...	1,27,819	1,27,819	92,270	1,27,819	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,60,790	1,60,790	1,71,947	1,60,790	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	40,826	40,826	65,714	40,826	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	74,736	74,736	81,244	74,736	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,333	5,333	2,526	5,333	...	...
Total ...	1,07,557	9,17,387	10,24,944	8,65,803	9,24,308	4,475	96,161
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	4,857	4,857	39,625	4,857	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	4,51,561	4,51,561	4,13,317	4,51,561	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	6,391	1,36,809	1,43,200	91,644	1,40,705	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	35,851	35,851	23,110	35,851	...	...
3. Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	3,12,407	3,12,407	3,55,761	3,12,407	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	90,377	90,377	80,908	90,377	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	1,521	1,521	1,885	1,521	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,17,999	1,17,999	1,07,635	1,17,999	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	...	215	215	1,090	215	...	...
Total ...	6,391	11,51,597	11,57,988	11,14,975	11,55,493	...	2,495
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	5,27,762	5,27,762	2,52,317	5,27,762	...	...
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,30,573	9,30,573	2,38,722	9,30,573	...	...
Total ...	...	14,58,335	14,58,335	4,91,039	14,58,335	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	31,49,919	2,24,92,586	2,56,42,505	2,00,42,678	2,26,21,676	2,77,613	27,43,216
H. Debt Heads—							
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,16,661	2,16,661	1,54,679	2,16,661	...	...
3. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	15,98,344	15,98,344	15,11,242	15,98,344	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	4,83,421	4,83,421	5,24,495	4,83,421	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	31,77,456	31,77,456	34,37,337	31,77,456	...	...
4. Advances recovered...	...	16,15,493	16,15,493	16,67,126	16,15,493	...	...
5. Loans recovered ...	...	3,12,496	3,12,496	1,96,993	3,12,496	...	...
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	28,858	28,858	2,823	28,858	...	...
7. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	4,07,731	4,07,731	1,72,157	4,07,731	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	78,40,460	78,40,460	76,66,852	78,40,460	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	31,49,919	3,03,33,046	3,34,82,965	2,77,09,530	3,04,62,136	2,77,613	27,43,216
Grand Total including opening balance ...	31,49,919	3,03,33,046	3,34,82,965	3,85,83,954	3,95,82,137	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,67,000	2,66,000	2,04,572	2,72,438	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	462	423	
Total ...	2,70,500	2,69,500	2,05,034	2,72,861	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,83,200	7,93,100	7,26,287	7,62,491	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture	3,000	4,800	3,000	4,681	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	18,200	18,600	21,504	21,415	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent ...	.....	.....		5	
Total ...	8,04,400	8,16,500	7,50,792	7,88,592	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration	3,96,200	4,05,800	3,92,449	4,04,007	
3. Account Department	1,04,900	1,05,900	1,03,505	1,09,119	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,75,600	9,85,400	9,73,795	9,51,665	
5. Excise	3,36,000	3,39,000	3,39,848	3,20,865	
6. Forests	7,61,000	7,75,000	7,61,733	7,71,544	
7. Police	9,81,000	9,94,100	10,20,333	9,97,836	
8. Jail Department	1,30,000	1,27,000	1,30,271	1,23,398	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	7,90,000	8,11,700	8,08,803	7,96,369	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,88,000	1,85,000	1,91,721	1,91,844	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	.....	6,775	616	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,69,200	1,62,500	1,57,547	1,52,144	
13. Army	14,62,000	14,23,000	14,14,665	13,95,816	
14. Scientific and other departments ...	2,96,600	2,92,300	2,76,032	2,78,621	
15. Miscellaneous	1,47,400	1,62,800	1,65,260	1,53,584	
Total ...	83,37,900	83,69,500	83,42,737	82,47,428	
D. Public Instruction	10,23,900	10,89,900	10,04,040	10,31,952	
E. Medical charges	7,64,400	7,80,000	7,22,612	7,09,857	
F. Religious charges	3,58,000	3,57,000	3,49,935	3,57,464	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,07,238	2,12,917	
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	46,000	2,01,000	—50,784	2,31,602	
Total ...	3,46,000	5,01,000	2,56,454	4,44,519	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	13,68,000	14,05,000	12,29,116	13,07,510	
2. Repairs	7,72,000	8,05,000	8,16,632	8,40,475	
3. Establishment	6,29,761	6,11,157	6,27,139	4,97,547	
4. Tools and Plant	94,239	50,843	45,319	45,162	
5. Suspense account	.....	.....	1,185	11,342	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	51,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	28,04,000	28,21,000	27,19,391	27,02,036	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	11,800	11,600	11,607	11,686	
J. Pensions	10,83,000	11,24,000	10,91,737	11,22,460	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,28,000	4,05,000	3,10,375	3,61,675	
2. Registration charges	85,000	86,000	84,076	83,928	
3. Agricultural charge	92,400	65,100	70,883	57,562	
4. Famine	2,00,000	3,33,000	2,85,853	3,20,724	
5. Miscellaneous	4,65,700	7,02,900	3,37,152	5,07,700	
Total ...	11,71,100	15,92,000	10,88,339	13,31,589	
Total Services ...	.....	.....	2,00,42,678	2,05,20,444	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	1,75,997	3,71,575	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	17,26,264	9,64,391	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	14,76,619	16,34,628	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,27,493	4,97,411	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	25,99,372	30,54,021	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,94,916	16,42,509	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	11,99,742	2,04,359	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	20,872	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	94,21,275	88,68,894	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	2,94,63,953	2,88,89,338	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	91,20,001	1,06,92,799	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	3,85,83,954	3,95,82,137	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1909.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
127* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,171,295	11,153	7,602	1,833	739	849	.....	130	4,14,793	586·13	6567·92	7154·05	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1909.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,449,800	104,879	100,067	.....	4,812	90,314	95,483	5,169	.....	19·24	18·36	16·57	17·52	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1909-10.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10	Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	433	390	378	356	99,540	...	...	9,752	47	1,09,339
1	1	Do for women	1	1	1	1	12,155	...	...	...	...	12,155
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	159	169	137	142	21,312	291	...	...	1,509	23,112
...	1	Do for women	...	6	...	5	996	..	...	...	...	996
7	8	Total ...	593	566	516	504	1,34,003	291	...	9,752	1,556	1,45,602
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,572	3,508	2,956	2,946	94,932	...	1,200	52,324	14,080	1,62,536
120	124	Middle Schools do	18,195	18,551	13,066	13,945	92,585	8,733	5,713	58,573	13,692	1,79,296
86	75	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,786	7,293	6,143	5,136	32,855	...	14,020	2,314	4,188	53,377
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	26	29	22	23	12,341	...	...	100	1,062	13,503
7	7	Middle Schools do	687	700	605	531	15,983	...	480	2,598	12,540	31,601
44	55	Do Vernacular, for girls	4,458	5,594	1,806	3,649	51,390	...	550	9	13,167	65,116
273	277	Total ...	35,724	35,675	24,598	26,230	3,00,086	8,733	21,963	1,15,918	58,729	5,05,429
		Primary Schools.										
1,801	1,845	Primary Schools, for boys	63,898	64,920	46,718	47,409	33,304	2,41,468	1,532	2,266	20,488	2,99,053
215	214	Do for girls	10,179	9,767	6,685	7,551	41,625	9,109	1,179	2	20,088	72,003
2,016	2,059	Total ...	74,077	74,687	53,403	54,960	74,929	2,50,577	2,711	2,268	40,571	3,71,056
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	212	203	161	168	28,812	3,982	...	...	429	33,223
2	2	Do do Mistresses	26	26	18	21	1,920	...	...	...	1,510	3,430
...	...	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	5,797	...	...	...	...	5,797
19	20	Industrial Schools for men	1,081	1,110	829	835	5,208	29,304	...	162	80,800	1,15,474
1	1	Do do for women	117	120	86	107	360	...	...	...	1,132	1,492
2	2	Commercial Schools	75	79	52	62	770	...	...	1,408	170	2,348
41	41	Sanskrit Schools	1,278	1,254	993	1,069	7,417	...	1,215	968	3,942	13,542
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	26	31	20	21	1,289	...	360	...	79	1,728
1	1	Engineering School	42	34	30	40	...	6,117	...	1,223	...	7,340
71	7	Total ...	2,857	2,857	2,189	2,323	51,573	39,403	1,575	3,761	88,062	1,84,374
2,367	2,416	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	113,251	113,785	80,706	84,017	5,60,591	2,99,004	26,249	1,31,699	1,88,918	12,06,461
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
6	8	Advanced	174	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,937	1,868	Elementary	25,583	23,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,943	1,876	Total, Private Institutions ...	25,757	23,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,09,499	48,692	300	15,775	57,364	6,31,630
4,310	4,292	Grand Total ...	1,39,008	1,37,729	...	...	10,70,090	3,47,696*	26,549	1,47,474	2,46,282	18,38,091

* This includes a grant of Rs. 56,935 from State Funds.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1910-11

(Ending 30th June 1911)

BANGALORE:
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

(Ending 30th June 1911.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—
Area,
Population,
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration and
Administrative Divisions,
see paras 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about ten days in September 1910. In the month of January 1911 His Highness made a tour in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, visiting among other places the Marikanave and Borankanave reservoirs. On the 3rd February His Highness and party proceeded to Bombay and returned to the capital on the 6th March. During the summer of 1911, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 12th April, stayed on the Hills for about 7 weeks and returned to the capital on the 3rd June.

Visit of high personages.

2. In the month of July 1910 His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur visited Bangalore.

The Dewan and Councillors.

3. There was no change in the personnel of the Government during the year under report.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

4. With the object of creating and keeping alive public interest in matters connected with the economic progress of the State by a frequent interchange of views and discussions among those competent to deal with them, and in order to associate men of enlightenment within the State, public-spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants and others with the officers of Government in such deliberations, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to order the holding of an annual Conference during His Highness' Birthday week. The first of these Conferences was convened at Mysore during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911, and it was formally opened by His Highness in a speech dealing with the present economic inefficiency of the State and the remedies that should be adopted. At this session, questions concerning Education, Agriculture, Industries and several miscellaneous subjects were discussed by the Conference and were referred to three Committees, which were formed for Education, Agriculture and Industries respectively, for detailed consideration and the preparation of schemes which could be placed before the Conference at a future session.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

5. The twenty-seventh session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 15th October 1910 and succeeding days, and 270

members were returned for 281 seats. Owing to the prevalence of plague in certain parts of the State, only 211 members were present on the first day of the Assembly. Four hundred and sixty-four subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

6. The Honorable Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore till the 25th August 1910, when the Honorable Colonel H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., succeeded him in the office.

Relations with the British Government.

7. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1910-11.)

Extent of arable lands.

8. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,856,921 acres as against 18,856,935 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. Of this, 1,382,842 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,474,079 acres, of which 8,563,367 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,910,712 acres consisted of forests and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

9. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,500,638 acres, representing 87·59 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 56,220 acres in the occupied area as compared with the revised figures of 1909-10, due to some of the unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation during the year.

Tenure.

10. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,087,158 during the year under report. The total area covered by these holdings was 7,061,317 acres giving an average of 6·49 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1910-11).

Original survey and classification.

11. Original survey and classification operations are now confined to inam villages and are undertaken only on the application of the holders of such villages for the introduction of survey and settlement. Four inam villages comprising 586 fields with an area of 2,149 acres were surveyed and three villages containing 574 fields measuring 1,486 acres were classed.

Revision survey.

12. Resurvey operations were completed during the year in 535 villages situated in the Kunigal, Magadi, Nelamangala, Hassan and Maddagiri taluks. The total area resurveyed was 476,392 acres or 744 square miles.

Reclassification.

13. The original soil classification being found to require little alteration as a rule, reclassification of water-supply alone is undertaken during revision of settlement. These operations were completed in 314 villages of the Belur taluk, and 164 and 132 villages of the Tarikere and late Banavar taluks respectively. The total number of fields reclassed was 28,668 situated in 610 villages and measuring 99,049 acres.

Revision settlement.

14. During the year, proposals for the introduction of the revision settlement into the Honnali taluk were sanctioned, but the rates could not be announced owing to the intervention of the Census and the announcement has therefore been postponed to the ensuing cold weather. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Anantapur and Shimoga taluks were under the consideration of Government during the year under report and orders have since been passed sanctioning the introduction of revision settlement into the late Anantapur taluk with effect from the year 1912-13. The proposals relating to the Shimoga taluk will also be sanctioned shortly.

Cost of the department.

15. The total cost of the department during the year, including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue department, was Rs. 1,55,247 as against Rs. 1,52,881 in the previous year. The net increase in land revenue as a result of the revision of settlement already effected up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 2,02,012.

Survey maps.

16. Maps of 542 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 950 villages in other taluks, copies of which were out of stock, were printed and issued during the year under report.

Potgi settlement.

17. The potgi or remuneration payable to the village officers was revised during the year in the taluks of Molakalmuru, Challakere and Davangere of the Chitaldrug district in accordance with the results of the revision of settlement introduced therein. The ordinary decennial revision of potgi was also made in the Chintamani, Malvalli and Chikmagalur taluks and the potgi payable to the village officers was fixed in two inam villages brought under survey and settlement.

III. Land Revenue (1910-11).

Alienations.

18. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 116 acres, 21 guntas and 10 square yards, as shown below:—

	A.	g.	sq. yds.
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones ...	68	0	0
(ii) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	35	13	22
(iii) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc. ...	3	39	109
(iv) For the improvement of roads, etc.	9	8	0
Total ...	116	21	10

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

19. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 81,984 acres as against 107,792 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 20,343 acres as against 15,367 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the extent of lands taken up and the increase in the extent relinquished as compared with the previous year call for no remark, as in the previous year there was an extra demand for lands owing to the improvement in the seasonal prospects after a serious drought. On the whole, there was a net increase of 61,641 acres in the extent of lands under occupation.

Area under cultivation.

20. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,188,113 acres as against 6,092,152 acres in the previous year. Of this, 951,062 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 921,896 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

21. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,04,25,614 as against Rs. 1,03,27,283 in the previous year. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,24,68,018, as against Rs. 1,27,88,344. From this total amount, a sum of Rs. 2,39,004 had to be deducted on account of remissions. The major part of this amount related to the remissions granted in 1908-09 owing to adverse seasonal conditions, but which could not be taken account of until the enquiries were completed. The net recoverable demand for the year therefore was Rs. 1,22,29,014.

Collections.

22. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,06,31,822, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,97,192 at the end of the year.

Coercive processes.

23. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 89,302 as against 87,787 in the year previous. This increase was due to the issue of a greater number of demand notices and notices of sale. Compulsory measures were adopted on the whole with great discrimination as both the number of attachments and that of sales show a decided decrease. The

following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year :—

Items	1909-10		1910-11	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	64,302	10,16,159	67,395	10,65,819
Notice of attachment	8,791	1,73,849	5,943	1,19,018
Notice of sale	12,935	3,22,469	14,495	3,76,943
Sales held	1,759	40,907	1,469	41,343
Total ...	87,787	15,53,384	89,302	16,03,123

IV. Inam Settlement (1910-11).

Original work.

24. During the year under report, six land inams of the extent of 49 acres, 10 guntas and assessed at Rs. 129-8-0 were confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 20-1-9. Nine minor inams and one whole inam village were resumed. The quit-rent payable thereon was Rs. 958-11-0 which represents the decrease in inam revenue ; but as the assessment on the lands resumed, which are hereafter liable to be fully assessed, is Rs. 2,424-3-2, the ultimate financial result will be favourable.

Revision of inams.

25. The quit-rent of one whole village was revised on survey valuation. In addition to this, five other inams were revised with the result that the combined quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 95.

Registration, title-deeds, etc.

26. The number of quit-rent registers prepared was 24 for confirmed cases and 40 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides, 150 supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction slips were prepared and issued during the year on the basis of the original settlement registers. The number of extracts and title-deeds prepared during the year was six. Three thousand one hundred and fifty final title-deeds for minor inams were ready for issue in the Sircar villages of the Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks. The final title-deeds for whole inam villages of the Shimoga district were completed during the year and several supplemental final quit-rent registers and *ad interim* extracts were also issued.

Cost of the department.

27. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 4,105 as against Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 395 less than in the previous year. The total cost of the department from 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,76,040 and the total annual revenue was Rs. 2,73,485.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1910-11).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

28. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in section 12, or passed as temporary emergent Regulations under section 15, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council, before they are promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President and the two Councillors as *ex-officio* members with not fewer than ten nor more than fifteen additional members. During the year the strength of the additional members stood at 10, 12, and 7 at different periods.

29. Three meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

30. Besides nine bills that were pending consideration by the Council during the previous year, *viz.*, (1) The Mysore Poisons Bill, (2) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras, (5) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (6) The Mysore Limitation Bill, (7) The Mysore Insolvency Bill, (8) The Guardians and Wards Bill, and (9) The Mysore Small Cause Courts Bill, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year :—

(1) A Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore;
(2) A Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, in certain respects;
(3) A Bill for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore;
(4) The Mysore Census Bill;
(5) A Bill to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles;
(6) A Bill for the regulation of Hackney Carriages in Mysore;
(7) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation;
(8) A Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902;
(9) A Bill to provide for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore;
(10) The Partition Bill;
(11) A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore;
(12) A Bill for the protection of Judicial Officers in Mysore; and
(13) A Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore.

31. Twelve of these bills as detailed below, as well as the Bill to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, were passed into law during the year. The Council refused to grant permission for the introduction of the Bill for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore. The remaining bills were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Laws passed.

Regulation I of 1910.

32. *The Mysore Census Regulation, 1910.*—This Regulation was passed to provide for the taking of a general census in 1911, and was based on

the corresponding Regulation of 1900 and on the Act passed on the subject by the Government of India for taking a similar census in the Presidencies and Administrations under that Government. It also embodied the provisions introduced into the Government of India Act for obtaining the information necessary for the preparation of a special schedule for factories, mills, mines and other industrial concerns.

33. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.*—Under para 23 of the Regulation, as it stood, while even a non-commissioned officer of the Imperial Service Lancers could not be dismissed without a trial, a Division Commander or a Jamadar of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, who is a commissioned officer of that corps, could be dismissed without a trial at any time when under five years' service. It was considered expedient to place the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drivers of the Transport Corps on the same footing as the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sowars of the Imperial Service Lancers in matters relating to offences and their punishment. Opportunity was also taken to make certain other minor amendments which were considered necessary or were consequential. Regulation II of 1910.

34. *The Mysore Treasure-Trove Regulation.*—The rules published with the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, regulated the law relating to treasure-trove in the State. These rules had been adapted from Regulation XI of 1832 of the Madras Code, but having been published by the Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, questions were raised as to their validity and as they had also become unworkable in practice and unsuited to the changed conditions of the time, it was thought desirable to enact the present Regulation. Regulation III of 1910.

35. The Regulation defines the right in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and of the other parties interested. It requires intimation to be given of the finding of treasure and secures the right of the person who can establish an antecedent right in it, *viz.*, of its having been hidden by him or by somebody through whom he claims within 100 years from the date of the finding of the treasure. In that event the Civil Courts have been empowered to compensate the finder in a reasonable amount not exceeding ¼th the value of the treasure. This is based on Rule 4 of the Chief Commissioner's rules referred to above. The Regulation also provides for the determination of the right to the treasure of persons who fail to prove their right to it or who claim as owners of the soil where the treasure was found or as the finders of the treasure. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be determined by the Civil Courts. Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees and when no person other than the finder has established a right to it, the Regulation provides for a lakh of rupees being paid to the finder, the excess going to Government. The Regulation reserves the right of the Government to the treasure found in Government lands.

36. *A Regulation to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras.*—This provides for the recognition in Mysore of the representative title of the Administrator-General of Madras against all debtors of, and all persons holding property belonging to, deceased British subjects in Mysore. Regulation IV of 1910.

37. The subject of the recognition of the status of the said Administrator-General came to the notice of the Durbar in the year 1902 when he laid claim to certain sums of money which stood in the Government Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore in the name of certain deceased British subjects. Section 1 of the Administrator-General's Act, II of 1874, under which the above claim was preferred, makes it applicable as regards British subjects even to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty. But, being an enactment of the British legislature, it was considered that some authority recognized by the law of the State would be required before payments made to the said Administrator-General of debts due to British subjects in the State could be held to operate as a valid discharge.

38. The Regulation enacts that the Administrator-General shall be competent to represent a deceased British subject leaving assets in Mysore on obtaining probate or letters of administration from the High Court of Judicature at Madras and that he shall have preference over a creditor or a legatee other than a universal legatee or a friend of the deceased. Probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator-General shall have effect over the property movable and immovable of the deceased and shall be conclusive as to the representative title of the Administrator-General against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property belonging to him and shall afford full indemnity to debtors paying the debts due to, and persons delivering up property belonging to, the deceased owner. The Regulation also provides that the Administrator-General may sue or be sued in his representative character in the courts of the State.

Regulation V of 1910.

39. *The Mysore Poisons Regulation.*—In the year 1894 it was suggested to Government that the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restricting the sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into the city of Bangalore. It was then found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, had produced but little effect there and as the subject was then engaging the attention of the Government of India, the Government deferred taking action till that Government passed an Act for British India. The Government of India having passed an Act in 1904 for the whole of India and dealings in poisonous drugs to the detriment of the public safety having come to the notice of the Government, it was considered desirable to pass a Regulation in the State.

40. The Regulation is based on the British Indian Act, I of 1904. It provides for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities, authorizes the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under a license and empowers Government to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State. Power is taken to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic. Protection is afforded for acts done in good faith by members of the medical or veterinary profession or by chemists and druggists, but they may, if the Government consider it desirable, be called upon to maintain proper registers of poisons sold by them.

Regulation I of 1911.

41. *The Tank Panchayet Regulation.*—Under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 65, dated the 2nd October 1873, as amended by Government Notification No. R. 5262—Agri. 626-03-7, dated the 15th December 1904, the responsibility for the maintenance of tanks handed over to the raiyats for up-keep rests with the raiyats of the village in which the tank is situate. It was found that the enforcement of the rules issued under the Notification of 1873 was attended with various difficulties due mainly to the disappearance of communal spirit in the villagers and to the slackness of the village officers entrusted with the enforcement of the rules. The result was that many of the tanks were allowed to deteriorate and some, to a serious extent. The remedy for this state of affairs appeared to Government to lie in endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of the people of the villages by giving them a voice in the measures necessary for the maintenance of their tanks and powers to execute the necessary works, with control over the funds that might be set apart for the purpose, so that they might feel that the work was not one in which Government alone was concerned. With this view it was considered expedient to pass a Regulation for constituting tank panchayets in places where a majority of the raiyats, being not less than two-thirds of the number and holding not less than half the occupied area of wet lands under the tank, might consider it proper to do so. The panchayet is to consist of the patel and the shanbhog of the village and three or more members, as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, elected by the raiyats from among themselves. The Regulation leaves untouched the customary obligations resting on the raiyats under the rules in force, but only changes the agency by which the rules are to be enforced. It enumerates the various items of

revenue to be assigned to the panchayet for the upkeep, repair and restoration of tanks and defines the powers and duties of the panchayet. The Regulation also provides for the abolition of a panchayet by Government in case of incompetency or persistent default in the discharge of its duty.

42. *A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore.*—Under section 4 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, as applied to Mysore by the Government of India Notification, Foreign Department, Judicial No. 118, dated the 23rd June 1873, when a depositor dies leaving in a Government Savings Bank rupees one thousand or under, the Secretary of such bank may, if no probate of the depositor's will or letters of administration to his estate or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 or under Regulation VII of 1901 (the Succession Certificate Regulation) is produced within three months of the death of the depositor, make payment of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased. But if the deposit exceeds rupees one thousand, payment can be made to the heirs of the deceased only on the production of a succession certificate or probate of a will or letters of administration. This was found to involve a certain amount of expenditure to the families of the deceased depositors at a time when they are least able to meet it. With a view to give them relief from these pecuniary burdens, it was thought desirable to amend the Act by providing, on the analogy of the State Life Insurance Rules, for nomination by depositors during their lifetime of the person or persons to whom they would desire payment to be made after their death. This procedure will enable the Secretary of the bank to pay the amount of the deposit to the person or persons nominated beforehand by the depositor, and thus obviate the necessity of the heirs having to seek the aid of the courts for the recovery of the deposits. Deposits belonging to minors have been exempted from the operation of this provision. Regulation II of 1911.

43. *The Code of Civil Procedure.*—This Regulation was passed to bring the law in force in Mysore on the subject into line with that of British India. The Government of India having by their new Act V of 1908 revised the Code of 1882, it was thought desirable to introduce the same Act into this State with suitable modifications, retaining at the same time such of the provisions of the existing law as were peculiar to Mysore. The Code also contains a few changes which are not to be found either in the new British India Act or in the old Mysore Civil Procedure Code. Regulation III of 1911.

44. *The Mysore Limitation Regulation.*—This is based on the corresponding British Indian Act of 1908 and was passed with a view to consolidate the law on the subject which was found scattered in several enactments. The provisions which were peculiar to Mysore have been retained. Regulation IV of 1911.

45. *The Guardians and Wards Regulation.*—Before the enactment of this Regulation, the law in regard to the custody and guardianship of minors was regulated by the rules sanctioned by the Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872. The rules of 1872 being found defective in several respects, it was thought desirable to replace them so far as they related, to the guardianship of minors by a Regulation based on the Indian Act of 1890, which is more comprehensive than the above rules and comprises many matters not provided for by them. Though based on the Indian Act, the Regulation differs from it in certain particulars. Regulation V of 1911.

46. *The Mysore Insolvency Regulation.*—Before this Regulation was passed, the provisions contained in sections 344 to 360 of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XVI of 1882, regulated the law on the subject. These dealt with the subject in a fragmentary manner and could not be availed of except by a debtor who had been actually arrested in execution of a decree or by a creditor who had already obtained a decree in his favour. They were thus found to be defective, and as they did not readily fall within the proper scope of the ordinary law of procedure, they were omitted from the new Code of Civil Procedure, and were embodied in a separate Regulation based on the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, Regulation VI of 1911.

of British India, with such modifications as were found to be necessary to meet the requirements of the State.

Regulation VII of 1911.

47. *The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation.*—The necessity for the passing of a law for the control of public conveyances was brought to the notice of Government by the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields mining area. There was no law applicable to the whole of the State for the regulation and control of such conveyances. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation applied to that city only. As regular *jutka* services have been established between several towns in the State, it was found necessary to exercise some supervision over such conveyances in the interests of public safety. A Regulation which could, when necessary, be applied to the whole of the State was enacted, and the Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation was repealed. The scope of the Regulation has been widened so as to include all conveyances drawn by horses or men.

Regulation VIII of 1911.

48. *The Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation.*—The Moffusil Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, of British India, which regulated the procedure of the courts exercising small cause jurisdiction in the State having been repealed in British India by the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of 1887, it was considered desirable to introduce that Act into the State with suitable changes. A Regulation was accordingly framed making the necessary changes in the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation and introducing so much of the provisions of the British Indian Act as was required, and incorporating therein two new provisions of some importance. These relate to non-suiting the plaintiff in cases where neither the plaintiff nor the defendant adduces satisfactory proof, and the trial of certain cases by a composite court, consisting of the judge of the Small Cause Court and three jurors to be selected in accordance with rules to be framed by the Chief Court in this behalf. The Regulation differs from the British Indian Act in another important respect, *viz.*, that, while in the latter the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court is determined by an enumeration of cases which are not cognizable by such courts, the Regulation gives a positive enumeration of classes of cases cognizable by these courts, with power to Government to add to or vary the list by a notification published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

1. Under the Prisons Act.

49. Under section 54 of the Prisons Act of 1870, a rule was added as Rule 2 A to the rules regarding the calculation of the date of release of prisoners in certain cases.

2. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

50. Under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.—

(*a*) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 233, rules were framed fixing a revised scale of fees for the search of revenue records by any officer other than a village officer.

(*b*) Rule 98 of the rules issued under the Mysore Land Revenue Code was amended by Notification No. R. 3840—L. R. 107-10-2, dated 14th December 1910.

3. Under the Mysore Railways Regulation.

51. Under section 31 of the Mysore Railways Regulation, 1894, the adoption, on the railways over which the State has jurisdiction, of the modifications and additions to Chapter II (Part I) and Chapters XII and XIII of the General Rules for working open lines of railway was sanctioned.

4. Under the Mysore Court Fees Regulation.

52. Under section 42 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, the fees chargeable on certain documents were remitted or reduced in certain cases by Notification No. J. 2066—Cts. 161-09-4, dated the 18th January 1911.

5. Under the Forest Regulation.

53. Under the Forest Regulation.—

(*a*) The Devarayadurga State Forest in the Tumkur district was constituted, as a temporary measure, a Game Preserve with effect from 1st October 1910.

(*b*) The whole of the Manjarabad taluk and the hoblis of Arehalli and Bikodi in the Belur taluk were classed as malnad tracts for the purposes of the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules.

54. Under the Excise Regulation.— 6. Under the Excise Regulation.

(*a*) The Officer in charge of the Kolar Gold Fields patrol party was invested with power to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 40 to 53 inclusive of the said Regulation.

(*b*) The duty on ganja was directed to be raised to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas, and the minimum selling price was fixed at 2 annas per tola from the official year 1911-12.

(*c*) The District Excise Officers of the status of Amildars were invested with power under section 67 of the Excise Regulation, *viz.*, power to compound offences.

(*d*) Licensees of opium were permitted to fix their own prices for selling opium to the consumers with effect from 1st July 1911.

(*e*) Under section 24 of the Excise Regulation an enhanced rate of tree tax on toddy trees was prescribed with effect from 1st July 1911, except in the case of licensees of toddy shops whose lease covered, at the time of the issue of the Notification, the official year 1911-12.

55. Certain amendments to Rule 8 of the Rules framed under the Local Boards Regulation were notified. 7. Under the Local Boards Regulation.

56. Under section 69 of the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903, new rules were substituted for Rules 29 A, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 with effect from 1st January 1911. 8. Under the Mysore Registration Regulation.

57. For purposes of section 23 of the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903, the Senior Vice-President of the Mysore city municipal council was appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894. 9. Under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

58. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904, the revenue sub-divisions constituted under Government Order No. R. 5516-55—L. R. 252-06-3, dated the 29th November 1906, and published with Notification No. R. 5556—L. R. 252-06-4 of the same date were directed to be deemed to be sub-divisions constituted as such under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 10. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

59. Under section 25 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1905, and in supersession of Government Notification No. Fl. 4725—B. 35-05-7, dated the 27th January 1906.— 11. Under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.

(*a*) All fees payable under the law of Registration for the time being in force, in respect of agreements executed by or on behalf of any co-operative society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or member of such a society and relating to the business of the society were remitted.

(*b*) Rule 7 of the rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation was amended.

60. Under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906, vaccination was declared to be compulsory— 12. Under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

(*a*) for a period of five years from the 1st August 1910 in the local area within the control of the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields;

(*b*) for a period of two years from the 1st September 1910 in the local area within the control of the Nagamangala municipality in the Mysore district; and

(*c*) for a period of two years from the 1st November 1910 in the local area within the control of the Bannur municipality in the Mysore district.

13. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

61. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.—

(*a*) Sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, was declared to be applicable to certain articles of food and drink in the Mysore city municipality with effect from the 1st September 1910.

(*b*) The following towns were constituted into municipalities, *viz.*, 1. Melkote, 2. Sidlaghatta and 3. Mulbagal.

(*c*) Certain bye-laws were passed in regard to native hotels or eating houses, bakeries and sweetmeat shops in the Bangalore city.

14. Under the Mysore Police Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and with effect from 1st July 1911 and in supersession of Notifications of the 23rd February 1909, 22nd September 1909 and 11th June 1910, the whole of the provisions of section 56 of the said Regulation was extended to (1) the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, (2) the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board and (3) all district headquarter towns and all towns which are the headquarters of a taluk or sub-taluk.

15. Under the Mysore Census Regulation.

63. Under the Mysore Census Regulation, I of 1910—

(*a*) Under clause (3), section 2, the power of appointing supervisors and enumerators for census work was delegated to Deputy Commissioners of districts.

(*b*) Under section 11, the Deputy Commissioners of districts were authorized to sanction prosecutions under the Regulation.

16. Under the Mysore Insolvency Regulation.

64. Under the proviso to section 3 of the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, VI of 1911, all munsiffs other than those stationed at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were invested with the jurisdiction conferred on District Courts by the said section in cases in which the aggregate amount of debts does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff.

17. Under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation.

65. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911, the provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Bangalore city municipality.

II. Military (1910-11).

Nature of the force.

66. The Military force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore, and detachments in other districts; and,

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

67. This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

68. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

69. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,067. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned and 4 non-commissioned officers and 8 fighting men; the infantry battalions by 1 commissioned and 6 non-commissioned officers and 64 rank and file; and the Transport Corps by 3 commissioned and 1 non-commissioned officers

and 45 rank and file. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments...	37	134	727
(*b*) Infantry	53	381	1,304
(*c*) Transport Corps	12	60	359

The composition of the force.

70. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,009 officers and men, including non-combatants, 459 were Mahomedans and 405 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 814 were Mahomedans and 157 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,820; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 320 were Mahomedans and 35 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 532. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

71. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment, with swords and lances; and the infantry, with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

72. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara festivities in October 1910. The whole of the regiment took part in the regimental training camp held in November and December 1910 and also in the Cavalry Brigade camp near Dodballapur from 12th to 19th December 1910. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 21st December for duty at the Royal Field Artillery camp at Birasandra and returned to headquarters on the 1st February 1911. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Jagalur and Pavagada stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were, as usual, employed in guarding the Huzur, district and taluk treasuries in the State and also in escorting remittances. Reliefs of the infantry regiments stationed at Bangalore and Shimoga, *viz.*, 3rd and 2nd battalions, respectively, took place during the year by mutual transfer. A division of the Transport Corps consisting of 1 officer, 88 non-commissioned officers and men and 142 ponies with 49 carts left for Mysore on the 4th October 1910 for carriage work during Dasara and returned to headquarters on the 9th November 1910. A detachment consisting of 20 non-commissioned officers and men with 30 ponies proceeded to Jog falls on duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in December 1910. Two officers, 1 probationer and 131 non-commissioned officers and men, with 158 ponies and 55 carts proceeded to Mysore for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1911. Two officers and 21 non-commissioned officers and men were employed in training the Amrut Mahal bullocks at Hessarghatta since the 23rd May 1911. Most of the carts were employed in bringing grass from the kavals and some carts and ponies were also employed on dak duty. A detachment consisting of 3 officers, 174 non-commissioned officers and men and 271 ponies with 121 carts took part in the Cavalry Brigade manœuvres.

Efficiency.

73. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad, and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 34 sowars and 36 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 475 horses and 246 mules for transport attached to it. One non-commissioned officer of the regiment who had been sent for instruction in the musketry class for the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut, returned after finishing his course in December 1910

and one officer who attended the 25th class of musketry at Meerut in February and March 1911 stood first in the examination. A party of 2 officers and 20 non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment competed at the Hyderabad Rifle meeting of the Imperial Service Troops held in February 1911 and won prizes to the extent of Rs. 445 and two cups and one medal. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the signallers of the regiment from 11th to 14th January 1911. The result of the inspection was that 13 were qualified in first class and 3 in 2nd class, besides 3 supernumeraries also in the 2nd class. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers stood 7th in the order of merit in the report on the signalling inspections of the Imperial Service Troops for the year 1910-11. One officer and two non-commissioned officers attended the Cavalry Pioneer class at Faridkote from 10th March to 12th April 1911 and obtained certificates of proficiency. A party consisting of 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 sowars was sent to the 8th Inter-Regimental Athletic meeting held at Gwalior during January 1911. At the Central Assault-at-Arms held in August 1910, in addition to several prizes won by the men of the regiment, two first prizes of a cup and a watch were secured by two officers.

74. On the 7th November 1910 the Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, presented the 2nd class Order of British India with the title of " Bahadur " conferred by the Government of India to the Commandant of the Imperial Service Regiment, Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur. In December 1910 the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment and the mobilization equipment and was highly pleased with what he saw. Jamadar B. P. Krishne Urs was detailed to represent the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers at the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V at London in June 1911.

75. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school of the regiment 14 recruits and 4 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 373 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

76. The duties carried out by the Local Service Regiment at the Royal Field Artillery camp at Birasandra met with the camp Commandant's entire satisfaction, and at his inspection of their lines he found everything smart, clean and soldier-like, and the horses very fit.

77. In the infantry, the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as possible, drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

78. The four divisions of the Transport Corps were, as usual, drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for the transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies.

79. The Transport Pony Corps is under reorganization into a bullock train. The Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, visited the lines in November 1910.

Military Stores.

80. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments, the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard. In December 1910 the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept at the Military Stores and found them complete and in good order.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,49,372 against Rs. 12,81,521 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	60,367	56,561
Imperial Service Lancers	3,76,998	3,68,238
Local Service Regiment	1,71,755	1,83,798
Infantry Regiments	2,32,500	2,24,499
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,43,515	2,22,663

	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
Military Stores	7,875	6,366
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	88,511	87,247
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,81,521	12,49,372

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

82. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm 8 stallions, 98 mares and 131 foals. The births during the year were 19 colts and 15 fillies, giving a percentage of 31·7 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 29 mares and 34 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 1 stallion, 22 mares and 63 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report 9 stallions, 105 mares and 102 foals on the Farm.

Stock.

83. The approximate value of the live stock on the Farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 93,150 against Rs. 1,17,870 at the close of the previous year.

Visitors.

84. Distinguished visitors to the Farm during the year were His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Zamindar of Sivagiri and several military officers.

Expenditure.

85. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 39,009 against Rs. 63,873 in the previous year.

III. Police (1910-11).

Constitution.

86. There was no change in the constitution of the Police force during the year.

Strength.

87. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1909-10		1910-11	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	7	69	7	63	7	69
Gold Fields Police ...	38	237	38	233	38	236
Total ...	45	306	45	296	45	305
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	267	49	260
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	43	237	43	250
Total ...	95	553	92	504	92	510
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	168	13	176
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School ...	12	...	12	...	12	...
Bangalore district ...	89	533	89	522	88	523
Kolar district ...	79	426	79	424	79	422
Tumkur district ...	85	580	85	579	84	573
Mysore district ...	76	421	76	362	76	343
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	44	270	40	267
Hassan district ...	70	390	70	351	69	355
Shimoga district ...	83	474	83	418	83	459
Kadur district ...	54	380	54	345	54	348
Chitaldrug district ...	86	528	86	519	86	527
Total ...	678	4,007	678	3,790	671	3,817
Grand Total ...	831	5,049*	828	4,758	821	4,808

* The decrease is due to the abolition of 16 constables, 2 in every district, as ordered recently.

88. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 697 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,049 Constables.

The police training school.

89. Of the 98 students who were under training in the headquarter police training school at the beginning of the year, 89 attended the final examination. Of these, 17 passed the inspectors' test and 50 the station house officers' test. A second batch consisting of 29 men in service and 30 recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

90. During the year under report, there were no serious breaches of the peace. The number of cases of rioting was 29 against 27 in the previous year. Most of these were the outcome of village disputes of a trivial nature.

Prevention of crime.

91. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 75 persons, of whom 44 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Ten persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

92. Out of a total number of 426 heinous cases reported during the year, 119 cases were partially or fully investigated by Superintendents and 83 by Amildars. The number of finger-print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 21,788.

Cognizable cases.

93. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,376 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and one case which had been reported to the magistracy on C form and which was subsequently referred to the police for further investigation, the police had to deal with 10,081 cases in all during the year. Of these, seven were transferred to the British police; in 165 cases investigation was refused; in 3,971 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 2,865 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 675 on C form. Thus there remained 2,398 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the 3,971 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,390 ended in conviction, 891 in acquittal or discharge, 26 were struck off, 10 were withdrawn, 31 were compounded and 623 were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 2,865 cases reported on B form, 1,302 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,563 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 675 cases reported on C form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 221 cases, leaving 454 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,127 cases involving 2,502 persons were reported direct to the magistrates and in 289 of these cases 418 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,488. Including 1,173 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 6,661 persons. Of these, 286 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, seven were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,258 were convicted, 2,068 were acquitted or discharged, eight died, three persons escaped and three were handed over to the British police; and 1,028 persons were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

94. Serious offences against the person numbered 953 against 963 in the previous year. Of these, 66 were cases of murder against 71 in 1909-10; 21 of them ended in conviction and 29 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

95. The magistrates dealt with 8,131 non-cognizable cases involving 16,515 persons as against 7,749 cases involving 16,064 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,861 cases involving 2,796 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

96. The village police arrested 84 persons in 56 cases as against 114 persons in 82 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 49 cases with 71 persons ended in conviction as against 68 cases with 87 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 87·5 as against 82·9 in 1909-10.

97. Out of a total number of 1,761 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 180 or nearly 10 per cent of the total number as against 244 persons or 11·5 per cent in the previous year. Previous convictions.

98. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,92,590 as against Rs. 1,60,989 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 78,351 as against Rs. 63,414, the percentage of property recovered being 40·7 as against 39·4 in the previous year. Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

99. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 121,322 of which 109,990 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 90·7. Processes.

100. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly 5 months in touring in the State and inspected 1 district office, 24 investigating centres and 16 sub-stations as against 2 district offices, 41 investigating centres and 15 sub-stations in the previous year. Eighty investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and 437 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. One investigating centre, 6 sub-stations and 37 outposts were left uninspected. Inspection work.

101. In the finger-print bureau, 2,881 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,167 were received for record and 1,714 for search. Of the latter, 256 were traced. Finger-prints.

102. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1910 under the Arms Regulation was 15,708 against 16,402 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 81 persons, with the result that 64 were convicted, five acquitted and 12 were under trial at the end of the year. Arms Regulation.

103. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1910 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 269. Prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases involving 56 persons, of which 12 cases with 37 persons ended in conviction and two cases with 17 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

104. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 26 concerned in 10 cases as against 17 in six cases in 1909-10. Eight cases involving 22 persons ended in conviction against four cases involving eight persons in the previous year. Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

105. Four hundred and ninety officers and men were rewarded during the year, 67 by promotion and 423 by award of good marks and by money rewards amounting to Rs. 2,118. One hundred and forty private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime. Rewards.

106. One hundred and twenty-three officers and men as against 130 in 1909-10 were given black marks; 251 officers and 2,179 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 206 officers and 1,965 men in the preceding year; eight officers and 94 men were dismissed the service as against one officer and 127 men in 1909-10; and two officers and 34 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 39 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of murder, one of house-breaking, two of theft, one of cheating and the rest of minor offences. Punishments.

107. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,07,346 as against Rs. 9,97,294 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 10,052. This is attributed to the increase in expenditure under the head " travelling allowance." Expenditure.

IV. Extradition (1910 11).

108. During the year under report, 48 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 40 were British subjects, 7 subjects of the Mysore State and 1 belonged to the Pudukottai State. Including 9 extradited persons who were under trial at Extradition.

the close of the preceding year, there were in all 57 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 39 were convicted, 8 were acquitted, 6 discharged and the remaining 4 were under trial at the end of the year.

109. During the year, 107 persons were surrendered by the officers of this State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 64 were Mysore subjects and 43 British subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 63 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 44 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in the case of one person who was convicted.

V. Criminal Justice (1910-11).

Courts.

110. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 132. There were two Sessions Judges, three Assistant Sessions Judges, eight District Magistrates, 25 Magistrates of the first class, 51 Magistrates of the second class and 41 Magistrates of the third class. There were two Bench Magistrates' courts and five Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

111. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 16,064 as against 16,951 in 1909-10. Of these, 39·79 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 27·82 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 17·95 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,063 or 87·54 per cent of the offences reported as against 13,861 or 81·77 per cent in 1909-10. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,419 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,644 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,419 or 12·43 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,567 or 13·14 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

112. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,856, of which 12,802 or 92·39 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,054 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 12,633 cases or 91·17 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 45 cases; and courts of Session 124. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 11·69 days against 8·76 days in 1909-10, by the courts of District Magistrates 6·25 days against 8·86 days in the previous year and by the courts of Session 57·19 days against 50·81 days. Of the 124 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 4 were tried with the assistance of juries, 109 with the aid of assessors, in one case the prosecution was withdrawn and in 10 cases the opinions of assessors were not called on as the accused pleaded guilty.

Number of persons brought to trial.

113. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 27,290, of whom, 5,787 were arrested by the police, 1,401 were brought before the courts on warrants and 20,102 appeared on summonses. Exclusive of 97 persons whose cases were transferred to other courts and were there treated as new cases, 3,417 persons were regarded as awaiting trial at the end of the previous year. Including these, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 30,707 as against 31,707 in 1909-10.

114. The cases of 27,278 persons or 88·83 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 261 by courts of Session, 69 by District Magistrates, 1,117 by Benches of Magistrates and 25,831 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

115. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75·03 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·33 per cent during the previous year and 23·87 per cent were convicted against 23·48 per cent in 1909-10. Five persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, about 62·47 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass and mischief.

Punishments.

116. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation, 2,115 to imprisonment, 4,587 to fine and 131 to whipping.

117. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including 3 cases involving 3 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 9 cases involving 10 persons. In the case of one person the sentence was reversed and he was set at liberty; in one case involving 2 persons, the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life; and in 5 cases involving 5 persons, the sentences were confirmed. Two cases involving two persons were pending at the close of the year. All the five persons whose sentences were confirmed appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. The appeals of 4 of them were rejected and in the case of the fifth the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life.

118. Of the 2,171 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 31·55 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 56·42 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 8·84 per cent to imprisonment for over six months and under two years, 2·34 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years and 18 or ·85 per cent to imprisonment for over seven years.

119. In a majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,760 out of 4,587, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10 in each case. In fifteen cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 42,348 and the amount realized Rs. 35,411. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,276.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

120. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 246 involving 389 persons. Of these, 36 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and nine to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

121. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 86,701. Of these, 79,419 were detained for one day, 5,721 for two days, 1,157 for three days and 404 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 39,123. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,670 as against 1,420 in 1909-10. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 6,136 as against Rs. 4,032 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

122. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 18.

Appeals.

123. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 790 appeals involving 1,430 persons. Of these, 782 were appeals from convictions and eight from orders of acquittal.

124. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 167 appeals and the courts of Session with 142; and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers had for disposal 481 appeals. In 55 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 352 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 110 cases they were modified, in 211 the sentences were reversed and in 11 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. Proceedings of the lower court were quashed in one case and 3 cases were referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judges. Forty-seven appeals involving 87 persons were left pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from acquittals.

125. Inclusive of four appeals pending against orders of acquittal at the close of the previous year, there were 8 appeals for disposal as against 12 in 1909-10. In five of these cases, the orders of the lower court were reversed, in one the order of the lower court was upheld and the remaining two cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

126. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 51·66 days as against 59·39 days in 1909-10. In the Sessions courts it was 23·27 days as against 20·45 days and in the courts of magistrates 14·19 days as against 13·84 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

127. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 835 persons. In the case of 210 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 313 the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in cases involving 29 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 20 they were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 86 persons they were reversed, in the case of 15 persons proceedings were quashed and in the case of 50 persons new trials were ordered. The District Magistrates referred 20 cases for revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 92 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

128. The receipts amounted to Rs. 67,775 against Rs. 71,397 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 2,91,554 as against Rs. 2,74,011 in 1909-10.

European British subjects.

129. There were 14 cases involving 17 persons for disposal against a similar number of cases involving 14 persons in 1909-10. Six cases involving six persons ended in conviction, in seven cases involving 10 persons, the accused were acquitted and one case involving one person was pending at the close of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1910-11).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

130. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1909-10, *viz.*, 23, but a temporary Additional Munsiff's court was established at Chikballapur for a period of one year from the 15th February 1911, owing to congestion of work in the Munsiff's court at that station.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

131. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 21,969 as against 20,492 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,140 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and ten in the District courts.

132. Of 11,717 ordinary suits, 9,955 or 84·96 per cent related to money or movable property, 899 or 7·67 per cent to immovable property and 863 or 7·37 per cent to other matters.

133. Out of 10,252 small cause suits, 6,677 were based on contracts in writing, 688 on contracts not in writing, 1,335 on accounts stated; 119 were for money had and received, 790 were for price of goods sold, 41 for wages etc., 23 for breaches of contract, 330 for rent, 212 for movables or their value and 37 for damages.

134. Omitting 277 or 2·37 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, the subject-matter of 5,751 or 49·08 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 5,415 or 46·21 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 216 cases or 1·84 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value; and in only 58 cases or ·50 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,210 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 7,359 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 in value, 1,187 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 496 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 33,61,712 against Rs. 30,02,477 in 1909-10. The average value of each suit was Rs. 154-15-7 against Rs. 148-9-9 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

135. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 8,485, which included three cases omitted to be shown as pending at the end of the year 1908-09 in one of the Munsiffs' courts. The total number for disposal during the year was 30,454, of which 17,946 were ordinary suits and 12,508 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 11,485, of which 465 were disposed of without trial, 7,496 without contest, 3,519 after contest and 5 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 10,092, of which 796 were without trial, 952 were compromised, 948 were

decreed on confession, 5,774 were decreed *ex parte*, 107 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,514 were disposed of after contest and one case was referred to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 21,577, leaving 8,877 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 8,422 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 435 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 20 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 101·03 days in the previous year to 205·58 days, and that of contested regular suits fell from 201·42 days to 145·41 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 57·86 days against 36·98 days in the previous year.

Disposal of original suits in the Chief Court.

136. There were no fresh institutions in the Chief Court during the year. Of the three suits pending at the end of 1909-10, one was disposed of on compromise, leaving two pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

137. Including 1,216 cases pending from 1909-10, there were 5,239 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 8,085 in the previous year. Of these, 633 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,386 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 109 for review of judgment or a new trial and 224 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*; and the remaining 2,887 related to other matters. Of these, 4,067 were disposed of leaving 1,172 cases at the close of the year.

The Chief Court.

138. Including the three cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were nine cases of a miscellaneous nature before the Chief Court and all of them were disposed of during the year. There were no new institutions under the Companies Regulation. Of the 19 cases which were pending at the end of the previous year, one case was finally disposed of leaving 18 at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

139. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 33,267 against 31,227 in 1909-10. Of these, 26,630 were disposed of leaving 6,637 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 72·33 against 58·83 in 1909-10. Immovable property was sold in 1,068 cases and movable property in 139 cases. Out of 745 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 68 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 6,05,053. The Chief Court had 3 such applications pending from the previous year and all of them were disposed of.

Insolvency applications.

140. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 215 against 279 in 1909-10. Of these, 6 were withdrawn, 42 were granted, 118 rejected and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 6 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

141. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 818, including those pending at the end of 1909-10. Of these, 543 appeals were decided as against 476, leaving 275 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

142. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 252 and the number pending at the end of 1909-10 was 507, exclusive of one appeal which was treated as a civil revision petition. There were thus 759 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 246 were decided as against 224, leaving 513 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

143. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,02,910 as against Rs. 3,20,932 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 377 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 688 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 134-12-0. The average duration of appeals was 687·06 days in the Chief Court as against 399·65 days in the previous year; in the District courts 201·31 days against 138·81 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 162·27 days against 81·43 days in 1909-10.

Second appeals.

144. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 162 against 150 in 1909-10. Of these, 63 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate

value was Rs. 42,431 against Rs. 34,326 in 1909-10. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 262 against Rs. 229. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 412 as against 374 in 1909-10. Of these, 156 appeals were disposed of against 124 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 218 and Rs. 51-14-8 respectively. The average duration was 541·24 days against 467·70 days in 1909-10.

Miscellaneous appeals.

145. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 148 as against 154 in 1909-10. Of these, 84 were disposed of leaving 64 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 127. Of these, 96 were disposed of, and 31 were left pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

146. The total number of processes issued during the year was 184,565 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 89,057, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,403.

Receipts and charges.

147. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,04,894 and Rs. 3,39,476, respectively, as against Rs. 3,98,253 and Rs. 3,41,017 in 1909-10.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year 1910.*)

Accommodation.

148. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State was 81, consisting of 1 central jail, 1 district jail, 1 special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population. General.

149. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,730 as against 13,429 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,193 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,923 against 14,652 in 1909. Of these, 10,636 were discharged, leaving 1,287 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,266·03 to 1,180·42, which is attributable to the more favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed in the State during the year.

Convicts.

150. Of this total jail population, 4,278 were convicts against 4,846 in 1909, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,629 and 696 respectively. During the year, 3,283 were discharged, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 995. The daily average number of convicts fell from 967·54 to 922·14.

Prisoners under trial.

151. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 9,730 in 1909 to 7,555 in the year under report. Of these, 7,274 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 281 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 251·5 against 294·6 in 1909. The average period of detention was 12·15 days against 13·03 days in 1909.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

152. Of the 2,629 convicts admitted during the year, 2,463 or 93·69 per cent were males and 166 or 6·31 per cent females. The majority, *viz.*, 2,052 or about 78·05 per cent, were Hindus. There were also 445 Mahomedans, 131 Christians and one Jew, representing 16·93 per cent, 4·98 per cent and 0·04 per cent of the total number. The number of convicts able to read and write was 348 or about 13·24 per cent of the total admissions; 19 or about 0·72 per cent were able to read only, while 2,262 or about 86·04 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year, numbering 1,837 or about 69·87 per cent had been convicted of offences against property.

Nature of sentence.

153. Of the convicts admitted, 277 or about 10·54 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,252 or about 85·66 per cent to rigorous

imprisonment, 17 or about 0·65 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 49 or about 1·86 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, 26 or about 0·99 per cent to transportation for life and 8 or about 0·30 per cent to death. Of the total number of convicts, 1,405 or more than half had only a sentence of one month or under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

154. The number of convicts admitted to Jail who had been previously convicted was 354 or 13·46 per cent of the whole against 427 or 13·89 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 216 had been convicted once, 82 twice, and 56 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was less than in the previous year, being 51 against 72.

Prison offences.

155. The following table shows that prison offences are steadily falling:—

Year	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of offences ...	262	119	76	69	67

156. All the 67 prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents of Jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be good.

Discharges.

157. Of the 3,283 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 696 were transferred to other jails, 101 were released on appeal, 2,176 on expiry of sentence, 196 under remission rules, 1 by special order of Government and 87 on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 10 escaped, 4 were executed and 11 died. Of the 7,274 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,246 were acquitted, 2,087 were convicted and sentenced, 922 were transferred, 16 escaped and three died.

Escapes.

158. Ten convicts and 16 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1910, against 6 and 10 respectively in 1909. Of the convicts who escaped, six were recaptured and one committed suicide. Of the recaptures, one was a daring criminal who had escaped from the Mysore Jail after murdering the sentry placed over him.

Health of prisoners.

159. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals rose from 585 in 1909 to 633 in the year under report, and the daily average number of the sick increased from 17·35 to 21·38. But the total number of deaths was 14 against 22 in 1909.

Prison earnings.

160. The net cash earnings of the convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 2,221 as compared with that of the preceding year, being Rs. 13,528 against Rs. 15,749. The decrease most observable in the Bangalore Central Jail is attributable to raw materials and unsold manufactured articles in that jail not having been credited to the accounts.

Remissions and the working of the mark system.

161. Of the 196 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned both the maximum remission of 1,591 days and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 53-12-9. The average gratuity earned by convicts was Rs. 1-13-9 against Rs. 1-10-2 in 1909.

Expenditure.

162. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,04,157 against Rs. 1,12,061 in 1909. The decrease occurred partly under the head "Establishment charges" but mostly under the head "Dietary charges" owing to the decrease in the average number of prisoners confined.

Average cost per head.

163. The average cost per head was Rs. 88-7-10 against Rs. 88-10-5 in 1909.

Details of expenditure.

164. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	41,399	35 1 2
2	Dietary charges	48,964	41 11 6
3	Hospital charges	2,712	2 4 9
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	2,504	2 2 2
5	Sanitation charges	216	0 2 11
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,505	2 1 11
7	Charges for live stock, tools and plant ...	135	0 1 10
8	Other charges	5,722	4 13 7
	Total ...	1,04,157	88 7 10

New scale of vegetarian diet.

165. The new scale of vegetarian diet introduced into the Mysore district jail and the Bangalore Central Jail in the case of hard-labour Indian convicts was in force during the year. But the convicts having complained that they felt a sense of want of fulness under this diet, orders were passed in March 1911 altering the scale so as to allow them a larger quantity of ragi flour.

Religious instruction.

166. About the close of the year under report arrangements were made tentatively for the delivery of discourses on religious and moral subjects to the Hindu and Mahomedan convicts of the Bangalore Central Jail. The work has been kindly undertaken by the local Theosophical Society and the Ramakrishna Mission in respect of the former and by the Central Mahomedan Association in respect of the latter.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1910-11).

Registration offices.

167. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

168. Certain new rules altering the forms of the several endorsements to be made by registering officers on documents admitted to registration and empowering the Inspector-General to authorise the use of rubber stamps for these endorsements in such of the registration offices as register not less than 2,000 documents every year, were issued under section 69 of the Mysore Registration Regulation and brought into force from 1st January 1911.

Registration of documents.

169. The total number of documents registered during the year was 86,869 against 86,254 in the previous year, showing an increase of 615 documents. There was an increase in the number in the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan while in the other districts the number decreased. The decrease in the latter case is attributable partly to favourable seasons and partly to the prevalence of plague.

Financial results.

170. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,63,430 as against Rs. 1,62,343 in 1909-10. The total expenditure was Rs. 84,553 against Rs. 84,648 in the previous year.

Offences.

171. There was one case of false personation in the Bangalore sub-registry office. The Sub-Registrar has been directed to institute criminal proceedings against the parties concerned.

Inspection.

172. All the sub-registry offices in the State except three were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration Offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1910-11).

Number of municipalities.

173. The number of municipalities in the State rose from 88 in the previous year to 89 during the year, a municipal council having been constituted in the course of the year for Maddur.

Regulation municipalities.

174. Five more local areas (Melkote, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Channapatna) were notified as municipalities under the Municipal Regulation. The total number of places so notified up to the end of the year 1910-11 was thirty, exclusive of the Bangalore and Mysore cities.

Elections.

175. During the year, elections were held in four municipalities for the first time and 17 councillors were duly elected. In the Shikarpur town, the elections held did not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the rules and four vacancies caused in consequence were filled up by nomination by Government. In the Bangalore and Mysore cities, bye-elections were held to fill up the vacancy caused by the demise of one councillor in each, and two councillors were duly elected. In the Channapatna town, elections were held before the town was notified as a municipality under the Regulation and they were therefore declared invalid. Fresh elections were held after the close of the year.

Constitution of municipalities.

176. Of the 89 municipalities which were in existence during the year, 27 had municipal councils duly constituted under the Regulation and the affairs of the remaining 62 were managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the 89 municipal boards and councils, on the last day of the year, 1,014 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,020 members. Of these, 126 were elected members, 523 nominated non-official members and 365 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

177. Of the 89 boards, 66 met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The deficiency in the number of meetings held by the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Regulations.

178. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation was repealed by the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation. The new Regulation was made applicable to the Bangalore city during the year and it has since been extended to the Mysore city also.

Rules and bye-laws.

179. Bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels and places used for the manufacture of aërated waters, framed by the city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore, were sanctioned during the year, as also rules for the conduct of business and vaccination bye-laws framed by 10 and 14 municipalities respectively.

Powers conferred.

180. Power under sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of epidemic diseases was conferred on the Shimoga municipal council, and sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Regulation, which authorizes the seizure and destruction or disposal of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was made applicable to the Mysore city with effect from the 1st September 1910, with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aërated waters. Towards the close of the year, the municipal council of the Bangalore city was authorized to levy double fines under section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act and pay one-half of the fine so levied as a reward to the impounders.

Incidence of taxation.

181. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-6-3 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-5 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities, it ranged from Re. 0-3-4 in T.-Narsipur to Rs. 3-4-5 in Alur, Hassan district.

Fresh imposts and variations in the taxes already imposed.

182. With effect from the beginning of the year 1910-11, the levy of market fees was sanctioned for a period of two years in the Hiriyur town. The octroi duty on tobacco in the Sagar municipality was raised with effect

from the 1st October 1910 from four annas to eight annas a maund. In the French Rocks municipality, the levy of octroi at one anna a tin on kerosene oil and at one rupee a maund on tobacco was sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1911.

Financial position.

183. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compare with those of the previous year (revised figures) as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,97,801	2,98,517
2. Assessed taxes	2,96,381	3,18,826
3. Tolls and ferries	81,281	72,305
4. Miscellaneous	1,89,221	2,03,097
5. Public debt	92,420	96,982
Total ...	9,57,104	9,89,727
6. Adjustment on account of the transfer of the head "Loans" from the Municipal Revenue heads to the Public Debt heads	1,79,809	.....
Total Receipts ...	11,36,913	9,89,727

Items	Expenditure	
	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy	2,07,504	1,95,745
2. Public works	2,89,408	1,67,188
3. Lighting	63,900	67,570
4. Education	31,474	29,254
5. Miscellaneous	2,75,647	3,01,802
6. Public debt	83,405	1,49,247
Total ...	9,51,338	9,10,806
7. Adjustment on account of the transfer of the head "Loans" from the Municipal Revenue heads to the Public Debt heads	1,79,809	.....
Total Expenditure ...	11,31,147	9,10,806

184. The increase of income under assessed taxes was due to better collection work, while the decrease of expenditure under public works was chiefly due to the relief granted to the Mysore city in respect of the water-supply charges.

Mysore city water-supply charges

185. During the year, the expenditure incurred on the electrification of the Belagola pumps was ordered to be borne by the State Funds. Consequently, the expenditure of Rs. 54,252 debited on this account to the Mysore city municipality up to the end of the year 1909-10 was written back and the loan granted for the purpose readjusted in the accounts of the year 1910-11. It was further ordered that the entire maintenance and repair charges of the water works be met by Government, the municipality being required to pay only the amount realized from the general water rate and the fees charged for the excess consumption of water in the case of service connections.

Shimoga town improvements.

186. The Shimoga town water works were opened on the 29th August 1910 and 28 taps were fixed before the close of the year. The aggregate

expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 69,299, a moiety of which was met out of the municipal funds of the Shimoga town, with the aid of a loan of Rs. 27,000 granted by the Government for the purpose. The formation of the Durgigudi extension consisting of bungalow and house sites was completed during the year. To encourage the building of houses in this extension, grant of timber at concession rates for two years ending with June 1913 and certain other concessions have been granted to the purchasers of sites.

Local audit.

187. The system of auditing the municipal accounts in the offices of the several municipalities by the Local Audit staff of the Comptroller's office was instituted during the year.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

188. Twelve ordinary and two special meetings of the Board were held during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 78 per cent of the strength of the Board as in the previous year.

189. During the year, a committee was appointed by the Board to formulate proposals in the matter of imposing conditions in regard to the building of houses on the sites sold by the Board. The Committees of Trustees appointed during the previous year considered the following matters:—

(*a*) Standards for pronouncing dwelling houses insanitary and standards of air space, ventilation, etc., in the construction of dwelling houses.

(*b*) Construction of new latrines and flushing tanks and their location.

190. With regard to (*a*), the Committee resolved that it would take a long time to lay down definite standards for new constructions and that as regards the improvement of existing buildings, all houses which have been notified for acquisition but not actually acquired be inspected with a view to see how many of them could be improved and spared. Accordingly such houses in No. II and part (i) of No. III drainage areas were inspected and notices issued in 53 cases to the house owners, intimating that the Board would withdraw the acquisition proceedings in case the properties were improved in accordance with the suggestions of the Health Officer.

191. Regarding (*b*), the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the construction of more latrines and flushing tanks without the assurance of a sufficient water-supply was not advisable, and that when such water-supply was assured, the location of the latrines and flushing tanks might be decided in consultation with the municipal councillors of the divisions concerned.

192. In accordance with the suggestions of the Chief Engineer, a consolidated drainage project providing for a complete system of underground sewage with outfall works for the whole city was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,41,099 and sent to the Chief Engineer for scrutiny. Three items of the above project relating to the duplication of the tunnel across the Statue square, the increasing of the size of the Ittigegud main drain, and the connection of the Chamundi Vihar sewer with the Nazarbad main drain were sanctioned as being urgent.

193. The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board during the year under report were Rs. 3,04,381 including the State grant of Rs. 2,60,000. The amount available for expenditure, including the opening balance was Rs. 3,06,294, of which Rs. 2,83,332 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 22,962 at the end of the year. Of the total outlay, about 10 per cent was spent on establishments, 76 per cent on the acquisition and demolition of houses in the Fort and the rest on other works and miscellaneous items of expenditure. During the year, 118 properties were acquired by the Board at a total cost of Rs. 2,15,345 and 56 properties were demolished at a cost of Rs. 6,439, of which twenty-seven were demolished by the owners of houses or the purchasers of the materials thereof.

X. Administration of District Funds (1910-11).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

194. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulation. On the last day of the year, there were 14 members on the Board, of whom 7 were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by the Government. Of these again, 10 were Europeans and 4 Indians as in the previous year. Seven meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 5 *ex-officio* members and 5 non-official members or 10 in all.

District Boards.

195. There were, as in the previous year, 8 District Boards, one for each district. Rule 8 of the rules under the Local Boards Regulation was modified so as to include the District Sanitary Officer in addition to the District Medical Officer as an *ex-officio* member of the District Board. The term of the non-official members of the Chitaldrug and the Mysore District Boards having expired, the Boards were reconstituted during the year. The 8 District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 204 members against the sanctioned strength of 207 members. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 69 were non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards and the remaining 75 were non-officials appointed by the Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of the members was 5·5 officials and 13 non-officials or 18·5 in all.

Taluk Boards.

196. The number of the Taluk Boards, namely 77, remained unaltered during the year. The term of the non-official members of the Taluk Boards of the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts having expired, the Boards were reconstituted during the year. The number of members on the Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,149 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155 members. Of these, nine were Europeans and the rest Indians. Of these again, 369 were *ex-officio* members, 365 non-official members elected by the rural population and the Municipal Boards and the remaining 415 non-officials appointed by the Government. Seventy of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, namely six, while the remaining seven Boards met only five times. The average attendance of members at the meetings was three officials and five non-officials or eight in all, or a little over 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of members for each Taluk Board.

Unions.

197. Out of the 164 unions at the close of the previous year, one union, *viz.*, Maddur, was constituted a municipality under the Municipal Regulation and one in each of the Tarikere and Hiriyur taluks was abolished on the representation of the people. During the year, five unions were newly constituted, one in the Closepet sub-taluk, one in the Honnali taluk and three in the Channagiri taluk. Thus, there were at the end of the year 166 unions in working order, with 1,299 members against a sanctioned strength of 1,318 members. Of these, 352 were officials and 947 non-officials appointed by the Government. Only 68 unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In six unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·5 officials and 4 non-officials or 5·5 in all against an average strength of eight members for each union.

Financial position.

198. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,66,155. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1909-10	1910-11
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	5,42,834	5,45,995
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	83,530	88,235
3. Tolls and ferries	38,072	42,688
4. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,151	2,658
5. Miscellaneous	1,67,788	1,75,437
Total Receipts ...	8,34,375	8,55,013

Items	1909-10	1910-11
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department ...	3,67,323	3,80,486
2. Public works executed by the Civil department ...	1,09,849	87,357
3. Conservancy and sanitary charges, including cholera and other epidemic charges	76,261	82,360
4. Sweepers and care-takers of travellers' bungalows ...	24,976	25,638
5. Miscellaneous	1,76,295	1,84,987
Total Expenditure ...	7,54,704	7,60,828

Accommodation for travellers.

199. The District Boards maintained 135 third class travellers' bungalows and 230 musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

200. One hundred and ten Local Fund dispensaries were supported in part from the District Funds, which also contributed to the maintenance of thirty Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The latter continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Sanitation.

201. The scheme of dividing large unions into wards for purposes of supervision by individual members, in force in Madras, was ordered to be experimentally tried for a year with such alterations as local conditions might require. To encourage the removal of lantana and prickly-pear and to check their growth on agricultural and other lands, rules were passed tentatively, granting certain concessions in the matter of payment of land revenue and providing for the award of small prizes to the patels and other village officers who take special interest in clearing the villages of this noxious growth.

Sanitation rules.

202. On the Kolar Gold Fields, 18 persons were prosecuted under the Sanitation rules, mostly for selling articles of human consumption without license; and of these, one was discharged. The remaining 17 persons were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 105 realized. Outside the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, the Village Sanitation Rules were in force in 8,348 villages. Of 557 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 262 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 424 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

203. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions were held successfully at Chitaldrug and Channagiri during the year. Rules were passed during the year for the regulation of cattle shows. Cattle shows were held at Hassan, Nanjangud, Channagiri and Harihar and also at Kyamenahalli in the Koratagere sub-taluk, Ghati Subramanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudukutore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Himavantha Gopalaswamy Hills in the Gundlupet taluk, Kudli in the Shimoga taluk, Sivane in the Tarikere taluk and Antargatte in the Kadur taluk. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle.

Railways.

204. Towards the close of the year, sanction was accorded to the Kolar District Board to raise a debenture loan of three lakhs of rupees to construct a railway from Kolar to Bowringpet.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1910-11).

Season and rainfall.

205. The rainfall during the year was on the whole above the average all over the State, being 48·18 inches as against 38·22 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. The north-east monsoon was unusually heavy and this did some damage to standing crops in several parts of the State. The dry crops also suffered in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts to a certain extent by the rains being unseasonable. The outturn of crops therefore did not come up to the expectations held out by the favourable rains with which the year commenced. Fodder and water were abundant and food stuffs also were available in all the districts.

206. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1910	Average 1870 to 1909	Oct. 1910 to March 1911	Average 1870 to 1909	April 1910 to March 1911	Average 1870 to 1909
Bangalore ...	27·09	21·58	15·74	9·14	42·83	30·72
Kolar ...	25·26	18·65	13·24	9·41	38·50	28·06
Tumkur ...	24·05	18·14	11·63	8·06	35·68	26·20
Mysore ...	20·01	18·31	14·35	9·49	34·36	27·80
Hassan ...	33·12	28·39	12·00	9·86	45·12	38·25
Shimoga ...	60·72	59·12	11·08	7·58	71·80	66·70
Kadur ...	61·84	63·06	14·02	10·06	75·86	73·12
Chitaldrug ...	22·97	14·94	7·00	6·24	29·97	21·18
Average ...	34·38	30·27	12·38	8·73	46·76	39·00

207. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 269·11 inches at Augumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Ramgiri in the Chitaldrug district being 17·26 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 10·80 inches was registered on the 5th July 1910.

Outturn of crops.

208. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugarcane
Bangalore	9·6	9·7	7·6	9·5	11·1
Kolar	7·6	7·7	6·1	7·7	9·6
Tumkur	8·9	8·7	7·2	6·9	10·4
Mysore	10·3	9·5	7·5	8·5	11·7
Hassan	11·5	12·0	11·1	14·0	14·5
Shimoga	10·7	9·8	9·1	11·4	8·5
Kadur	11·9	10·5	10·1	10·5	11·7
Chitaldrug...	11·1	10·9	10·3	9·4	11·5
Average for the State ...	10·2	9·8	8·6	9·7	11·1

209. There was a further reduction in prices during the year owing to the favourable outturn of crops, but the prices have not gone back to their former level and give no indication of responding in any direct ratio to the improvement in seasonal conditions. Prices.

210. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1909-10	1910-11
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	8·14	9·21
Ragi	13·51	18·52
Cholam	14·62	17·60
Bengal gram	7·99	9·21

II. Agriculture (1910-11).

211. As a result of the favorable seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year under report, the total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) rose from 6,302,778 acres in the previous year to 6,442,428 acres. Area cropped.

212. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1909-10	1910-11	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	742,891	792,579	+49,688
Ragi	2,259,771	2,289,376	+29,605
Cholam	683,067	619,005	−64,062
Gram	721,486	771,934	+50,448
Sugarcane	34,972	40,510	+ 5,538
Cotton	81,484	101,591	+20,107
Coffee	102,659	104,652	+ 1,993
Orchards and garden produce	158,693	170,933	+12,240

213. According to the quinquennial census of the agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of the domestic animals in the State is as follows :— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

214. Owing to the good seasonal conditions of the year, and to the abundant supply of water and fodder, the condition of cattle was satisfactory. The extensive inoculation operations of the Veterinary department during the previous year seem to have checked the outbreak of epidemic diseases ; and rinderpest, black quarter and anthrax prevailed only in a sporadic form in some parts of the State. Foot and mouth diseases prevailed, however, in an epidemic form in a few places. The total number of Cattle mortality.

deaths from all causes was 75,226 against 84,191 in the year previous as shown below:—

Nature of death	1909-10	1910-11	Difference
Died of sickness	36,366	32,059	−4,307
Killed by wild beasts	7,973	8,045	+ 72
Died of accidents and other causes	39,852	35,122	−4,730
Total ...	84,191	75,226	−8,965

Veterinary aid.

215. The eight Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries located at the headquarters of districts continued to do good work. Two additional Veterinary Inspectors were appointed temporarily for one year, to be employed chiefly on inoculation work in places where infectious cattle diseases prevail. The number of cases treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries was 13,440 as against 9,845 in the previous year and the number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 551. The demand for the services of the Veterinary officers among the agricultural classes is steadily increasing and a need for more hospitals and dispensaries has been established.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

216. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held as usual during the Dasara. There was an increase both in the number of exhibits and exhibitors and the introduction of much useful machinery chiefly in agriculture has been one direct result of the Exhibition.

217. Considerable trade in cattle is carried on at several important fairs and festivals in the State and advantage was taken of these occasions to hold cattle shows in several parts of the State, and as many of these were organised by purely private effort, they have given additional stimulus to the cattle trade in the State. The biggest and most important of these shows was that held at Harihar where sales of cattle to the value of a lakh and a half of rupees were effected. The next in importance was the show held at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk. Beside the above shows, there were two Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions at Channagiri and Sivane, where improved agricultural implements were demonstrated and popular lectures on subjects of agricultural and industrial interest delivered.

Agricultural improvements carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

218. Improvements relating to agriculture consisted chiefly in the introduction of new and improved varieties of seeds and implements among the agriculturists and of the use of machinery. The services of the staff of the Agricultural department were largely utilized in holding demonstrations and in testing improved methods of production found by experience to be successful elsewhere. As a result of these measures, the more intelligent of the raiyats have begun to depart from their conservative methods and are exhibiting a keen interest in agricultural improvement by readily cooperating with the officers of Government in measures that are adopted to check diseases and pests and to make cultivation more productive.

219. The use of green manures in connection with the growth of paddy and sugarcane is becoming popular, and raiyats are stated to have come forward voluntarily to test their value in their fields. A local carpenter in the Bangalore district is also stated to have invented an improved pattern of a plough. In order to properly control and direct the efforts that are made for the advancement of agriculture, an Agricultural Committee has been formed in connection with the Economic Conference that has been established in the State, and it is expected that with such a controlling agency future progress will become more definite.

Sericulture.

220. In spite of the efforts made at the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore by the Salvation Army to popularize the new varieties of mulberry and improved methods of its cultivation, there has not been any appreciable progress in the industry, owing to the conservatism of the raiyats. The results

obtained in the farm itself have demonstrated the superiority of the Mysore silk; and as vigorous attempts are being made to revive the industry, the future is hopeful. At present the rearing of the silkworm is scattered all over the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts wherever mulberry is grown. The area devoted for its cultivation is 10,980 acres. The raiyats were also supplied with 2,000 eggs of Eri silkworms for rearing purposes. But as the silk yielded by these worms is stated to require special machinery in its manufacture, it will take some time for the industry to establish itself. Owing to diseases of the silkworms the industry is not thriving in the T.-Narsipur taluk.

Agricultural Department. Work in the Experimental Farm at Hebbal.

221. Of the experiments conducted in the Hebbal Experimental Farm, the most important were the use of green manures for ragi, and the best time and mode of ploughing for ragi. The advantages of growing green manures on lands intended for the cultivation of ragi are stated to have been so fully tested that arrangements are being made to demonstrate the results. The experiments regarding the planting and manuring of paddy were continued, as also those relating to the manufacture of sugar, and the results have been embodied in bulletins which are nearly ready for publication. Chemical analysis of several kinds of manures was undertaken and advice given to the raiyats in the choice of manures.

222. The implement depot which was opened in the previous year has been of great benefit, and the total value of the several kinds of implements and machinery sold amounted to Rs. 4,864. The importance of seed selection is kept in view and experiments are being conducted with a view to improve local varieties of seeds. Arrangements have been made to test improved methods such as the application of green manures and single seedling transplantation by means of experiments conducted by landholders in private holdings in the Shimoga and Kadur districts under the supervision of the Agricultural Inspectors.

Mycology and Entomology.

223. Spraying has been proved to be the most efficacious remedy against "Kole-roga" which has been so fatal to the supari industry in the malnad. Its application has been widely demonstrated to all garden owners so that they may have no difficulty in future in adopting it as a remedial measure. The jola grasshopper which has been doing great damage in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts was exhaustively studied and as it threatens to attack other crops, vigorous measures were taken for its extirpation. It is proposed to adopt netting and destroying it on a large scale. The rice grasshopper which is another insect pest doing great damage in the Shikarpur taluk has also been kept in check.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens, Lal-Bagh.

224. During the year under report, fair progress was made in the planting out of the botanical collection, grouping together into borders or groups for purposes of study either a whole natural order or separate genera, *palms, ferns, and bromelliads* falling under the former and *hibiscus, ixora, pandanus, plumerias*, etc., under the latter.

Daria Dowlat Bagh.

225. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the work done consisted of grafting of the mango and Champaka trees and propagation of crotons, roses, jasmine, myrtle, etc. Eucalyptus and other antiseptic trees were also planted out in moist sites. The experiment made in the cultivation of a dozen varieties of cotton was not conclusive. Several varieties of Dharwar-American cotton and the Soft Peruvian thrived well and yielded good lint. Soy beans, French beans, potatoes and country radish were also tried and of these, soy beans proved successful. On some moist plots, suckers of plantain of 12 different varieties were planted out.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

226. As the drainage works carried out by the Sanitary branch of the Public Works department in the Sunkal Tank bed were not completed until late in the year under report, it was not possible to begin regular experimental cultivation work but the preliminary arrangements such as laying out of plots, paths and roads were completed. The whole farm is divided into 100 plots, of which 40 are small plots each less than one acre; 48 full one-acre plots; and 12 larger plots varying from 2 to 3 acres in area. Some of the plots were tried with Indian corn, soy beans, several

new French and Runner beans and also a number of new vegetables. Some of these proved successful and the seed has been stocked in the seed depôt. The revised allotment for experimental cultivation was Rs. 4,000 for the year under report, out of which Rs. 3,800 were spent during the year. The receipts from the sale of crops raised amounted to Rs. 394.

III. Labour and Wages (1910-11).

Labour and wages.

227. Agriculture being the main industry in the State, there is little demand for skilled labour. The wages of labour being chiefly regulated by custom especially in the interior parts of the State, there were no marked fluctuations of wages during the year under report. The planters in the Kadur district, who get a part of their labour from South Canara, are stated to have been affected by the competition of the newly opened rubber estates in Travancore and Cochin which are able to offer higher wages. In the Shimoga district, a system of payment by gangs is said to prevail, the wages being fixed by custom at Rs. 4-4-0 per head of a gang of 30 men with 30 seers of rice and condiments which can be commuted at their option for a payment of 5 annas per day.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1910-11).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

228. There was no noticeable expansion of industries in the State during the year, but the movement of educated people with capital and enterprise towards industries and agriculture is making steady progress. The chief desideratum has been the absence of expert knowledge and experience to determine the industries best suited to local conditions, and it is hoped that the newly organised Economic Conference will succeed in meeting these deficiencies and causing a more orderly development in the future.

229 A brief account of the principal industries in each district is given below:—

(1) *Bangalore district*:—

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Tata's Silk Filature Company under the management of the Salvation Army continued to work and produced silk worth Rs. 4,587. The Iron and Brass Foundry of Mackenzie and Company and the Ripon Iron Works manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 26,200.

The Lakshmi Dye Works and the Mavalli Dye Works turned out Rs. 19,000 worth of goods.

The Cigar Factory, the Mysore Tannery, Ld., the Aryan Hosiery Factory, and the two tanneries at Thattekere in the Channapatna taluk were doing good business during the year.

The sugarcane mill of Mr. Krishna Iyengar at Urgahalli and the two sugar factories at Agaram and Kayemgutta Kundalahalli have been reported to be working satisfactorily.

(2) *Kolar district*:—

The Electric Saw Mills at Bowringpet and the Cigarette Factory at the same place have continued to yield good profit. Another Tobacco Factory with a capital of Rs. 50,000 is reported to have been started.

The Sugar Factory at Goribidnur turned out 800 tons of sugar worth Rs. 1,44,000.

The Paddy Husking Factory and the Iron Foundry at Chikballapur were not working during the year, and the manufacture of glass bangles at Joolpalya in the Bagepalli taluk was not thriving.

Skins to the value of Rs. 15,000 were tanned at the tannery near Chikballapur.

(3) *Tumkur district*:—

The Paddy Husking mill at Tumkur worked for only two months and the Bharat Weaving Company is reported to have closed its business.

(4) *Mysore district*:—

The Coffee curing and bone crushing industries of Hunsur and the Weaving factory started by Mr. B. S. Krishna Iyengar at Mysore are reported to be working satisfactorily.

The Rice mill at Yedatore did not turn out much work during the latter part of the year.

(5) *Hassan district*:—

The well-known brass and copper industry at Sravanabelagola was in a flourishing condition, and weaving was largely carried on in Hole-Narsipur.

The factories for the manufacture of tiles of Mangalore pattern at Saklespur and Harihalli in the Manjarabad taluk are reported to be working satisfactorily.

(6) *Shimoga district*:—

At Yelagalale in the Sagar taluk, a factory named "Sarada Tile Works" has been started for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles.

The Gudigars of Sagar and Sorab, engaged in sandalwood and ivory carving, are declining owing to insufficient demand for such articles.

(7) *Kadur district*:—

A factory for the manufacture of flooring and roofing tiles after the Mangalore pattern is reported to have been started at Sringeri.

(8) *Chitaldrug district*:—

The bangle manufactory at Malebennur, which has been in existence for some time, and the several cotton ginning factories at Davangere have become profitable concerns.

230. There were also 2,795 oil mills in the State during the year.

231. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	96,36,755	
Kolar	44,13,307*	* Besides the value of gold which was Rs. 3,14,83,742.
Tumkur	3,64,396	
Mysore	19,32,160	
Hassan	7,93,827	
Shimoga	11,73,250	
Kadur	56,800	
Chitaldrug	8,16,160	
Total ...	1,91,86,655	

232. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn. Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	5	254	2,06,770
Cotton mills	2	1,213	24,04,800
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments, not classed as mills	21	345	26,383
Silk filature	1	30	4,587

(*Continued from page 35.*)

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Woollen mill	1	242	4,31,467
Iron and brass foundries	11	200	1,31,712
Bone crushing mill	1	29	32,000
Dye works	3	57	71,190
Coffee works, including saw mills and manure works	1	81	2,70,000
Sugar factories	3	330	1,63,000
Rice mills	5	75	1,33,760
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil works	6	69	1,44,520
Brick and tile factories	10	555	1,10,290
Timber mill	1	46	1,40,000
Cigar factories	2	108	1,38,125
Cotton pressing factories	2	122	87,580
Carpentry works	2	43	2,875
Carriage factory	1	12	7,200
Hosiery factories	2	202	1,44,015
Tanneries	3	142	1,70,000
Wheat flour mill	1	21	75,600

V. Trade (1910-11).

Trade.

233. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory, cotton and silk; and the principal imports, food grains, yarn, dhal, piece goods, wheat, chillies, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 2,83,89,215 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 4,23,98,467.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1910-11).

Co-operative societies.

234. There were 70 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 46 were registered during the year. Excluding 5 societies which were wound up, there were 111 societies working at the end of the year.

235. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year one central, 47 urban and 63 rural societies. Nineteen of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 36 in the Mysore district, 27 in the Tumkur district, 4 in the Kolar district, 10 in the Hassan district and 5 each in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The total number of members rose from 6,301 to 9,043 and the share capital from Rs. 1,58,698 to Rs. 2,31,486. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,02,384 as against Rs. 69,131 in the previous year. As usual, the sources of capital were shares, deposits and borrowings. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 9,549 as against Rs. 5,831 at the end of the previous year.

236. The publication of a bilingual quarterly co-operative journal to record the progress of the movement and to educate and popularize the movement generally was sanctioned during the year.

Agricultural banks.

237. Out of ten working banks at the beginning of the year, one wound up voluntarily and another was closed compulsorily owing to its unsatisfactory working. One bank was revived as it paid up all arrears of instalments due to Government and wished to continue as a working institution. The number of working banks at the end of the year was 9. The working of these institutions, except in 2 cases, was as usual unsatisfactory. One of these surviving banks did no business whatever during the year.

238. On the 1st July 1910, the working banks owed to Government Rs. 66,279 towards principal and Rs. 3,760 towards interest, and the amounts

collected were respectively Rs. 26,668 and Rs. 2,649. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,42,268 towards principal and Rs. 8,852 towards interest and the recoveries were respectively Rs. 30,810 and Rs. 6,273. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,80,276 towards principal and Rs. 19,330 towards interest; but the realizations during the year amounted to Rs. 83,441 towards principal and Rs. 33,015 towards interest. As in the last year, some of the mortgaged estates were put up for sale in both the Kadur and Hassan districts. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,82,868 against Rs. 1,46,768 in 1909-10.

Other companies.

239. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1910, 54 joint stock companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,55,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 25,90,153. Two new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1911, while three companies with a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,90,000 and Rs. 14,895, respectively, were wound up. There were 53 companies working on the 31st March 1911 with a nominal capital of Rs. 65,84,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,75,039. Of the 53 companies that continued to work, 38 carried on businesss relating to banking, loan and insurance, 6 were trading companies, 2 mills and presses, 4 were engaged in mining and quarrying, one in fruit culture, one in leather trade and one in business connected with the acquisition of land and building.

240. Two societies were registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies). The total number of societies under this Regulation on 1st April 1911 was 13 against 11 in the previous year.

VII. Transfers of Land (1910-11).

Transfers of land.

241. There were during the year 634 transfers of land by order of courts involving 4,180 acres as against 984 transfers involving 5,409 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 14,938 involving 92,377 acres as against 14,486 transfers involving 82,381 acres in the previous year. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 53,612 acres as against 53,059 acres in the year previous, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,749 acres as against 10,052 acres in the previous year, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 12,367 acres against 12,245 acres in the previous year and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 15,992 acres against 7,950 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1910-11).

Condition of the people.

242. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for all classes. The outturn of crops was fair and there was no lack of employment. Coffee planters were benefited by the rise in the price of coffee and the industry greatly revived. The agriculturists have profited largely by the comparatively high prices that now prevail and the good harvests that they were able to reap, combined with the absence of cattle mortality, has enabled them to recover from the losses which they had sustained in the previous years of drought.

243. Public health was also good. Plague however prevailed in parts of all the districts and cholera and small-pox to a smaller extent.

IX. Forest (1910-11).

State forests.

244. Three blocks were notified as State forests during the year, increasing the total extent of State forests and plantations to 2,595 square miles. The area of lands reserved under section 4 of the Forest Regulation during the year was 121·2 square miles and the total area of these lands is 840 square miles.

Forest settlement.

245. Including 63 blocks pending settlement at the beginning of the year, there were in all 79 blocks to be settled. Of these, 3 were finally notified as State forests, and in respect of 28 blocks the settlement operations were completed by the Forest Settlement Officer and his decisions have been announced to the raiyats. Rights to way and water courses in the old State forests were admitted in four State forests.

Selection of areas for reservation.

246. Besides the above, proposals in regard to the reservation of about 257 square miles of forest land were in various stages of progress.

Demarcation.

247. One hundred and four miles of new boundary lines were permanently demarcated and 2,382 miles of existing lines recleared and improved, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 14,563 against Rs. 21,830 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

248. Field work consisted mainly of the revision of the work done in previous years. Twenty-six fair sheets were finally drawn, of which 10 were photo-zincographed. A provincial forest map on a scale of 8 miles to the inch was under preparation.

Working plans.

249. The compilation of the working plan report for the Lakkavalli and Tyagadabagi forests aggregating an area of 62 square miles was completed during the year. The field work in respect of the Chamrajnagar and Bandipur forests was also completed.

Communications and buildings.

250. During the year, a sum of Rs. 5,709 was spent on the formation of new roads and a sum of Rs. 5,529 on the maintenance and improvement of existing ones, bringing the total expenditure on communications to Rs. 11,237 against Rs. 18,800 in the previous year. During the year, several buildings were completed, and the construction of several new buildings was taken up, the total cost amounting to Rs. 33,252. Needful repairs to existing buildings were executed at a cost of Rs. 5,641.

251. Among the works of a miscellaneous nature taken up during the year were the sinking of five wells and the excavation of irrigational channels and trenches round forest buildings.

Protection of forests. Offences.

252. At the commencement of the year, 10 cases relating to forest offences were pending disposal before courts and one case before the departmental officers. During the year, 885 cases were reported as against 1,028 in the previous year, 826 of which were of such a nature as could be dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation.

Cases tried by magistrates.

253. Of the 69 cases taken before the courts, 22 cases involving 43 persons ended in conviction, and 14 involving 38 persons in acquittal; 7 cases were withdrawn; and 14 were still pending. Prosecution had not been launched in respect of 12 cases.

Cases tried departmentally.

254. Of the 827 cases dealt with under section 59, 764 cases involving 1,763 persons were compounded, 14 cases involving 25 persons were dropped, and 49 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,808 was realized as compensation against Rs. 7,746 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

255. One hundred and seventy-seven cases of injury to sandal trees were reported during the year and 339 cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of the total number, 166 cases were disposed of during the year as against 83 in the previous year and 350 cases were pending at the end of the year. The amount of fines recovered in these cases came up to Rs. 1,182.

256. Fire-protection was attempted over an extent of 2,324 square miles, but the operations failed over an area of 152 square miles, the percentage of successful protection therefore being 93·5 against 95·3 in the previous year. Protection from fire.

257. As usual all the State forests barring exploited coupes and plantations were made available for the grazing of cattle and sheep, goat browsing being restricted to special areas in only one district. A sum of Rs. 55,766 was realized against Rs. 57,263 in the previous year. During the year, 6,339 cattle were impounded as against 8,625 in the previous year and the fines imposed and realized amounted to Rs. 1,297 against Rs. 1,386 in the previous year. Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

258. Spike disease among sandal trees showed no sign of abatement. Climber cutting was systematically carried out in all the exploited coupes, plantations and sandal tracts, about 124,121 of them being cut during the year. Condition of the forests.

259. The south-west and north-east monsoons having been plentiful, the natural reproduction of all species was very good and the spontaneous growth of teak, honne, beete and yethiga in bamboo-seeded areas and in tracts burnt over was excellent. The natural regeneration was, as usual, supplemented in the high forests by the putting in of nursery-raised seedlings in exploited coupes and in bamboo-seeded areas. In the maidan districts, sandal and other indigenous seeds were largely sown in prepared patches with a large amount of success. There was a general improvement in the condition of existing stock. Improvement of forest growth.

260. The forests were worked, as in previous years, either according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans or according to those of the provisional plans. In the latter case, the high forests were treated under the proportional selection limited by area, the pole and scrub jungles under coppice and improvement fellings. Wherever sanctioned working plans existed, it was found unnecessary to carry on fellings to the full prescribed extent. A commencement was also made during the year to regulate fellings in District forests under the coupe system. System of exploitation.

261. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders:— Outturn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons cwt. lbs.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	537,669	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	295,648	...	...	...	...	
,, free grantees ...	1,599	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	834,916	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	5,014-10-63	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	44,422-8-21	
,, free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25-0-0	
,, right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	49,461-18-84	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	228,410	...	
,, purchasers ...	...	7,097	5,106	3,718,666	...	
,, free grantees ...	...	...	...	9,500	...	
,, right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	7,097	5,106	3,956,576	...	
Minor forest produce—						The total value of minor forest produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,49,904.
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	

Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

262. The timber market except for superior logs of rosewood, intended for shipment to Europe, continued to be dull throughout the year. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 389,292 cubic feet against 383,245 cubic feet in the previous year, the amount realized being Rs. 3,07,469 against Rs. 3,18,630 in the previous year. About 82,507 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait during the year for a sum of Rs. 58,355.

Fuel and bamboos.

263. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 19,497 against Rs. 17,851 in the previous year, the cost of collection being Rs. 10,353.

Minor forest produce.

264. The revenue derived from this amounted to Rs. 9,560 against Rs. 5,772 in the previous year, the cost of collection being Rs. 2,425.

Outturn of sandalwood.

265. Except a small quantity obtained from spiked trees from the Mysore and Hassan districts, the collection of sandalwood was, as usual, restricted to overmature, dead and fallen trees, old stumps and roots. Out of 3,782 tons and 3 cwt. of rough wood, including the previous year's balance of 1,349 tons and 17 cwt., available for preparation, 3,119 tons and 19 cwt. were worked up, yielding 2,497 tons and 2 cwt. of good wood and 343 tons and 9 cwt. of white chips, while 279 tons and 8 cwt. were lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood on hand at the end of the year was 662 tons and 4 cwt. The total cost of collection and preparation amounted to Rs. 61,261 against Rs. 52,940 in the previous year.

Sandalwood sales.

266. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,468 tons and 18 cwt. against 2,050 tons and 7 cwt. in the previous year. The revenue realized was Rs. 11,47,141 (including a sum of Rs. 820 realized by the sale of 338 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips) against Rs. 8,37,166 in the previous year. The rates secured for most of the classes were much higher than those obtained in the previous year, the average, on the whole, being Rs. 471 a ton against Rs. 408 a ton in the previous year.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

267. The total demand, inclusive of the uncollected arrears of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,02,154, amounted to Rs. 23,12,618, of which a sum of Rs. 20,88,910 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,708.

268. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1909-10	1910-11
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency.—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber ...	3,13,843	3,00,205
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	8,123	10,700
(*c*) Bamboos ...	13,106	10,166
(*d*) Sandalwood ...	9,25,737	11,71,647
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	5,966	9,955
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers.—		
(*a*) Timber ...	1,06,601	1,14,440
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	47,142	42,986
(*c*) Bamboos ...	42,136	45,771
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	61,587	55,922
(*e*) Other minor forest produce ...	2,04,826	2,82,303
(*f*) Other items ...	15	16
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	298	291
IV. Miscellaneous.—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures ...	1,823	306
(*b*) Refunds ...	344	3,782
(*c*) Other sources ...	22,013	36,085
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees ...	4,527	3,727
(*e*) Sale of elephants ...	921	...
(*f*) Other items ...	...	608
Total ...	17,59,008	20,88,910

269. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,82,407 (excluding charges relating to kumri cultivation, refunds and Game Preserves establishment, amounting to Rs. 14,537) against Rs. 6,74,812 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,80,289 against Rs. 3,81,881 in the previous year was spent on conservancy and works, and a sum of Rs. 3,02,118 against Rs. 2,92,931 in the previous year was spent on establishment. Expenditure.

270. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,06,503 against Rs. 10,84,196 in the previous year. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 14,537 was spent by the department on the charges specifically referred to in the preceding paragraph. Surplus.

271. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood separately as distinguished from other items :— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	11,47,141	2,73,231	8,73,910	23·81
Other produce ...	9,41,769	4,09,176	5,34,593	43·45
Total ...	20,88,910	6,82,407	14,06,503	32·66

X. Mining and Geology (1910-11).

272. One of the important events of the year was the issue of fresh leases for certain blocks on the Kolar Gold Field under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, for a further term of 30 years from the 22nd March 1910. According to the terms of these new leases the Government are entitled to a royalty of 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the royalty of 5 per cent on the output hitherto received. General.

273. The revised rules referred to in the last year's report for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases were issued during the year under report, and the important features of these revised rules are that licenses and leases are hereafter to be granted for specified minerals instead of for all minerals generally and that royalties on such minerals are to be fixed by a notification in the official Gazette, as experience of the working of each mineral is acquired, and are liable to alteration from time to time. Licenses and leases.

274. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1909-10:—

	1909-10	*1910-11*
Mining leases	1	14
Prospecting licenses—new	13	12
Do renewed...	25	23
Exploring licenses	11	5
Collecting licenses	...	4
Total ...	50	58

275. Of the 14 mining leases issued during the year, 13 took the place of the old ones which expired in March 1910.

276. Fifteen mining companies were at work during the year, 10 for gold, 3 for manganese and 2 for mica. Number of mines and their work.

277. The chief gold producers were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nundydrug and Balaghat mines and the returns from the first three mines were satisfactory. The increase in the case of the Champion Reef mine was all the more gratifying, taking into consideration the adverse circumstances with which it had to contend in regard to the frequent Gold.

occurrence of quakes and air blasts underground, which seriously hindered the operations at times. The returns from the Ooregum mine were not so good as they were expected to be, but from the present indications in the developments it is hoped that they will again attain their former high level. The Tank mine ceased operations altogether but a portion of the block is being worked in depth by the Nundydrug company with profitable results. Prospecting operations were carried out on the east Betarayaswami block, and to the south of the field on a block belonging to the Mysore company and on the Kempinkote block. The result of these operations proved in the case of the last one the existence of old workings. Operations were also commenced by the Ooregum company on the Manighatta block. The work which was being carried out by the New Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, on the Honnegudda and Siddarhalli blocks in the Shimoga and Kadur districts was suspended owing to lack of funds.

Gold produced.

278. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report was 547,867 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,14,83,742 against 552,857 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,17,92,840. Comparing the output of gold for 1910-11 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 7,897 oz. in the Mysore and Champion Reef mines and a decrease of 12,887 oz. in the Ooregum, Nundydrug, Tank block, Balaghat and other mines.

Royalty.

279. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 17,80,276 against Rs. 15,90,242. The increase in royalty is due to the receipt, during the year, of 2½ per cent of dividends paid by certain gold mining companies in accordance with the terms of the new leases held by them.

Manganese.

280. There was no improvement in the price of manganese and the industry in this mineral therefore continued in a depressed condition. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized thereon :—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
			Rs.
1909-10	37,843	29,755	16,883
1910-11	28,265	17,960	7,577
Decrease ...	9,578	11,795	9,306

Chrome.

281. The chrome industry during the year shared the same fate as that of manganese and did not therefore offer any encouragement to the licensees for pursuing the business. Consequently no ore was extracted from any block in the State during the year under report and the industry in this ore is now at a standstill.

Mica.

282. The Bombay Mining Syndicate who held a mining lease and a prospecting license for mica in the Seringapatam taluk met with no success during the year under report. A prospecting block in the Yedatore taluk gave some promise. Several mica deposits to the east of Kikri in the Sringeri jahgir were opened up and a quantity of 60,000 lbs. of muscovite mica of a fairly good quality was unearthed.

Corundum.

283. There was a slight change introduced during the year under report in the system of issue of licenses for collecting corundum. The power of granting licenses for this mineral was taken away from the Deputy Commissioners who were hitherto allowed to issue them for short periods over small areas, and all licenses are now being issued by Government in the Geological department. During the year under report no appreciable work however was carried out on the areas for which the prospecting licenses were granted.

Asbestos.

284. A small quantity of 38 maunds of asbestos was removed from a block in the Hosdurga taluk for experimental purposes. Excepting this, no regular business was carried on in the industry of this mineral during the year under report.

Iron.

285. During the year, certain localities in the taluks of Hosdurga and Holalkere where iron smelting and steel making industries were being

carried out were inspected and information in regard to the processes employed in connection with those industries collected. A collection of samples of iron ore, native iron and steel, as well as crucible clay and other materials used in the above processes, was obtained and furnished to the Bombay Government in compliance with a requisition made by that Government at the instance of Sir Robert Hadfield.

Number of persons employed.

286. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1910-11 was 27,116 as against 29,168 in 1909-10. Of these, 26,339 were engaged in gold mines alone.

Accidents.

287. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year was 383 against 412 in 1909-10. Of these, 53 resulted in the death of 72 persons or 2·65 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry which employed the greater portion of the labour was 2·73 per mille against 3·27 in 1909-10. Of the 53 fatal accidents, 12 involving 22 lives were due to air-blasts and quakes and 5 accidents resulting in the death of 6 persons were due to explosives.

Prosecutions.

288. During the year, 6 persons were prosecuted for breaches of provisions of the Mining Regulation and Rules resulting in accidents and all of them were convicted. In one case not resulting in an accident one person was prosecuted and convicted for a breach of the Mining Rules. For less serious offences, 44 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents.

Geological survey.

289. During the year under report, an area of 1,600 square miles was surveyed and mapped in several districts of the State. During these operations, a few old workings for gold were discovered to the east of Mayikonda in the Chitaldrug district. In Kadur district, a map of the almost inaccessible ranges of hills that compose the Western Ghats was prepared, and the area surveyed was found to contain hornblende schist and hæmatite quartzite, and some bands of the latter are believed to be highly ferruginous and to be capable of serving as good ores of iron.

Underground water-supply.

290. In connection with the insufficiency of water for drinking and other domestic purposes that prevails in various parts of the State during the hot season of every year and the general scheme for the improvement of water-supply in villages, a report containing useful information on the nature of the underground water-supply was published in 1910-11. The Officiating State Geologist inspected about 100 villages in the Tumkur district and collected information in regard to the present yield of water in the existing wells and suggested possible means of obtaining sufficient quantity of water required by the villages.

Geological museum and library.

291. The work of obtaining a representative collection of rocks and minerals of the State progressed satisfactorily during the year, and a rare and valuable collection of specimens from Canada, consisting chiefly of asbestos and copper ore, was obtained and added to the museum. Some additions in the shape of scientific books and journals were made to the library during the year.

Laboratory.

292. During the year under report, 17 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory for the Geological department and several determinations of minerals were also made for the public.

Inspection of explosives.

293. The inspection work was regularly carried on and the general condition of the licensed premises and the storage of explosives continued to be fairly satisfactory. There were six prosecutions involving 7 persons for unlawful possession of explosives. Four of these cases resulted in conviction, one in acquittal and another in the discharge of the accused. The total number of accidents from explosives was 21 during 1910 resulting in the death of 9 persons against 25 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons in 1909.

XI. Public Works (1910-11).

Grant and outlay.

294. The total grant for the year under all heads, including Contributions, was Rs. 37,85,949 and the total expenditure was Rs. 34,08,962, or Rs. 3,41,174 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to the comparatively smaller grants made during the year for the Marikanave project and the Mysore Palace, both of which are nearly complete, as well as under Municipal Funds and Contributions. The following statement gives the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds	27,64,091	25,21,277	—2,42,814	
2. Local Funds General ...	62,579	65,199	+2,620	
3. District Funds	3,91,364	3,80,487	—10,877	
4. Municipal Funds... ...	18,686	—22,558*	—41,244	
5. Village School Fund ...	30,630	22,470	—8,160	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,62,000	2,07,025	—54,975	
7. Palace Fund	88,194	66,657	—21,537	
8. Contributions	1,68,405	1,68,405	...	
Total ...	37,85,949	34,08,962	—3,76,987	

* This is the result of writing back against the actual expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 31,694, the sum of Rs. 54,252 expended during previous years on the electrification of the pumping plant on the Vani Vilas Water Works, which has now been ordered to be charged to Provincial Funds.

Lapse and suspense.

295. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 3,76,987 and worked out at 10·4 per cent of the total grant. The lapses under the various items were due to ordinary causes such as adjustments in accounts, late sanction of estimates, the non-receipt of materials ordered, and the high level of water in tanks which prevented tank-works from being proceeded with. There was also a sum of Rs. 51,117 under the "suspense" account.

Irrigation works.

296. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:—

(1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (*i.e.*, works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year was 119 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,15,985, of which a sum of Rs. 66,421 was spent on channels and Rs. 1,49,564 on tanks. The grading of the irrigation-channels of the Marikanave reservoir could not be carried out, but some minor items of improvement to the masonry works on the channels were effected during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement amounted to Rs. 44,10,074. During the year, the reservoir received a supply of 30,732 units and the area actually irrigated was about 5,000 acres, a sum of Rs. 39,000 being realised as revenue. Proposals for the construction of a high level canal at a cost of Rs. 8½ lakhs and the introduction of the block system of irrigation under the existing as well as the proposed canals, with a view to improve the conditions of irrigation and to prevent the spread of malaria, as also to secure better financial results, were under the consideration of Government.

The surveys for constructing a large reservoir across the Cauvery river were in progress during the year. The objects of the reservoir are to restore the hot weather supply to the existing cultivation in the valley, and provide additional irrigation to the extent of 150,000 acres eventually, and also to provide storage for ensuring the present supply of electric power to the Kolar Gold Fields and for meeting the increased demands which may arise. The dam of the reservoir will be constructed across the Cauvery river at Kannambadi, about 8 miles to the west of the town and island of Seringapatam, and when completed, will have a total height of 124 feet above the

river bed and a depth of storage of 118 feet with a total available capacity of 37,100 million cubic feet. A canal will be drawn from the north bank of the river, and running for a length of about 100 miles, be capable of irrigating about 150,000 acres in the taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala, Malvalli and Channapatna. The estimated cost of the reservoir and canal system, including the fourth installation of the Electric Power Scheme, is 253 lakhs. The work is to be executed in two stages, the first of which will consist in the construction of the dam to a height of 97 feet so as to store a depth of 80 feet of water and be capable of holding 11,030 million cubic feet, and will also include the fourth installation of electric power. The total cost of the first stage of the project is estimated at Rs. 89 lakhs. The project was sanctioned after the close of the official year and arrangements were on hand for the commencement of the first stage of operations.

The work of improving the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district was practically completed and for the first time during the past ten years, water was supplied for irrigation over the entire length of the channel. The small items of work that remained in connection with the closing of the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat, Arkalgud taluk, were completed. The reconstruction of the slipped portion of the bund of the Ramasagara tank, Bowringpet taluk, and the restoration of the irrigation channels of that tank were practically completed. Some minor items of work were carried out on the Sowlanga tank, Honnali taluk, which was practically completed.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works during the year was Rs. 22,897, of which a sum of Rs. 2,695 was spent on channels and Rs. 20,202 on tanks.

(*c*) The number of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 or less, dealt with under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was 979 and work was completed on 160 tanks. The total estimated value of the work done during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,441, of which a sum of Rs. 67,405 was incurred by Government on stone and masonry work against the sanctioned grant of one lakh of rupees and a sum of Rs. 52,036 represents the value of earthwork done by the raiyats. The largest amount of work was done in the Kolar district and good progress was also made in the Tumkur and Hassan districts.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 2,07,025 was incurred under this head against the grant of Rs. 2,62,000. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 93,041 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 82,403 on the annual maintenance and special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the expenditure on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles and the total extent of wet and garden lands irrigated by them was 115,009 acres, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,01,616. In order to keep up the requisite water-supply to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugarcane and other crops under the different channels during the hot weather, special arrangements were made, as in the previous year, for temporary storage at some of the important anikats on the Cauvery and its tributaries. As a result of the heavy floods of the year, a large number of irrigation works, *viz.*, 78, sustained damage during the year but they were attended to with all possible promptitude.

(3) *Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 46,300 was spent under this head on irrigation major and minor works from the contributions made by the raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks.

297. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 5,84,171, of which more than half was incurred on the works of the Educational and Medical departments, the expenditure on them being Rs. 1,93,537 and Rs. 1,11,989, respectively. The amount spent during the year on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 1,33,270, bringing the total outlay from the commencement to Rs. 38,97,660. The work was completed except for some small additional works Buildings.

recently ordered, and the Dasara Durbar was held in the hall of the new Palace for the first time after the destruction of the old Palace by fire in 1897.

The following were the other important works or buildings completed or in progress during the year:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The construction of the Physics Laboratory and lecture rooms at the Central College, which was completed during the year; the construction of a new High School; and the construction of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, on which fair progress was made, the superstructure of the main building reaching a height of 10½ feet.

(iii) *At Shimoga.*—The construction of a new sandal koti, which was raised all round to the roof level.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 1,24,018 was spent on repairs to civil buildings. Buildings of archæological interest were generally maintained in good order.

(*c*) The outlay on military buildings inclusive of repairs was Rs. 25,810 and was incurred chiefly in providing accommodation for the carriages and horses of the 5th division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps and in extending the Rifle Range for the Imperial Service Lancers at Bangalore.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 3,864 was spent during the year on the construction of a building for the industrial school at Channapatna.

(3) *The Village School Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred on the construction and repairs of small school buildings and amounted to Rs. 19,043.

(4) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 66,657 was spent from the Palace Fund on the improvements to the Bangalore Palace, the annual repairs to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund and the maintenance of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore.

(5) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head relates to the works carried out by the Public Works department from sources other than those specified in the Public Works budget. The expenditure on civil buildings under this head amounted to Rs. 51,826, of which Rs. 45,575 were spent on original works and Rs. 6,251 on repairs. The construction of the Second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore was the most important work on hand. The work is approaching completion. The total outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,83,936.

Communications.

298. The total outlay under "Communications, Original" was Rs. 1,50,093, of which a sum of Rs. 39,483 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 51,390 from Local Funds General, Rs. 57,012 from District Funds and Rs. 2,208 from Contributions. The works connected with the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the head of the ghat at Koguru, Shimoga district, and the improvement of the Bisleghat section on the Sukravarsante-Subramanya road, Hassan district, were completed during the year.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The formation of a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppe-Aralgode road from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier; the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali; and the construction of the Sorab-Anavatti road.

(2) *In the Mysore district.*—Opening the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road.

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—The construction of an *Annachattram* at Belur.

Under repairs, the total outlay on communications was Rs. 7,27,539, of which Rs. 4,61,890 were spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,63,422

from District Funds and Rs. 2,227 from Contributions. The total length of Provincial roads maintained during the year was 1,968 miles, of which 1,798 miles were metalled, and the total length of District Fund roads maintained by the Public Works department was 3,502 miles, of which 1,176 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 225 per mile and of the latter Rs. 74 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

299. The total expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 3,92,782, of which a sum of Rs. 2,04,471 was spent on original works and Rs. 1,88,311 on repairs. The expenditure from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,98,426 on original works and Rs. 1,63,640 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds, including District Funds and Municipal Funds, and from Contributions was Rs. 6,045 on original works and Rs. 24,671 on repairs. The works that were completed during the year were those connected with the provision of water-supply to the Shimoga town, the construction of main outfall works for the Bangalore city drainage and the construction of the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja at Calcutta.

The important works in progress during the year were the following :—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions; the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet extension; the laying out of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi; and the diversion of the storm water of Basavangudi to Kempambudhi tank.

(2) *At Mysore.*—The provision of meters to the house connections; and the construction of a stone canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja.

(3) *At Kolar.*—The drainage of Robertsonpet.

(4) *At Shimoga.*—The formation of the extensions in the Shimoga town.

The outlay on repairs was incurred mainly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works of Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields water works and the Vani Vilas water works of Mysore. The charges in respect of the last of these which were hitherto met from Municipal Funds were ordered to be borne by Government. The other items on which expenditure was incurred under this head were the maintenance of the water-supply to the towns of Robertsonpet, Shimoga and Harihar and the repairs to the Devikere tank on the Chamundi hill.

Establishment.

300. The charges on this account amounted to Rs. 6,41,323, of which Rs. 99,914 were incurred under "Direction," Rs. 5,10,162 under "Construction" and Rs. 31,247 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was nearly 24 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

301. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 41,502. The value of the work turned out in the Public Works general workshop at Bangalore was about Rs. 17,000. The chief items of work carried out were the construction of a new vertical engine, the overhauling of a portable engine and two mortar mills and the execution of necessary repairs to the engines, pumps, taps and fountains of the several water-supply installations.

XII. The Electrical Department (1910-11).

General.

302. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, resigned the service issuing six months' notice as per agreement from 1st February 1911; but he continued to work 10 days at Bangalore and 20 days at Bombay (where his services have now been employed) from the above date till he was relieved after the close of the official year under report.

Grant and outlay.

303. The total grant provided for the Cauvery Power Scheme for the year 1910-11 was Rs. 7,53,800 and the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 6,62,380. Thus there was a lapse of Rs. 91,420.

Capital works.

304. The expenditure incurred on capital works was Rs. 45,153 against the grant of Rs. 51,900, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 6,747. This lapse was mainly due to the fact that certain works could not be carried out as materials ordered from abroad were not received during the year.

305. The works that were carried on under this head consisted chiefly of installation of lights in the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city, extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore Transmission lines with modern aluminium cell lightning arresters, and constructing a combined carpenters' shed and smith shop at Sivasamudram.

Revenue expenditure.

306. The working expenses during the year were Rs. 6,29,520 (including Rs. 2,84,354 credited to the depreciation fund) against the grant of Rs. 6,98,300. There was a lapse of Rs. 68,780, including Rs. 2,786 under "Suspense" account.

Contribution.

307. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 69,486 was expended on contribution works.

Power and plant.

308. During the year under report, 74,776,308 units of electrical power were generated at Sivasamudram against 65,351,375 units in the previous year. Of the total power generated, 69,795,028 units were sold to Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 3,628,000 units to the Bangalore city, and 1,353,280 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 759,191 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for lighting purposes.

309. Three additional new runners and larger nozzles were installed in connection with Hydraulic turbines and several parts of machines were renewed at Sivasamudram and a burnt-out transformer coil was replaced in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Lighting and power installations.

310. At the close of the year, the number of power installations was 20 against 15 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1 was at the Kolar Gold Fields, 11 in the Bangalore city, 4 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 4 in the Mysore city. There were 603 lighting installations as against 395 in the year previous. Of these, 254 were in the Bangalore city, 265 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 84 in the Mysore city. At the end of the year, the Bangalore city had 1,325 street lights, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 909, and the Mysore city 598, making a total of 2,832 lights against 2,367 lights at the end of the year 1909-10.

311. As the addition and extension of street lights became a necessity in the above places, the number of circuits had to be increased. But to avoid the multiplication of machinery, some devices were introduced to cut down the circuits. In Bangalore, metal filament bulbs were introduced cutting down the circuits from 12 to 5. In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mazda street lamps were introduced in B section thereby reducing the 5 circuits to 2. In the Mysore city, aluminium lightning arresters with horn gaps were installed for No. 2 main line and reverse current relays with necessary current and potential transformers for both the main lines were also provided. The street lighting which was operated hitherto from the 60 cycle motor generator sets was connected to the 25 cycle service using constant current transformers.

Revenue.

312. The total estimated receipt for the year in respect of power and lighting was Rs. 15,27,000; but the actual demand aggregated Rs. 15,96,439. Including the arrears of Rs. 2,83,989 outstanding at the end of 1909-10, the total amount recoverable during the year was Rs. 18,80,428. Of this, a sum of Rs. 15,99,179 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,249.

Financial results.

313. The total capital outlay invested on the scheme since its commencement up to the end of June 1911 amounted to Rs. 82,61,696. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,43,78,051, which includes the sum of Rs. 1,08,177 being the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation fund of Rs. 19,82,961 deposited with Government. Deducting the working expenses of Rs. 44,68,828, including depreciation, and interest

of Rs. 25,40,347 at 4 per cent on the capital outlay, the net profit on the whole scheme amounted to Rs. 73,68,876, which represents 89·19 per cent of the capital outlay.

Interruptions.

314. There were 93 interruptions during the year as against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 18 interruptions were caused by malicious interference with lines or interference of lines by birds, 43 by lightning, 2 by line trouble, 6 by generation-station trouble, and 2 by receiving-station trouble against 18, 14, 4, 4 and 3, respectively, in the previous year. The number of interruptions whose cause was unknown was 22 against 80 in 1909-10. There was no intentional shut-down to work in station.

Miscellaneous improvements.

315. Sanitary conditions at Sivasamudram were greatly improved and filtered water was supplied to the cooly lines.

XIII. Railways (1910-11).

Open lines.

316. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were :—

			Miles
Broad gauge	....	....	9·88
Metre gauge	....	....	401·29
	Total	....	411·17

317. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract referred to in the last year's report.

Lines surveyed and projected.

318. The following were the lines surveyed and projected.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

319. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company made some progress in raising the capital required for the construction of the line.

Mysore-Hassan metre gauge Railway.

320. Plans and estimates prepared by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company were received during the year and reported upon by an expert, Mr. James R. Bell, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The report included the Hassan-Arsikere section also, for which project and estimates were prepared some time ago. The entire line will be 102·71 miles long and is estimated to cost Rs. 65,00,000. Both these estimates and Mr. Bell's report are now under consideration.

Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

321. The resurvey of this line to the southern frontier of the State was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company.

Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

322. The Kolar District Board has come forward to construct a railway from Bowringpet to Kolar, by raising a debenture loan, and Government have given a provisional guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital required for the undertaking.

Receipts.

323. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State amounted to Rs. 28,30,638 against Rs. 30,10,060 in the previous year and the working expenses to Rs. 17,14,127 against Rs. 17,39,499 in 1909-10. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 60·55 against 57·78 in the year previous. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,16,511.

Expenditure.

324. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines, surveys, etc., during the year was Rs. 3,86,811 against Rs. 2,66,000 in the previous year and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 11,06,811.

General results.

325. The capital outlay during the year, excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 3,74,046 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1911 was Rs. 2,49,99,911. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 4·46 as against 5·15 in 1909-10. Deducting $\frac{1}{20}$th share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net

amount credited to the Government was Rs. 10,66,008 as against Rs. 12,36,928 in the previous year.

326. Again, deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,20,000 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 3,46,008. This represents a return of 4·01 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 86,17,110.

Accidents.

327. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 18 accidents to persons, 28 derailments and 166 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1910-11).

Post and telegraph offices.

328. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 413, of which 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 314 branch offices. Of the 413 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

329. As usual, a temporary Government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1910-11).

Note.—The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1910-11 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

330. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,92,799 against Rs. 91,20,001 in 1909-10. **Cash balance.**

331. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1910 amounted to Rs. 28,20,814 against Rs. 31,49,919 on 1st July 1909. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,27,81,383 against Rs. 2,24,92,586 in 1909-10. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,56,02,197 against Rs. 2,56,42,505 in 1909-10. Deducting the amount of Rs. 2,43,520 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,53,58,677 against Rs. 2,53,64,892 in 1909-10. **Demand.**

332. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,33,26,531 against Rs. 2,26,21,676 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,23,09,496 against Rs. 3,04,62,136 in 1909-10. **Collection.**

333. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 20,32,146 against Rs. 27,43,216 in 1909-10. **Arrears remaining uncollected.**

334. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads, and of receipts under debt heads, are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:— **Variations under receipts.**

Land revenue.—Increase Rs. 1,75,876. The excess over the previous actuals was the result of the favourable character of the season which made it possible to collect, in addition to the normal revenue of the year, another large instalment of the suspensions of 1908-09. This is evident from the following figures, in thousands of rupees, which indicate the outstanding balance at the end of each year:—

1907-08	...	...	...	...	15,48
1908-09	...	...	...	...	24,58
1909-10	...	...	...	...	20,38
1910-11	...	...	...	...	14,69

Mining royalty and leases.—Increase, Rs. 1,61,083. This is a fluctuating head of revenue, and the slight excess over the previous year was due not only to increased output but also in a measure to the recovery during the year of arrears of royalty due on dividends in terms of the new lease entered into with the mining companies.

Forest revenue.—Increase, Rs. 2,36,273. There was during the year a slight improvement in the market for sandalwood, and the sales were consequently better.

Interest on investments.—Increase, Rs. 52,638. The interest due for 1909-10 on the balances deposited with the Bank of Madras was not adjusted that year, but only in 1910-11. Hence the increase.

Interest on Government securities.—Increase, Rs. 1,39,397. The increase is due partly to additional investment and partly to the conversion of some notes of ordinary form into the special form.

Interest on loans.—Decrease, Rs. 28,928. The previous actuals included an excess credit which ought properly to have gone to the principal, and this excess was adjusted during the year. Hence the apparent decrease.

Sale proceeds of Kolar Gold Fields water.—Decrease, Rs. 63,949. This decrease was the result of the reduced rate of 10 annas against the previous rate of 15 annas per 1,000 gallons in terms of the agreement entered with the Gold mining companies.

Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles.—Increase, Rs. 1,06,635. Some of the Government buildings were sold during the year, and the bulk of this increase consists of sale proceeds of such buildings.

Other miscellaneous receipts.—Increase, Rs. 60,936. This is an uncertain head, and the excess during the year is the combined result of adjustment of old and unclaimed deposits, and the writing off of some irrecoverable loans.

Railways (Revenue Account).—Decrease, Rs. 1,86,235. The decrease in the net earnings was the result of a decrease in the receipts both from coaching and goods. There was also a heavy replacement of rails. Hence the large reduction.

Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account).—Increase, Rs. 39,101. This slight increase is chiefly due to the fact that during the year the remission for shortage or stoppage of power supply was comparatively less.

Expenditure.

335. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,09,23,973 against Rs. 2,05,20,444 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,23,78,436 against Rs. 2,88,89,338 in the previous year. It was more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 68,940.

Variations under expenditure.

336. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds.—Decrease, Rs. 44,903. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure, and the decrease was partly due to a write-back to Land Revenue of the excess credit given in previous years to Irrigation cess fund, and partly to the absence of any exceptionally large refund to mining companies such as that made in 1909-10 to the Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Company.

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.—Increase, Rs. 96,971. The increase was the result of arrear claims having been adjusted during the year.

Civil List.—Increase, Rs. 4 lakhs. With effect from 1910-11, the Civil List was raised from 16 to 20 lakhs.

Forest Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 78,569. The decrease is due to the absence during the year of the special expenditure on account of Khedda operations incurred in 1909-10.

Army.—Decrease, Rs. 64,202. During the year, the office of the Military Assistant was abolished, and a post of Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja was sanctioned and the cost debited to General Administration. There was also less expenditure for purchase and feed of ponies in the Imperial Service Transport Corps in view of the impending conversion of the pony transport into a bullock one.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 80,748. The increase is chiefly due to the additional charges on account of entertainment of European and Indian guests during the Yuvaraja's Marriage.

Railways (Capital Account).—Increase, Rs. 2,31,110. The variation is chiefly in consequence of the increase in the proportionate share of general stores balance debited to the State by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Cauvery Power Scheme.—Decrease, Rs. 1,98,742. The works undertaken neared completion, and the provision for the year was only for the balance of work required. Hence the decrease.

Public works.—Decrease, Rs. 1,80,758. The grant for Public Works in 1910-11 was only 25 lakhs, and though an additional 2,54,000 was sanctioned

during the course of the year, the actuals stood at much less than the sanctioned grants.

Payment of interest.—Increase, Rs. 24,724. The increase is due to slightly larger payment of interest on the 4 per cent State Loan, and on the Insurance Fund; but is mainly the result of a write-back in the accounts of wrong credits to interest in the previous years which were adjusted during the year to the credit of the principal of the loans granted by Government.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease, Rs. 29,237. The fall is mainly under "Reception of important personages," due to the absence of any heavy charges such as were incurred on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's reception in 1909-10; but this falling off was somewhat counterbalanced by the excess over previous actuals under the head "Temporary loans written off" caused by the writing off of some old loans outstanding against certain agricultural banks.

Cash balance.

337. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,06,23,859, of which Rs. 44,40,487 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 59,54,366 in the Bank of Madras, and Rs. 2,29,006 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

338. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,02,91,900.

339. The main items of indebtedness were—

Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 39,000 which remained unclaimed on 1st July 1910, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1910 to Rs. 75,37,848. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,73,390. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1911 was Rs. 78,11,238, of which a sum of Rs. 78,11,200 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 67,98,462 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1910-11, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts were respectively Rs. 24,31,019, Rs. 1,521, Rs. 1,99,091, Rs. 26,98,739 and Rs. 3,161. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,28,193.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of rupees 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1911, Rs. 6,66,666-10-8.

II. Excise (1910-11).

Administrative measures.

340. The following were the chief administrative changes that were ordered during the year under report:—

(i) The previous contract for arrack manufacture having ceased with the year 1909-10, it was renewed for three years commencing with 1st July 1910, the price payable to the contractors being fixed at 13 as. 1½ pies per gallon of 25° U. P. for molasses arrack and 14 as. 6½ pies per gallon of jaggory arrack. The contractors were permitted to use water of the Hessarghatta reservoir instead of distilled water for purposes of mixing in order to reduce the arrack to the standard strength.

(ii) The arrack carrying contract was disposed of by tender at a reduced rate for a period of five years commencing from 1st July 1911.

(iii) The tree tax on the several kinds of toddy trees was enhanced with effect from 1st July 1911. Contractors who had taken a long-term lease of the license were exempted from payment of the enhanced rates.

(iv) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas and the fixed selling price of 2 as. per tola was ordered to be converted into a minimum selling price.

(v) General sanction of the Government of India was obtained by this Government to import ganja into the State free of duty from any of the British store-houses in the Madras Presidency or in the Central Provinces.

(vi) The fixed retail selling rate of 9 as. per tola of opium was ordered to be abolished from 1st July 1911 and vendors were permitted to fix their own rate.

(vii) The Excise Training School was continued during the year and a batch of 53 officials received training.

(viii) Rules for the transport of liquors and intoxicating drugs from one portion to another of British territory across Mysore territory were prescribed.

(ix) The respective responsibilities of Excise and Revenue officials in the matter of collection of excise revenue were defined.

(x) The District Excise Officers of the status of Amildars were empowered to compound offences under section 67 of the Excise Regulation.

Distillery.

341. The contract distillery system referred to in the previous year's report was in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

342. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, amounted to 500,483 gallons and 4 drams, which, with the balance on hand on 1st July 1910, *viz.*, 10,507 gallons and 24 drams, gave a total of 510,990 gallons and 28 drams. Deducting wastage to the extent of 8,488 gallons and 14 drams, and a quantity of 467 gallons and 19 drams taken for methylation, the net stock was 502,034 gallons and 46 drams. Of this quantity, 487,632 gallons and 20 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 14,402 gallons and 26 drams or 17,364 gallons and 14 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 83,583 gallons and 9 drams of ordinary arrack, 59 gallons of rectified spirit, 1,803 gallons of rum and 54 gallons of methylated spirit, against 77,666 gallons and 38 drams, 110 gallons, 3,465 gallons and 74 gallons, respectively, in the year previous. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg in the previous years was continued during the year and the quantity so exported amounted to 10,934 gallons and 7 drams of overproof spirit against 15,398 gallons and 23 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

343. The number of bonded depôts in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 62 in taluk headquarters and 8 in outlying places. The number of arrack shops was 781 or 43 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

344. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 375,756 gallons and 20½ drams against 383,319 gallons and 2 drams, being a decrease of nearly 2 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

345. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·51 drams during the year against 3·59 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the city of Bangalore it increased from 52·3 to 53·03 drams per head of population, and in the Mysore city from 25·8 to 26 drams. But in the Kolar Gold Fields there was again a fall from 78·6 to 74·5 drams.

Foreign liquor.

346. The number of foreign liquor shops was one less than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 24, but in the total number of licenses issued there was an increase from 50 to 57. Two occasional licenses in the Mysore district and 14 in the Bangalore district were also issued during the year. The consumption of foreign liquors fell from 41,401 gallons and 31 drams to 39,489 gallons and 7 drams or by 4·6 per cent.

Date toddy.

347. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,595 or 41 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within

the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 396,882 date and 4,052 cocoanut trees against 435,618 date and 3,918 cocoanut trees in the previous year; while 15,671 date, 1,331 cocoanut and 100 palmyra trees were tapped in the British territory against 19,228 date, 500 cocoanut and 80 palmyra trees in the preceding year. The decrease was noticeable in all the districts and amounted to 41,308 trees under all heads. This is attributable to the resuscitation of the date trees owing to good rains during the year and the consequent increase in the yield. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was practically the same as in the previous year, being 61·4 per cent against 61·2 per cent.

Bagani toddy.

348. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 698 or 21 less than in the year 1909-10. In the Kadur and Shimoga districts, 12 and 10 shops respectively were closed, while in the Hassan district, an additional shop was opened. There was a decrease of 468 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 15,618 against 16,086.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

349. Only one beer tavern was worked during the year against two in 1909-10. As usual, a beer canteen was opened in the Military Camp of Exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The licensees of the foreign liquor shops were also allowed to sell Bangalore beer in bottles. The total quantity of beer consumed was 15,959 gallons, showing a noticeable increase of 11,006 gallons over the consumption in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

350. The total number of akkibhoja shops licensed fell from 43 to 35 and were all in the Tirthahalli taluk, Shimoga district, while all the shops in the Kadur district were closed during the year.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

351. The number of ganja shops licensed was 242 against 236 in the previous year; and the quantity consumed was 9,684 seers and 62½ tolas against 10,996 seers in the year previous. The decrease in consumption is attributed to the inferior quality of the stuff sold in the shops. The supply of the drug was mostly from the British territories.

Opium.

352. The opium required for consumption in the State was, as usual, obtained from the store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The number of shops licensed during the year was 108 against 110 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,246 seers and 20 tolas against 1,226 seers and 30 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

353. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, inclusive of 16 special liquor shops, was 4,500 or 105 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·78 villages and for every 1,211 persons against one shop for every 3·69 villages and for every 1,183 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

354. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess, and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 45,39,990 against Rs. 47,20,040 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 43,73,580 against Rs. 45,15,445, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,61,894. A sum of Rs. 4,516 was remitted during the year against Rs. 20,030 in the previous year. The collection was 96·3 per cent of the total demand as against 95·6 per cent in 1909-10. Excluding from the gross collections, the amount of local cess, the tree-rent credited to other departments, and a sum of Rs. 46,641 paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 40,94,006 against Rs. 42,84,040.

Incidence of excise revenue.

355. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-2·4 against Re. 0-13-2·6 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 respectively.

Expenditure.

356. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,36,297 against Rs. 3,20,754 in the previous year, or 7·6 per cent against 7 per cent of the gross receipts. The establishment charges were 5·9 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·7 per cent in the previous year.

Surplus.

357. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 37,57,709.

Protective and preventive measures.

358. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 748 against Rs. 484 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,992 against Rs. 2,347 in 1909-10.

359. During the year, 2,301 cases affecting 2,662 persons were reported against 1,967 cases affecting 2,431 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. There was an increase of 428 cases under this head. There was also an increase of 46 cases under illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit liquor. There was a fall under all other heads. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,670 cases affecting 3,175 persons had to be dealt with during the year.

360. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	497	559
Fined or compounded by the departmental officers	1,253	1,374
Dealt with by magistrates ...	401	602
Struck off, withdrawn, etc. ...	120	122
Total ...	2,271	2,657

At the close of the year 354 cases affecting 447 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 45 cases involving 71 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1910-11).

Stock.

361. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,41,038 and stamps of the value of Rs. 7,22,469 were received from the stamp manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 28,63,507. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 6,05,195 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 43,582 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 22,14,730.

Stamp revenue.

362. The total amount of revenue from stamps realized during the year was Rs. 8,26,144 against Rs. 8,16,633 in the previous year. The gross receipts of the year under report were therefore better than those of the preceding year by Rs. 9,511. Although there was a decline of a little more than Rs. 8,000 under the heads of "General" and "Receipt" stamps, the fall was more than made up by an increase under the heads "Court Fee stamps" and "Stamp duty."

Expenditure.

363. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 65,370 against Rs. 66,039 in 1909-10.

Inspection work.

364. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 6 Munsiffs' courts, 57 taluk offices, 9 Assistant Commissioners' offices, 5 Deputy Commissioners' offices, 1 district treasury office and 7 sub-registry offices.

IV. State Life Insurance (1910-11).

Proposals.

365. There were 1,496 proposals during the year as against 2,044 in the previous year. Of these, 1,178 were accepted, 528 being for first insurance and 650 for further insurance. One hundred and fifty-one proposals were rejected, 88 temporarily on medical grounds and 63 finally on medical and other grounds, and 167 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

366. Of the 1,178 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,175 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 4,81,933 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,665. Policies issued.

367. During the year, 70 policies held by 36 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 74,164 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 10 persons holding 17 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 18,688 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,233; and 94 persons holding 158 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 66,485 died during the year. Of these last, 32 died of plague, 24 of fever, 9 from lung complaints, 1 of heart disease, 14 of diseases of the organs of digestion, 3 of dropsy and 11 of other causes. Claims during the year.

368. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 20,19,450. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,25,084, of which a sum of Rs. 2,60,300 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 64,784 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,49,515, including Rs. 6,708 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,42,807 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 21,95,020. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 46·00 and 2·06 as against 28·95 and 2·65, respectively, in the previous year, the rise in the former and the fall in the latter being respectively due to the comparatively larger number of bonus claims discharged and the absence of expenditure on account of actuarial valuation. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 31·50 per cent of the total liability as against 30·3 per cent in 1909-10. Income and expenditure.

369. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 15,739, of which 8,712 were of first and 7,027 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 78,53,928. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 13,905, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 67,05,885; and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 23,034, of which a sum of Rs. 334 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,834 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1910-11, 1,619 policies involving a net bonus of Rs. 10,65,419 were completely discharged and claims on 215 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 82,624 were pending payment at the end of the year. Of the 1,619 policies that were completely discharged, 987 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,61,993 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured; 329 assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,17,784 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 116 assuring a bonus of Rs. 60,250 by cancellation; 149 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,11,209 by surrender; and 36 assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,012 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable. Working of the scheme since commencement.

370. During the year a scheme for family pensions for its employees was sanctioned by the Government. Family pension scheme.

V. Government Savings Banks (1910-11).

371. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1910 was 14,704. During the year under report, 2,202 new accounts were opened, 156 dead accounts were revived and 2,050 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead accounts. There remained at the close of the year 15,012 current accounts or 308 more than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 492 with a balance of Rs. 2,63,717 were held by Government officers in their public capacity, 971 with a balance of Rs. 2,27,466 were security deposits, 1,739 with Rs. 9,43,677 were on deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,810 accounts with Rs. 52,93,333 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 11,519 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 45,789. Number of accounts.

Classification of depositors.

372. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 6, 3, 4, 1 and 46 respectively as against 39, 5, 4, 4, 1 and 47 in the previous year.

Deposits.

373. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,98,462. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 24,31,019 as against Rs. 21,70,108 in the year previous; the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,521; and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 1,99,091. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 26,98,739 as against Rs. 27,53,646 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1910-11 was Rs. 3,161. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,28,193. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 2,67,720.

Private accounts.

374. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,549 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 62,37,010, which gave an average balance of Rs. 460 on each account against Rs. 464 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

375. The deposit of Rs. 62,37,010 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1911 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-1-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-2-6 on the 30th June 1910.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1910.)

376. The total number of births registered during the year was 93,847 against 100,067 in 1909, the birth rate being 17·22 per thousand of population against 18·36 in 1909 and against 17·47, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 48,253 or 51·42 per cent were boys and 45,594 or 48·58 per cent girls. Births.

377. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 110,005 against 95,483 in 1909, the death rate being 20·19 per thousand of population against 17·52 in 1909 and 17·79, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 57,631 and among women 52,374. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 20·94 among men and 19·41 among women. The largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in May 1910. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was again among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 80·95 among males and 67·50 among females for every thousand male and female infants respectively living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 67·44 and among females 52·67 for every one thousand men and women respectively living of that age. Deaths.

378. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1910 as compared with the previous year were :—

	1909	*1910*
Cholera	1,629	1,812
Small-pox	6,189	5,706
Plague	4,048	6,338
Fevers	38,922	47,313
Bowel complaints	5,640	5,753
Respiratory diseases	3,194	3,588
Injuries	1,558	1,634
All other causes	34,303	37,861
Total ..	95,483	110,005

There was an increase in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year under all causes except small-pox.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1910.)

379. During the year, three District Sanitary Officers were appointed for the districts of Mysore, Kolar and Kadur. In connection with the proposed introduction of the pipe system of sewerage in the Mysore city, Col. Smyth, the Sanitary Commissioner, was deputed to Ahmedabad to study the working of the system there and submit a report to Government. General.

380. The work of inspection was conducted as in the previous year by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the District Sanitary Assistants. Inspection.

Sanitary works and outlay.

381. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,67,053 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 68,423 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 98,630 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 68,090. The works executed by the several municipalities were of minor importance, such as construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines, and removal of congestion. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the more important ones were in connection with :—

(1) Forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city and its extensions ;
(2) Conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city ;
(3) Erecting a combined Jewell Filter Installation at Yesvantapur for water-supply to the City and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ; and
(4) Laying out the extension of Shimoga.

Village sanitation.

382. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 2,524 villages, stagnant pools were filled up in 484 villages and notice boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 484 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 80 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1910.)

Staff.

383. The staff at the beginning of the year 1910 consisted of 4 District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 4 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 99 taluk vaccinators and 8 municipal vaccinators.

Operations.

384. The total number of operations performed during the year was 99,211 against 117,831 in 1909, showing a decrease of 18,620. The largest number of operations (29,483) was in the Kolar district, and the smallest number (4,687) in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 86·85 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators 3·55 per cent and the medical subordinates (including the Vaccine Institute) 9·60 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 88,839 against 106,085 during the previous year and the number of cases of revaccination was 10,372 against 11,746.

385. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 82,745 or 96·20 per cent against 99,380 or 95·69 per cent in the previous year and successful cases of revaccination numbered 4,587 or 56·28 per cent against 5,435 or 62·18 per cent in 1909. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 16·02 against 19·23 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 31·38 in the Kolar district and the lowest 8·71 in the Shimoga district.

Inspection.

386. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 86,669 against 60,705 in 1909. Of this number, 27,065 or 31·23 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination ; 37,110 or 42·82 per cent bore small-pox marks ; and 22,494 or 25·95 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 55,646 persons against 68,005 in the previous year. Among these, 26,172 or 47·03 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination ; 16,238 or 29·18 per cent had small-pox marks ; and 13,236 or 23·79 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

387. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 5,706 against 6,189 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·05 against 1·14 in the previous year. The death-rate from

this disease was highest in the Mysore district and lowest in the Shimoga district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 51·87 against 64·82 in the previous year.

388. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding that of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 21,684 as against Rs. 19,712 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-4-4·8 against Re. 0-3-4·39 in the year 1909, the highest being in the Shimoga district and the lowest in the Kolar district. Expenditure.

389. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in the Bangalore and Mysore cities, on the Kolar Gold Fields and in the several municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, into which the system was introduced in the previous year. With a view to secure satisfactory results in regard to vaccination work, the District Sanitary Officers were placed in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners in all but strictly technical matters. As a first step to the replacement of the present staff of vaccinators by a better class of men, sanction was accorded to the entertainment of two Hospital Assistants as public vaccinators. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1910.)

390. During the year under report, 306 calves were inoculated, 73 for stock and 233 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine. Of the 233 calves which were inoculated in the Japanese method, 7 failed, 5 died and 70 were rejected owing to unhealthy condition of vesicles, or to some constitutional disease among them. Inoculation of calves.

391. The 151 calves that remained gave enough pulp for 196,281 cases or an average of 1,300 against 202,408 cases or an average of 1,672 cases per calf obtained by the same method in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 7,288 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves, so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year was enough for 203,569 cases against 209,395 cases in 1909. Manufacture of vaccine.

392. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity enough for 19,914 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates, and a quantity sufficient for 102,449 cases to the vaccinators, in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the State was enough for 59,486 cases. Issue of vaccine.

393. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,945 against Rs. 2,809 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 8,401 against Rs. 7,210 in 1909. Receipts and expenditure.

394. The health of calves during the year was not satisfactory. Rinderpest broke out in an epidemic form and a few calves suffered from diarrhœa and skin eruptions. There were altogether 74 deaths among the animals. General.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1910.)

395. With the new Local Fund dispensary opened during the year at Chelur in the Bagepalli taluk, the number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1910 was 149 against 148 on the 31st December 1909, their classification being as follows:— Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
116 Local Fund.
3 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

396. The number of beds for men and women in the 128 State public, Local Fund and private-aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 6 special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 409 for men and 385 for women.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital.

397. In the special pay wards tentatively opened during the previous year in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, 35 gentlemen, 16 ladies and 10 children, were admitted and the amount of hospital charges realized from them was Rs. 1,689 against Rs. 675 realized during the six months the wards were open during the previous year.

Number of patients treated during the year.

398. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,513 against 11,153 in the previous year and that of out-patients was 1,211,920 against 1,171,295 in the previous year.

399. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year :—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	6,260	252·08	547,240	3,058·76	553,500	3,310·84
Women ...	4,126	154·80	252,426	1,522·47	256,552	1,677·27
Children ...	1,127	48·94	412,254	2,306·86	413,381	2,355·80
Total ...	11,513	455·82	1,211,920	6,888·09	1,223,433	7,343·91

Nationality of patients.

400. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows :—

	1909	*1910*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,929	15,704
Hindus	843,192	877,655
Mahomedans	254,856	270,580
Other classes	70,471	59,494

Diseases treated.

The chief diseases treated were as follow :—

	1909	*1910*
Malarial fevers	190,743	220,002
Diseases of the eye	148,260	141,817
Skin diseases	99,490	100,005
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	198,920	242,591
Injuries	92,224	94,805
Respiratory affections other than tubercle of lungs	79,602	89,585
Diseases of the nervous system	27,437	28,082
Rheumatic affections	42,175	44,313

The number of cases treated for tubercular diseases during the year was 873 against 923 in the previous year.

Surgical operations.

401. Including the 73 patients who underwent surgical operations and remained under treatment at the end of the previous year, 35,676 patients were treated during the year. Of these, 24,268 were cured, 11,213 were relieved, 62 were discharged otherwise, 88 died and 45 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The major operations performed numbered 1,987 against 1,950 in the previous year. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 828 against 770 in 1909.

Disposal of in-patients.

402. Out of the 11,513 in-patients treated during the year, 7,839 were cured, 1,660 were relieved, 904 were discharged otherwise, 1,002 died and 108 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

403. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the 6 special hospitals) and the Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,05,663 against Rs. 4,14,793 in the previous year.

404. There were 107 midwives at work during the year against 106 in the previous year and they attended to 6,076 cases against 6,504 in 1909. Each midwife attended on an average to 56 cases during the year against 61 in 1909. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·74 against ·43 in the previous year. Midwives.

405. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and 5 Railway dispensaries was 57,540 against 67,653 in the previous year and the number of operations performed in them was 2,442 against 2,606 in 1909. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was 59 for males and 12 for females as in the previous year. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

406. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries increased from 30 in 1909 to 34 during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 259,944 against 235,566 in 1909. Of the total number treated, 238,820 were cured, 13,555 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 240 died and 7,329 remained under treatment at the close of the year. These institutions seem to be growing more and more popular. Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

407. Forms C, D and E of the statements relating to the report on the working of hospitals and dispensaries in Mysore having been revised by the Government of India, the revised forms were adopted for purposes of the report of the Mysore State. General.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1910.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

408. On the 1st January 1910, there were 180 inmates in the Asylum and 59 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 239. Of these, 45 were discharged, 26 died and 168 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 45 persons discharged, 34 left the Asylum cured. In the case of 23 of the latter, the duration of attacks was known—in 16 cases, the duration was less than three months; in 5 cases, it was between 4 and 6 months; in one, 7 months; and in another, 12 months. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 168·92 against 179·26 in the previous year. Strength of the Asylum.

409. Of the 59 lunatics admitted during the year, 42 were males and 17 females; again, 37 were Hindus, 12 Mahomedans and 10 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.* 34, was, as in the previous year, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 7 were under 20 years of age; 17 between 40 and 60 years; and one above 60 years of age. Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

410. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 43 out of the 59 admissions during the year. In 29 cases the causes were said to be physical, intoxicants such as ganja and spirit contributing 6 cases, epilepsy 4, childbirth 1, congenital and hereditary causes 4, masturbation 2, previous attacks 9, fever and other causes 3. In 14 cases the causes were said to be "moral." Causes of insanity.

411. On the 1st January 1910, there were 22 criminal lunatics and 10 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 32 (27 males and 5 females). Of these, 2 were discharged, 5 died and 25 (20 males and 5 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 23·04 against 24·48 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

412. At the beginning of the year there were 44 lunatics, and 25 were admitted during the year, making a total of 69 (43 males and 26 females). Of these, 18 were discharged, 6 died and 45 (27 males and 18 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

413. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 96 against 84 in 1909, the daily average of the sick treated being 6·27 against 6·99 in the year previous. Health of the lunatics.

Accommodation.

414. The accommodation for patients in the Asylum is ample except for European females. The question of improving the accommodation for the latter also will be taken up when funds can be made available for the work.

Employment of lunatics.

415. Out of 168·92, the average daily number of lunatics, 34·14 were employed on remunerative duties against 49·24 out of 179·26 in the previous year. The male lunatics were employed in sweeping and cleaning the cells and premises, in helping in the kitchens and laundry, in gardening and in spinning wool and weaving cloths and blankets; and the females were engaged in cleaning and pounding grain, and cleaning and sweeping. Such of the lunatics as were desirous of recreation were allowed daily to have some innocent games, such as cards and dice, in the noon. The net profit from lunatic labour amounted to Rs. 267 against Rs. 435 in 1909.

Private patients.

416. At the beginning of the year, there were 6 patients and 10 were admitted during the year, making a total of 16 (11 males and 5 females). Of these, 9 were discharged and 7 (4 males and 3 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 936 was realized from the relatives of the patients and credited to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 16 was outstanding at the close of the year.

Cost.

417. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 23,824 against Rs. 25,610 in 1909, the decrease being mainly under the head "diets." There was no expenditure during the year on account of grain compensation allowance as in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 6,879 against Rs. 7,585 in 1909. Deducting this amount as well as the charges for private patients, the sale produce of manufactured articles and garden produce, and the charges for cleaning, etc., the net cost to the State on account of the Asylum was Rs. 14,947. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,415 against Rs. 6,310; on diet Rs. 13,526 against Rs. 15,269; on contingencies Rs. 3,213 against Rs. 3,340; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites Rs. 670 against Rs. 691 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

418. At the beginning of the year, there were 32 inmates and 38 were admitted during the year, making a total of 70 (57 males and 13 females). Of the total number, 37 were discharged, 9 died and 24 (17 males and 7 females) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 23·57 against 24·95 in 1909.

Treatment.

419. The usual treatment according to the conditions and symptoms of the disease was continued.

Cost.

420. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,295 against Rs. 4,006 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

421. There were no lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in the Asylum during the year under report.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

422. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 654 against 694 in the previous year. Of these, 631 were discharged cured, 9 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 13 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 16·28 against 18·51 in the year 1909.

Out-patients.

423. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,990 against 12,048 in 1909. The daily average number of out-patients was 81·97 against 74·14.

424. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	80	947	1,027
Mahomedans ...	42	2,024	2,066
Hindus ...	532	9,763	10,295
Other classes ...	...	256	256
Total ...	654	12,990	13,644

425. Surgical operations were performed on 791 patients, of whom 579 were cured, 208 were relieved and 4 died. Surgical operations.

426. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,139 against Rs. 14,187 in the previous year. Cost.

427. Four pupil midwives who were under training in the previous year passed out. Four pupil nurses holding Government scholarships, who passed the examination in midwifery, were undergoing training in nursing in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Training of midwifery scholars and nurses.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

428. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 646 against 567 in the previous year. Of these, 633 were discharged cured, 4 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise, and 8 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 22·27 against 20·58 in 1909. In-patients.

429. The number of out-patients treated was 11,649 against 10,065 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients was 103·26 against 92·08. Out-patients.

430. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	18	89	107
Mahomedans ...	123	2,403	2,526
Hindus ...	459	8,946	9,405
Other classes ...	46	211	257
Total ...	646	11,649	12,295

431. Surgical operations were performed on 651 patients (including 3 that were under treatment at the close of the previous year), of whom 637 were cured, 13 were relieved and 1 died. Surgical operations.

432. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 10,675 against Rs. 11,221 in the previous year. Cost.

433. Five out of the six pupils who were under training in the previous year passed out during the year under review and the remaining one left the institution. Three pupils newly admitted during the year were under training. Training of nurses.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

434. This institution is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 524 against 658 in the previous year. Of these, 202 were treated for plague, 1 for cholera, 14 for small-pox and 307 for other diseases. Of the 202 patients treated for plague, 118 died against 51 out of 94 in the previous year. Number of patients treated.

435. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,178 against Rs. 8,608 in the previous year. Cost.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE-INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

436. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 656 against 715 in the previous year. Of these, 458 were cured, 116 were relieved, 30 were discharged otherwise, and 26 remained under treatment at the close of the year; while in the case of 26, the treatment was unsuccessful. In-patients.

437. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 9,125 against 8,760 in 1909. Out-patients.

438. Of the 9,781 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 4,590 were men, 2,592 women and 2,599 children. According to nationality, 449 were Europeans and Eurasians, 7,063 Hindus, 1,368 Mahomedans and 901 of other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

Daily average.

439. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 64·49 men, 38·11 women and 31·35 children.

Diseases treated.

440. Of the 656 in-patients, 400 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 69 for diseases of the cornea, 44 for diseases of the iris, 34 for diseases of the conjunctiva, 28 for affections of the globe and the remaining 81 for other diseases of the eye.

441. Among the out-patients, 5,284 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 989 for those of the cornea, 874 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 443 for errors of refraction, 289 for tumours, 277 for diseases of the lids and the remaining 969 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

442. Surgical operations were performed on 1,271 patients (including 24 that were under treatment at the close of the previous year). Of these, 784 were cured, 465 were relieved, 16 were discharged otherwise, and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

443. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,984 against Rs. 12,810 in the previous year.

General.

444. On the 17th December 1910, His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of a new building to be erected for the Government Eye Infirmary and to be called the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr. S. V. Ramaswami Iyengar, the Government Oculist, was deputed during the year to study certain new methods of operation for cataract and glaucoma at Amritsar and Madras respectively.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1910.)

Toxicological analysis.

445. One hundred and fifty cases relating to 500 articles were subjected to toxicological examination: 71 cases were of suspected human poisoning, 15 of abortion, 10 of cattle poisoning and 53 of blood and seminal stains. There was also one miscellaneous case in which colostrum corpuscles in the secretion of mammary glands were found. Poisons, etc., were detected in 74 or 49·33 per cent of the cases.

Chemical analysis.

446. Two hundred and six articles were subjected to chemical analysis, the majority of them being samples of water, which numbered 153.

Bacteriological analysis.

447. Two thousand one hundred and forty-five articles were received for bacteriological examination and the majority of them, *viz.* 1,573, were samples of water.

General.

448. Dr. M. Sreenivasa Rao returned from his deputation to England and resumed charge of the office of Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government on the 2nd January 1910.

VIII. Plague Administration (1910-11).

Staff.

449. The special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year. In other places, establishments were entertained temporarily for the period required, whenever there was an outbreak of plague. The temporary plague supervisors employed on frontier plague protection duty in the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug were replaced by duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors. These officers have now been employed for the work in all the districts except Hassan, where a plague supervisor still continues.

Preventive measures.

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation was resorted to voluntarily by the people and in many cases an epidemic of plague was averted by prompt evacuation. Four permanent sheds were constructed in the Chikmagalur town to enable the people to promptly evacuate the town on the first signs of an outbreak of plague.

(b) Disinfection.—In the Mysore city and on the Kolar Gold Fields, kerosene oil emulsion was used for disinfecting infected houses. In the Bangalore city, as in previous years, cyllin was used for disinfecting rooms in which plague patients were isolated and kerosene oil emulsion for the rest of the house. In the Kolar Gold Fields, kerosene oil emulsion was used for disinfecting coarse articles also, *viz.*, gunny bags, etc. Another mode adopted of disinfecting articles was to spread them out and expose them to the action of the sun on a layer of sand about four inches deep wherever sand was available. In rural areas, the methods adopted were desiccation, cleansing, whitewashing and attending to other minor items of sanitation.

(c) Destruction of rats.—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 286,621. The amount spent in payment of rewards was Rs. 6,668 or an average of 4·4 pies per rat. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of rats has since been ordered to be discontinued as the efforts towards extirpating them by this means proved unavailing and the result achieved was not in any way proportionate to the expenditure incurred. The importance of rat destruction as a plague preventive measure has however been impressed on the public and owners of houses have been exhorted to continue the campaign against rats and keep their houses free from these dangerous rodents.

(d) Inoculation.—During the year, 54,614 persons were inoculated as against 72,880 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 22,000, was on the Kolar Gold Fields. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and with a view to facilitate the prompt adoption of inoculation in mofussil places, they were directed to instruct the officers in charge of Local Fund dispensaries in the *modus operandi* of inoculation and entrust them with the duty of carrying out the measure in their respective areas. Whole-time officers were also specially deputed for inoculation duty. The system of paying rewards at four annas for each adult and two annas for each child inoculated from among the labouring classes was continued during the year.

Plague attacks and deaths.

450. The number of plague attacks during the year was 12,697 as against 5,182 in 1909-10 and the number of deaths 8,886 as against 3,688, showing an increase of 7,515 and 5,198 respectively. The highest number of attacks and the highest number of deaths recorded in any one month were 2,323 and 1,586 respectively in November 1910 and the lowest 315 and 211 in May 1911. The Mysore district suffered the most with 2,337 cases and 1,724 deaths and the Tumkur district the least with 534 cases and 382 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 69·99 against 71·16 in the previous year.

451. The number of attacks and the number of deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Places	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	781	612
Mysore city	128	89
Bangalore district	2,032	1,435
Kolar district	1,483	1,102
Tumkur district	534	382
Mysore district	2,337	1,724
Hassan district	982	665
Shimoga district	905	615
Kadur district	1,914	1,223
Chitaldrug district	1,601	1,039
Total ...	12,697	8,886

452. The number of deaths among men was 5,011 and among women 3,875. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 3,064, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest, *viz.*, 860, among persons of the age of above 60 years.

Plague hospitals.

453. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	218	84	38·5
Hassan	33	22	66·7
Shimoga	17	5	29·4
Chikmagalur	32	20	62·5
Tumkur	51	35	68·6

Expenditure.

454. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 45,904 as against Rs. 34,535 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1910-11).

455. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education :— Administrative measures and important educational events.

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Further progress was made in the equipment of the two first grade colleges for the B. A. pass course in accordance with the new University Regulations. The Maharaja's College was affiliated to the Madras University in group VI (Sanskrit and Kanarese) for the B. A. pass course and suitable arrangements were made for the teaching of this group in the college. A museum of History and Economics was started in this college and a number of historical maps purchased. The building of the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College was completed and the accommodation and equipment provided for it are considered satisfactory. Plans and estimates for the new Chemistry building were prepared in consultation with the Professor of Chemistry who was appointed in September 1910 and the work will soon be taken in hand. For want of accommodation, the affiliation of the Central College in Branch II-B (Chemistry) had to be postponed. Provision was made for the B. A. pass course in Natural Science with Geology as principal and Zoology as subsidiary subjects. Liberal grants were sanctioned to both the colleges for library and equipment.

(2) *Religious and moral instruction.*—The programme of religious and moral instruction as laid down in the curriculum was systematically followed in the colleges and schools of the State. It is intended to give up the daily half-hour religious and moral instruction in colleges and adopt instead weekly lectures by professors and pandits. In the high schools and higher classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools, the teaching was based on the *Sanathana Dharma* text-books and the books on morals recommended in the curriculum. In the lower classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools and Taluk Vernacular schools, the teachers impart this instruction by narrating simple stories containing moral precepts with the help of wall pictures supplied to them. In Village Elementary schools, the teaching was confined to the recitation of short prayers in Kannada both at the commencement and the close of the day's work. It was followed by verses relating to daily conduct extracted from the *Dharmabodhini* and other books. The scheme is still in an experimental stage and it is hoped that in course of time, when the system becomes more familiar and proper methods are evolved by longer experience, much good will result from it.

(3) *Manual and kindergarten instruction.*—Manual instruction made satisfactory progress during the year. The instructions given to the pupils were of two kinds, *viz.*, wood sloyd or sloyd proper and paper sloyd or cardboard and paper folding. The total number of pupils who were under training in all the nine sloyd centres was 1,237. The boys attended the classes regularly and made satisfactory progress. Most of the boys of the second year course were able to handle tools with considerable dexterity and skill. The finished models and drawings were in several cases very satisfactory with regard to neatness, accuracy and correct judgment. Sloyd training has in certain cases aroused latent aptitude for drawing and an interest in practical work, enabling the boys to employ their leisure hours in a useful way by attending to petty repairs at home. It has also awakened in several boys greater interest in the school subjects such as Practical Science, Mathematics and Geography.

A sloyd conference was held for the first time in Mysore in October 1910 and several important matters relating to sloyd were discussed. During the last summer vacation, normal classes were held for the training of about 200 teachers in cardboard work and paper folding in nine places in the different districts of the State. Kindergarten classes for boys were held in the Mysore Practising School and for girls in the Maharani's College.

(4) *Educational museum.*—The exhibits presented by the Board of Education in England were classified and suitably arranged in the museum. The number of visitors during the year was 371, of whom 84 were professors and teachers and 63 were students. Some selected exhibits were sent to the exhibitions at Allahabad, Guntur, Tanjore and Chitaldrug and were pronounced to be highly interesting and instructive.

(5) A special committee was appointed by Government to consider the question of combining practical with literary education in rural schools. The question of improving industrial education has been referred to another committee. The reports of these committees are awaited.

(6) Revised rules for regulating the duration of the academical year, the dates of examinations, the payment of fees, the duration of holidays, etc., of State colleges, high schools, Anglo-Vernacular schools and Vernacular schools at taluk headquarters were sanctioned.

(7) The rules and regulations for the Mysore Lower Secondary and other Local examinations were revised during the year according to present requirements.

(8) The opening of 27 new Village Elementary schools was sanctioned during the year and a sum of Rs. 25,962 was spent on village school buildings.

(9) The State Engineering scholarships were made tenable in the College of Science, Poona, as well as in the Engineering College, Madras.

Number of schools and scholars.

456. The number of public schools increased from 2,416 to 2,460 and their attendance from 113,785 to 115,249. The average daily attendance was 82,776 or 72·31 per cent of the average monthly strength against 84,017 or 76·06 per cent in 1909-10. This fall is said to be due to the prevalence of plague over a comparatively wide area. The number of private institutions decreased from 1,876 to 1,807 and their attendance from 23,944 to 22,904. The total number of schools, both public and private, decreased from 4,292 to 4,267 but their strength increased from 137,729 to 138,153. There was one school to every 6·89 square miles of area and to every 1,277 of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 27·9 and 5·6, respectively, against 28·06 and 5·4 in 1909-10. As in the last year, there was a decrease in the number and strength of private institutions. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age slightly increased from 16·08 to 16·9.

Proportion of scholars to population.

457. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 39 as in the previous year, the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 30 being shown by the Bangalore district and the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 50, by the Kadur district. Bangalore district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, *viz.*, 34·15, Chitaldrug came next in order, *viz.*, 31·86, and Kadur last. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age also, Bangalore took the first place (9·43), Tumkur came next in order (7·35), and Kadur last (3·37).

458. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1910-11 according to sex in the various kinds of educational institutions. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges	6	2	624	10
High Schools	14	2	3,401	34
Middle Schools	211	76	25,871	7,510
Primary Schools	1,866	211	60,168	14,636
Normal Schools	3	2	177	25
Kindergarten School ...	1	...	14	1
Industrial Schools ...	19	1	1,093	141
Sanskrit Schools	41	...	1,364	7
Commercial Schools ...	2	...	89	12
Engineering School ...	1	...	40	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind	2	...	32	...
Total ...	2,166	294	92,873	22,376
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,807	...	22,306	598

459. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 570 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,393 were Native Christians, 113,960 were Hindus, 18,632 were Mahomedans and 2,598 Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·25 in the case of Hindus, 6·94 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·34 in the case of Native Christians, 13·43 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·59 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.* 22,974, was made up of 321 Europeans and Eurasians, 978 Native Christians, 4,695 Mahomedans, 5 Parsees, 6,790 Brahmins, 236 Kshatriyas, 1,042 Vaisyas, 2,414 Lingayets, 221 Jains, 5,711 other high caste Hindus, 346 low caste Hindus and 215 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was ·66 in the case of Hindus, 3·68 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·46 in the case of Native Christians, 18·13 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and ·45 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

460. A new unaided school for Europeans and Eurasians was started during the year at Arsikere. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians thus increased from 6 to 7, of which 5 were aided and 2 unaided. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 897 pupils, 46 Hindustani middle schools with 3,471 pupils, and 175 primary schools with 6,133 pupils. For Mahomedan girls, there were 22 Hindustani middle schools with 1,589 pupils and 61 Hindustani primary schools with 2,092 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Madigas and Holeyas, increased from 90 to 95 and their strength from 2,088 to 2,247. Of these schools, 56 were departmental, 35 aided and 4 unaided. Of the 95 schools, 4 were middle schools and the rest primary schools. Of the 2,247 pupils, 317 were girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 11, but their strength increased from 205 to 210, of whom 9 were girls. Two Lambani boys were learning English in the Anglo-Vernacular school at Arsikere. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

461. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kanarese college, 41 were Sanskrit schools, 120 Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 6 English middle schools, 76 Kannada middle schools, 68 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

schools and 2 Tamil middle schools. Of the 1,866 public primary schools for boys, 1,684 were Kanarese schools, 175 Hindustani schools, 1 Telugu school, 4 Tamil schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 211 primary schools for girls, 148 were Kanarese and 61 Hindustani schools, 1 a Tamil and 1 a Mahratti school. In the remaining 50 institutions, instruction was given in English and one or more Vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1,807 private institutions, 5 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 4 Arabic or Persian (advanced), 1,792 a Vernacular and 6 the Koran.

462. In the public schools, instruction was given to 11,587 pupils in English, to 8,748 in a classical language and to 110,131 in a Vernacular language. Of the 22,904 pupils in private schools, 140 were learning English, 1,373 a classical language and 21,391 a Vernacular language.

Standard of education.

463. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 287 middle schools for secondary education, and 2,077 public schools for primary education.

464. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

	High		Middle, English		Middle, Vernacular		Upper Primary, Vernacular		Lower Primary, Vernacular	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
Boys	2·12	2·12	9·69	10·17	4·17	4·22	16·23	16·36	67·79	67·13
Girls	0·15	0·19	2·63	2·02	1·94	2·50	9·88	10·41	86·00	84·88

Night schools.

465. The number of night schools for the benefit of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 72 to 70, but their strength rose from 1,893 to 1,921. Of the 70 schools, 1 was a Telugu school, 13 Hindustani schools and the rest were Kanarese schools. Six of these were purely for the education of Panchamas. All these schools are reported to have done good work during the year.

Village indigenous schools.

466. The number of aided village indigenous schools, which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, increased from 145 to 165 and their strength from 2,951 to 3,300, of whom 136 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools which are otherwise called private institutions decreased as already stated from 1,876 to 1,807 and their attendance from 23,944 to 22,904.

Normal schools.

467. As in the previous year, there were 3 Government normal schools for males at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga, 1 Government normal school for females, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and one aided normal school for females at Bangalore. In addition to the Lower Secondary training class in the Maharani's college at Mysore, an Upper Secondary training class was opened tentatively for one year. The opening of a higher training class for the training of English teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools is under consideration. The total number of masters under training during the year was 177 against 203 in 1909-10 and that of mistresses was 25 against 26 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of masters was due to the delay in the selection of teachers for the Lower Secondary training class in Mysore till late in July 1911.

468. The Mysore normal school did good work during the year. The number on the rolls of this school was 133. Of these, 78 were teachers of State schools and 55 private students. The results of the public examinations were generally good.

469. In the Kannada section of the practising school attached to the normal school, Mysore, there were 182 pupils and in the Hindustani section, 87 pupils. Six students trained in Kindergarten methods first appeared for the Lower Secondary examination during the year and 5 of them passed the examination.

470. In the special music class attached to this normal school, there

were 12 students. Three of these attended the veena class and the rest learned vocal music.

471. The numbers of students in the normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were 23 and 21 respectively.

472. In the training department of the Maharani's College, there were 7 girls as against 9 in 1909-10. For the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade, 7 candidates appeared and 6 passed both in theory and practice.

473. In the Wesleyan Mission normal school for girls at Bangalore, there were 18 girls against 17 in 1909-10. The work of this school was very satisfactory. Four out of 6 girls sent up passed the theoretical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 2 out of 4 sent up passed the practical portion of the same examination. Four out of 7 sent up passed both in the theoretical and practical portions of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the primary grade. All the 3 girls that were sent up passed the Teachers' Certificate of proficiency in sewing.

Industrial schools.

474. The number of industrial schools decreased from 21 to 20; but their attendance increased from 1,230 to 1,234. A private industrial school was newly started at Chitaldrug during the year, but two unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Bamboo Bazaar Industrial School, Bangalore, and the industrial school at Magadi ceased to work during the year. Of the 20 industrial schools, 7 were under Government management, 11 were aided by Government and 2 unaided. One of the aided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage industrial school at Hassan, was for the education of girls.

475. The number on the rolls of the Government industrial school, Mysore, was 208 against 209 in 1909-10. The subjects taught in this school were advanced drawing, advanced carpentry, intermediate pottery, smithy and mechanics and elementary rattan work. Out of the 97 candidates that appeared for the different subjects of the Madras Technical Examination, 36 passed. The Government industrial school at Channapatna worked satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the school was 63 against 56 in 1909-10. The subjects taught were carpentry, lacquer work and musical wire making. The Superintendent of this school has introduced shading of lacquer colours, designing and painting on lacquered ware as in Japan. He has also succeeded in introducing other reforms in lacquer work. This school won 3 medals in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. The Government industrial school at Sagar had 13 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt carpentry and 6 smithy work. The Government carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur had 35 pupils on its rolls against 42 in 1909-10. The three Government weaving schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 24, 21 and 51 pupils, respectively, on their rolls.

476. Of the 11 aided industrial schools, the Lakshminarasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore, the Wesleyan Mission industrial school at Tumkur and the Methodist Episcopal industrial school, Kolar, continued to be in an efficient state. The aided industrial school at Melkote had 69 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 6 were Panchama boys who learnt weaving. The strength and efficiency of this school was very much hampered by the prevalence of plague for four months in the village. In the Wesleyan Mission girls' orphanage industrial school, Hassan, there were 113 girls who were taught the knitting of caps and sewing. Six girls from this school passed the Teachers' Certificate examination for proficiency in sewing. In the aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur, there were 43 pupils. A trained weaving maistry for working Jacquard looms is said to have been appointed in this school and the new loom was fitted up during the year. This school continued to be efficient.

Agricultural instruction.

477. The work done in the agricultural farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, continued to be satisfactory, though the rainfall during the year was heavy and consequently damaged some of the crops. The yield from ground-nuts was good, while that from castor and togari was poor.

There was a decrease in the yield of cotton. Several kinds of English and native vegetables were also grown on the farm. Students of the Upper Secondary Training class cultivated crops. Those of the Lower Secondary training class were engaged in gardening and those of the VII class attended to other field work such as weeding and harvesting. The income from the farm was Rs. 454. Small school gardens were maintained in some of the Anglo-Vernacular and village schools as in the previous year.

Schools for special instruction.

478. The number of other special schools was 6, *viz.*, the Engineering school, Mysore, 2 commercial schools, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, the school for the deaf-mutes and that for the blind at Mysore and the Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug. The number of pupils on the roll of the Engineering school, Mysore, was 40, of whom 7 were in the Shekdari class. From the establishment of the school in 1903 up to the end of 1910, 171 students passed out of the school, of whom 96 are employed in the State, and 27 outside. The results obtained by the school in the Madras Technical examinations were good. The aided Hardwicke Commercial school, Mysore, had 39 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt type-writing in the intermediate grade, 26 in the elementary grade, 2 short-hand and 4 book-keeping. In the aided commercial school, Bangalore, there were 62 pupils including 9 pupils of the Kannada section. During the year, the Public Works Department Accounts class and a class for teaching book-keeping, correspondence and banking to the mandi merchants and shop-keepers in the Kannada language were formed. The latter class is located in the centre of the city.

479. The school for the deaf-mutes had 14 boys on its rolls as in the previous year. Of these, 3 read Kannada Reader No. II, 2 Kannada Reader No. I and 2 Kannada Primer and all these 7 were able to write to dictation from lip-reading. The others were beginners in the articulation class. In arithmetic, 2 knew compound multiplication, 3 simple multiplication and 2 addition. All the 14 learnt rattan work in which some of them have attained proficiency; 6 learnt weaving and 3 knitting and tape weaving. One deaf-mute learnt drawing and modelling and another tailoring.

480. The school for the blind had 18 boys on its rolls against 17 in 1909-10. Of these, 3 had almost completed the 3rd standard course in Kannada and Arithmetic. Five pupils read Kannada Readers IV & V and worked simple division, 2 read Kannada Readers II & III and knew simple addition and subtraction; 4 read Reader No. I and the remaining were learning the Braille alphabet. Three blind boys learnt English and one of them was able to read Longfellow's poems in Braille. All except one learnt music in which they were keenly interested; and 2 of these have attained proficiency in vocal music and are fit to teach others. All these boys learnt rattan work and tape weaving.

481. A private Kindergarten school was started during the year at Chitaldrug. There were 14 boys and 1 girl in this school. It is intended to impart general instruction to young pupils between 3 and 5 years on Kindergarten methods, nature study and gardening on modern lines.

Results of examinations.

482. In the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 39 out of 78 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch and 58 out of 67 sent up passed the second Language branch, of whom one was placed in the first class. In the Science branches, 55 passed out of 69 sent up, *viz.*, 5 out of 12 in Mathematics, 24 out of 26 in Physics (with 3 in the first class), 12 out of 14 in Geology and 14 out of 17 in History. In the Intermediate examination which was held for the first time in March 1911, 42 candidates out of 97 examined passed, of whom 12 were placed in the first class. In the Matriculation examination, out of 332 candidates examined from the 11 Government high schools, 71 or 21·38 per cent passed with 2 in the first class. From the 5 aided high schools, 141 candidates were examined, of whom 33 or 23·4 per cent passed with 1 in the first class. For the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,179 candidates were sent up, of whom 626 passed, 32 in the first class, 334 in the 2nd class and 260 in English only.

483. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit,

20 candidates passed out of 31 sent up. Of the successful candidates, 9 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 2 from the Sanskrit Pathasala at Mulbagal, 1 from the Sanskrit College, Melkote, and 6 were private candidates. Of the successful candidates, 1 passed in Yajurveda, 1 in Samaveda, 1 in Dharmasastra, 4 in Jotisha, 1 in Tarkasastra, 8 in Vedanta and 4 in Sahitya.

484. The Kannada Pandits' and Moulvis' examinations were not held during the year. At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 26 passed out of 54 sent up, of whom 4 were placed in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary examinations, 2,077 candidates were examined, of whom 990 passed, 42 in the first class, 909 in the second class, 30 in Sanskrit only, 7 in Persian only and 2 in Kannada only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination in Sanskrit, 330 candidates appeared and 202 passed.

485. At the examination for the teachers' certificates, 13 out of 26 passed in the Upper Secondary grade, 50, including 8 women, out of 110 passed in the Lower Secondary grade, and 4 women out of 9 passed in the Primary grade.

486. At the Madras Technical examinations, 37 candidates from the industrial schools passed in different subjects such as drawing, painting and modelling, and 55 candidates from the Engineering School, Mysore, passed in one or other of the following subjects, *viz.*, building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics, irrigation works, etc. From the commercial schools, 56 candidates passed in the commercial subjects such as book-keeping, correspondence and type-writing.

Students' hostels.

487. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 23. Of these, 10 for boys were under Government management, 2 for boys were aided by Government, and 7 for boys and 4 for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,125 against 1,132 in 1909-10. Of these, 771 were boys and 354 girls. Of the 1,125 boarders, 123 were studying in the college classes, 237 in the high school classes, 250 in the middle school classes, 328 in primary schools and 187 in special schools.

Physical education.

488. The physical education imparted in the colleges and high schools was satisfactory. Cricket, football, tennis, basket-ball and badminton were played with enthusiasm in the Central College. In the Maharaja's college, gymnastics were regularly practised as also tennis and atheltics. Much interest was also taken by the students in cricket and football. In the Maharani's College, the games club continued to be popular.

Controlling agencies.

489. The late lamented Mr. J. Weir, M.A., whose untimely death occurred in July last, was in charge of the Inspector-General's office during the whole year. From the 19th March to 4th June 1911, when he was on privilege leave, the work of the office was carried on under the direction of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor. The inspecting staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, of whom 1 Deputy Inspector was for Hindustani schools, and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools. The inspection work done during the year was generally satisfactory.

490. The village school committees continued to take much interest in the welfare of the schools under their supervision. Some of these committees have of late been exerting themselves in popularising education in rural parts and in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of parents and others.

Expenditure on public instruction.

491. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore was Rs. 18,79,133 against Rs. 18,38,091 in 1909-10. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,53,279	...	4,06,465	2,85,710	34,601	1,26,373	10,06,428
For women ...	8,807	...	1,14,405	65,785	5,150	1,585	1,95,732
Total ...	1,62,086	...	5,20,870	3,51,495	39,751	1,27,958	12,02,160

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,017	86,830	1,13,474	2,73,355	25,613	1,44,684	6,76,973

Sources of expenditure.

492. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	10,70,090	11,23,189	58·22	59·77
Local Funds ...	3,47,696	3,47,824	18·92	18·51
Municipal Funds ...	26,549	28,031	1·44	1·49
Fees ...	1,47,474	1,45,375	8·02	7·74
All other sources ...	2,46,282	2,34,714	13·40	12·49
Total ...	18,38,091	18,79,133	100·00	100·00

493. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·63 per cent, high schools for boys 8·72 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·91 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·20 per cent, girls' schools 9·58 per cent and special schools 8·93 per cent.

494. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-5 to Re. 0-5-6, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-3-4 against Re. 0-3-2 in 1909-10. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-2-3 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 8,89,944 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 4,939 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 2,97,271 on aided institutions and Rs. 10,006 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-12-9 against Rs. 9-13-0 in 1909-10. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 13-10-10, of which a sum of Rs. 4-2-3 was met from Provincial revenues

and Rs. 1-1-6 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1909-10 being Rs. 15-13-11, Rs. 4-4-7 and Rs. 1-2-3 respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 5-1-6 against Rs. 5-10-1 in 1909-10. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-7-3 against Rs. 10-13-11 in 1909-10.

Outlay on English colleges and schools.

495. The total amount spent on English colleges was Rs. 1,36,673, of which Rs. 82,685 were spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 47,281 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 6,707 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 351-13-7 for the Central College, Rs. 332-15-5 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 6,707 for the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,63,835, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 48-12-8.

Expenditure on primary education for boys.

496. The expenditure on primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 2,85,710 against Rs. 2,99,053 in 1909-10. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·20 against 16·27 in 1909-10.

Expenditure on female education.

497. The expenditure on female education during the year was Rs. 2,31,983 against Rs. 2,33,303 in 1909-10. It was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,53,191
Local Funds	9,480
Municipal Funds	2,326
Fees	3,208
All other sources	63,778
Total	2,31,983

The income from fees was chiefly from the schools for European and Eurasian children.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

498. The amount spent on students' hostels was Rs. 91,577 against Rs. 88,176 in 1909-10. Of this amount, Rs. 72,583 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 18,994 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	7,614
Subscriptions and endowments	45,958
Fees	38,005
Total ...	91,577

Scholarships.

499. The total amount disbursed on account of scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,13,474 or 6·03 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 13,689, in professional colleges Rs. 58,964, in secondary schools Rs. 18,502, in primary schools Rs. 367 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 21,952. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 28,205, of which a sum of Rs. 4,125 was for students studying medicine and Rs. 3,330 for those studying law in England. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 7,890, of engineering to Rs. 2,856, of technical arts to Rs. 6,298, of agriculture to Rs. 284, of forestry to Rs. 1,077, of sanitary science to Rs. 1,995, and for training in the Teachers' college to Rs. 350.

500. The amount spent on Damodardas scholarships for scientific research and technical education was Rs. 46,637. There were 14 students holding these scholarships in England, America and on the continent of Europe. Of these, four returned after completing their courses. One of them took the PH.D. Degree of Bern in Switzerland, one the B.Sc. Degree in mining and metallurgy with distinction, and one the D. P. H. and L. R. C. P. Degrees and the fourth completed a course of study in co-operative credit. Of the remaining 10 who have not completed their studies, 2 are studying medicine

in England, 1 mining and metallurgy in England, 1 agriculture in England, 1 agricultural chemistry in Germany, 1 aviation in England on his own account, after undergoing the course in electrical engineering, 1 electrical engineering in America, 1 electrical engineering in England, 1 mechanical engineering with special reference to architecture in England, and 1 forestry in England. The progress of all these scholars is reported to be satisfactory.

501. The number of scholarships awarded to widow-pupils during the year was 40 as in 1909-10. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

502. For Mahomedan students, 35 scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to 7 were awarded during the year, amounting in all to Rs. 1,257. Of these, 8 were held in colleges, 26 in high schools, and 1 in a middle school. In addition, 7 Mahomedan students were holding Government scholarships of Rs. 25 and 30 a month in the Aligarh College.

503. A sum of Rs. 276 was spent during the year on account of Pallegar scholarships.

Grants-in-aid.

504. The total outlay on grants-in-aid was Rs. 1,38,371 or 7·36 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,34,115 or 7·3 per cent in 1909-10. The contributions from the various funds were as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 1,04,833
Village School Fund	... 3,850
Local Funds General	... 19,183
Municipal Funds	... 10,505
Total	... 1,38,371

505. From the State Funds, a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 30,667 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 25,069 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,785 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,416 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,614 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,962 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

506. The amount spent on grants for buildings and furniture was Rs. 9,207 of which a sum of Rs. 8,707 was allotted for building works and Rs. 500 for furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

507. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Public Works and Education departments was Rs. 2,44,127. The principal works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) The new building of the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.
(2) Improvement of the gas installation of the Central College, Bangalore.
(3) New building for the Bangalore High School.
(4) Extension of the Tumkur High School building.
(5) Additional building for the Chitaldrug High School.
(6) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.
(7) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools at Chitaldrug.
(8) Improvements and repairs to the Taluk Kannada boys' school at Closepet and to the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Sira, T.-Narsipur, Molakalmuru, Kadur, Sagar and Channarayapatna.

508. Six village school buildings were completed during the year and 19 buildings were in progress.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1910-11).

509. The total amount spent during the year for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,974 against Rs. 3,647 in 1909-10. The chief items of expenditure are noted below. Encouragement to Authors.

510. Rupees 800 were paid as the annual subscription to the *Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 to the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 to the *Karnata Chandrike*, Rs. 225 to the *Subebahar*, Rs. 195 to the "Educational Review," Rs. 110 to the "Indian Education" and Rs. 125 to the "Mysore Review." A sum of Rs. 511 was paid for 29 copies of the *Rig Veda*, Volumes IV, V and VI, and Rs. 227 for 100 copies of *Narasimha Prayoga Parijata*. Two hundred copies of the *Bhagavadgita* by Pandit Sitarama Sastri were purchased at a cost of Rs. 100, 10 copies of *Sanatana Dharma* by Dhirendra Nath Pal at a cost of Rs. 100, 50 copies of *Queen Victoria's Letters* at a cost of Rs. 200 and 100 copies of *Vasishta Ramayana, Part II*, by Gunda Sastri at a cost of Rs. 129.

III. Literature (1910-11).

511. During the year under report 145 books (including periodicals) were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 118 in the previous year. Of these, 88 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 29 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 18 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 71 publications as against 56 in the previous year. Publications registered.

512. Arranged according to subject matter, 47 were works on religion; 1 on law; and 4 on philosophy; 2 treated of science; 13 of language; poetry history, biography, drama and fiction were represented by 4, 9, 6, 10 and 7 works respectively; and there were 7 periodicals and 35 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1910-11).

Number of muzrai institutions.

513. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,49,000, including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

514. The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 6,17,593 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,50,011 as against Rs. 5,51,475 and Rs. 4,28,498 respectively in 1909-10. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 19,96,834.

Construction and repairs.

515. Eighty-two institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,722, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,250 from the State.

Matts.

516. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

517. The income of the charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,887. There were, on the 30th June 1911, 159 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 18 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

518. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were, as usual, preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the *langarkhana* attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

Educational institutions.

519. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of funds allotted for gumbuz and Mahomedan institutions, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year.

Deposits by private individuals.

520. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing money with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects was taken advantage of and a sum of Rs. 34,500 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1911 was Rs. 1,99,500.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

521. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city ...	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

522. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected some important muzrai institutions in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. Inspection.

II. Amrut Mahal (1910-11).

523. The cattle of the department enjoyed good health as water and pasturage were abundant throughout the year. Among some of the herds, however, anthrax broke out and 172 head of cattle succumbed to it. Health of cattle.

524. The year opened with a stock of 7,424 head of cattle and four more which had strayed out in the past rejoined the herd. There were 1,480 births during the year, of which 753 were male and 727 were female calves. The number of casualties among the cattle from all causes was 700 against 393 in the previous year; 401 head of cattle were sold; and 3 were written off the accounts. Thus there remained at the close of the year 7,804 head of cattle. Stock.

525. The number of cattle sold during the year was 401 as against 529 in 1909-10 and the amount realized was Rs. 32,274 against Rs. 38,598, giving an average price of Rs. 80 a head against Rs. 73 in 1909-10. Of the above number, 135 head of cattle were supplied to the Imperial Service Transport Corps for Rs. 16,200. Sales.

526. There were 328 sheep at the beginning of the year and 116 lambs were born during the year. Of the total number of 444 sheep, 34 died, 26 were sold, 44 given to the raiyats free of cost to improve their own flock of sheep and 28 sent to the Bangalore Palace, leaving a balance of 312 sheep at the farm at the close of the year. Sheep farm.

527. Out of a demand of Rs. 53,859 including the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,255, a sum of Rs. 36,833 was realized from all sources against Rs. 54,799 in 1909-10, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 31,188 as against Rs. 31,840 in the previous year. Revenue and expenditure.

528. During the year under report, several wells were sunk and tanks restored in the kavals. An area of 25 acres in the kavals was cleared of the obnoxious growth of lantana and as a means for further eradicating the growth of lantana and prickly-pear, 1,308 acres of kavals were cultivated, facilitating thereby the growth of grass. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned to improve the breed of milch cows in the State. Improvements.

529. The headquarters of the Amrut Mahal Superintendent was ordered to be transferred from Bangalore to Mysore. General.

III. Archæology (1910-11).

530. During the year under report the photographic establishment attached to the department was made permanent. General.

531. The officer in charge of the department toured through certain portions of the Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar districts inspecting several temples of archæological interest. He also visited Domlur situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, where some new inscriptions were discovered and impressions of them taken. Inscriptions.

532. Altogether 511 new records were discovered during the year, the majority of them being in Kannada and the rest in Tamil, Telugu and Nagari characters. A large number of these can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Kadambas, Gangas, Rashtrakutas, Nolambas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kalachuryas, Sevunas and the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties.

533. One of the Kadamba plates is noteworthy as it records a grant, which may be provisionally assigned to the middle of the 5th century, by King Mândhâta Raja, son of Kumâra Varma, names not hitherto known from published records. Another is similarly interesting as it mentions a hitherto unknown Bhaṭâri Vamsa in about the 5th century. The Ganga inscriptions include a set of copperplates of Kongani-Mahâdhiraja. Two inscriptions of the reign of Marasimha are also of interest, one referring

to a war between the Gangas and the Chalukyas for the possession of the Uchchangi fort and the other explaining by its sculptures a doubtful Kannada expression occurring in a few of the Ganga records. An inscription of Sivamara discovered on the smaller hill at Sravanabelagola lends strong support to the identification of the Dindika of the epitaph of Arishṭanemi with the Dindika, son of Sivamara. One of the Vijayanagar inscriptions at the Kanive Rameswara temple at Singanahalli, Arsikere taluk, is remarkable as the only one applying supreme titles to Rama Raja.

Coins.

534. During the year, 172 gold coins were dealt with. Of these, 66 found in the Gabbur village, Kumsi sub-taluk, consisted wholly of Viraraya *panams* of the West Coast, and 78 found at Basavanahalli, Maddagiri taluk, of Kanteroy *hanas* and Tippu's *panas*. The remaining 28 found in the Sira taluk were *muhars* of Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangazib and other Mughal emperors.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts.

535. Two manuscripts of literary interest were procured by the department during the year. Of these, one styled Jatakatilaka, a work in the Kannada language bearing on Astrology, was written by a Jaina poet, Sridharacharya, of the 11th century, and the other, known as Virabhadra Vijaya, a chempu in Sanskrit (a description of the car festival of the God Virabhadra on Savandrug) was written by Ekambara Dikshita who lived in the 17th century.

IV. Government Press (1910-11).

General.

536. During the year under report, the Government Central Press at Bangalore was visited by His Highness the Maharaja and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

Additional plant.

537. For various purposes connected with the Press, four new machines were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,208 and added to the stock. English type of the value of Rs. 17,182 was purchased to meet the heavy demand connected with the printing work relating to the census of 1911. In addition to this, a quantity of type valued at Rs. 10,125 was cast in the Press and added to the stock. The two existing electric motors continued to work satisfactorily.

538. The Branch Press at Mysore was provided with a 3-H.P. electric motor, which has effected considerable economy in time and labour. It was also furnished with electric lighting and telephone service.

Establishment.

539. The strength of the establishment of the Government Central Press was 390 at the close of the year under report as against 408 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the permanent scale, 254 employed on the piecework system and 10 as boy volunteers. The whole staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 47 Mahomedans and 307 Hindus.

540. The number of permanent men employed in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24 as in the previous year. Besides these, 8 pieceworkers were employed during the year owing to the additional facilities for increased outturn of work, consequent on the installation of the electric motor.

Technical education.

541. Of the persons who attended the weekly technical classes held at the Press, 7 appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, of whom 4 were successful, including the two Press Probationers.

Outturn of work.

542. There was a large increase in the work turned out in all the departments of the Press as per details given below, the increase being chiefly due to the requirements of the census work:—

	1909-10	1910-11
Number of pages composed ...	40,215	40,932
,, copies printed ...	16,109,599	19,582,628
,, books bound ...	1,110,931	1,155,485
Value of type cast ...	Rs. 9,777	Rs. 11,148

Receipts and expenditure.

543. The receipts consisted, as usual, of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous

items and amounted to Rs. 5,215 against Rs. 3,062 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,356 against Rs. 95,695. This increase was chiefly due to the purchase of type and materials on account of census work and additional wages and overtime charges incurred on account of certain other urgent works.

V. Stationery (1910-11).

Stock.

544. The year under report opened with a stock valued at Rs. 56,738 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,06,929 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,63,667. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 25,662 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian made paper was Rs. 65,710.

Supply to public departments.

545. The cost of stationery including typewriting and carbon papers supplied during the year to the various departments of the State was Rs. 1,16,615 as against Rs. 1,04,173 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 58,320 represents the value of papers, sundry articles of stationery and binding materials supplied to the Government Press for printing the *Mysore Gazette*, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., as against Rs. 48,715 in the previous year. This increase is due to the large number of educational books and newly introduced departmental forms printed during the year.

546. The cost of papers required for printing the forms, etc., connected with the census of 1911 was Rs. 12,578.

Balance.

547. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 47,052.

VI. Meteorology (1910-11).

Observatories.

548. The number and status of observatories continued the same as before and consisted of one first class station at Bangalore, one second class station at Mysore and two third class stations at Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Working.

549. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Standard Type Thermometer Shed with those registered in the Steevenson's Screen was continued during the year.

Rain registration.

550. The number of rain-gauge stations increased from 223 to 231 during the year. Of these, 180 were inspected, giving a percentage of 78 as against 77 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

551. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 12,024 as against Rs. 12,185 in the preceding year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1910-11).

The Lal-Bagh.

552. The Lal-Bagh continued to be popular as a place of public resort and recreation and to serve the purposes of scientific study. Owing to the heavy rains in both the monsoons, the tank overflowed and in spite of all remedial measures, many useful and valuable trees died of saturation.

Horticultural shows.

553. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held in the Lal-Bagh as usual and the plants, flowers and vegetables exhibited were generally up to the standard, though the exhibits in fruits were not quite so good as usual. In addition to the award of medals, two prizes were graciously offered by His Highness the Maharaja, one for the exhibitor who won the highest aggregate in prizes and the other for the best floral decoration of a bicycle.

The zoological collection.

554. The donation of a specimen of Kangaroo and a Ring-tailed Lemur from the State Gardens, Baroda, deserves special mention. Casualties among animals were more than usual during the year owing to the outbreak of

plague among them in rather a virulent form, one of the orang-outangs being among the victims.

Improvements. 555. The improvements effected during the year were the providing of an outfit for the seed depôt, equipments for the herbarium, the levelling of the roughest parts of the Economic Garden near the Basavangudi Gate and works of a minor nature.

Finance. 556. The sale of seeds and plants showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, owing to failure of mango crop and the fact that no further order for sisal bulbils was secured after the execution of the previous contract, both of which were good items of revenue. The receipts during the year from the sale of plants, grass, etc., and from fees levied for admission to the horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 4,480 against Rs. 5,505 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred under all heads of maintenance, including service, supplies and improvements, amounted to Rs. 33,908 against Rs. 36,331 in 1909-10.

Other gardens and parks. 557. The principal gardens under Government management, other than the Lal-Bagh, were the Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the Exotic Garden at Nandidrug and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore. The net cost of maintaining these was Rs. 8,888 against Rs. 10,953 in the previous year.

VIII. The Government Museum (1910-11).

Visitors. 558. The number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 273,293, being an increase of 6,143 on the average of the past five years. Of these, gosha lady visitors numbered 10,608. The largest attendance recorded in a single day was 12,822. This increase in the number of visitors testifies to the growing popularity of the institution. The number who availed themselves of the institution for purposes of special study and research, however, was comparatively small.

Additions. 559. Additions were, as usual, made by purchases and donations.

Natural history. 560. The exhibits of this section were re-arranged; a lioness from the Lal-Bagh was added and a collection of birds was purchased.

Economic and Industrial sections. 561. The Economic section was considerably improved by replacing old specimens by new and better ones. The Industrial section was augmented by a selection of fine patterns of lac-ware prepared at the local Industrial School at Channapatna.

Coins. 562. During the year, 93 coins were added to the stock, of which 41 were gold, 18 silver, 30 copper and 4 lead coins. Some of the gold coins are new to the collection and consist of mohurs of several Mughal emperors. Four gold coins consisting of full and half varahas of Sri Pratapa Krishna and Sadasiva were presented to the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Thus, the total number of coins in the museum at the end of the year was 4,941.

Art sale room. 563. Sandalwood carvings of elaborate design formed the chief attraction of the Art sale room. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 615 as against Rs. 338 in the previous year.

Cost. 564. The total cost of the upkeep of the institution during the year was Rs. 3,817 as against Rs. 3,375 in the preceding year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1910-11).

Printing presses. 565. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 47 printing presses at the end of 1910-11 against 53 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 20 were in the Bangalore district, 20 in the Mysore district, 1 in the Tumkur district, 2 in the Shimoga district, 1 in the Hassan district, and 3 in the Chitaldrug district.

566. There were being published at the beginning of the year under report 7 newspapers and 36 periodicals, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are official publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Some periodicals stopped publication in the course of the year, and there were 7 newspapers and 26 periodicals during the first quarter of 1911. Newspapers and periodicals.

567. Exclusive of the official publications mentioned above, there were being published at the end of June 1911, 6 newspapers and 28 periodicals. Of these, 6 were in English, 17 in Kannada, 1 in Telugu, 1 in Urdu, 2 in Sanskrit and 7 in more than one language. Of the 6 newspapers, 1 was published fortnightly and the rest weekly, all of them being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 28 periodicals, 1 was published quarterly and the rest monthly. Fourteen of these were on religion and philosophy, 1 was a comical magazine, 3 were technical journals, 8 were educational and literary publications and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1910-11).

568. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to the colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore. Libraries.

569. During the year, 583 manuscript volumes and 243 printed volumes were added to the library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1910-11 was 16,437, of which 9,078 were printed books and 7,359 manuscripts. Of the manuscripts added during the year, 555 related to Sanskrit literature and 28 to Kannada literature. One of the rare Sanskrit manuscripts secured during the year was an ancient work named "Ayurveda" with a gloss thereon by Yogananda. The following 4 volumes were ready for publication at the end of the year:— Oriental Library.

(1) The second volume of Taittariya Brahmana with Bhatta Bhaskariya Bhashya,
(2) The second volume of Purvameemamsa with Bhatta Dipika,
(3) The first volume of Brahma Sutra with Sri Madhva's Bhashya and three famous commentaries thereon, and
(4) The introductory volume of the Kannada Mahabharata.

570. The Educational Library, which is now located in the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, Bangalore, had 6,572 volumes at the end of the year, of which 485 were added during the year. The number of volumes lent out was 616 and the number of visitors to the library was 306. A sum of Rs. 2,015 was spent in purchasing journals, magazines and books. The books added during the year consisted chiefly of works on principles of education, religious and moral instruction and history and on medical examination of schools. Some of the best educational journals were also subscribed for. Educational Library.

571. During the year under report, 42 books were added to the Museum Library, bringing the total number of volumes to 1,087. The majority of the books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, etc. The number of visitors to the library was 1,600 and the number of books consulted was 400. A sum of Rs. 190 was spent on the purchase of books, journals, etc. Museum Library

572. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depôt, Bangalore, on the 1st July 1910 was Rs. 1,36,284 and that of the stock in the branch depôts was Rs. 7,016, making a total of Rs. 1,43,300. Books and maps to the value of Rs. 28,323 were added to the stock of the depôt during the year, and those of the value of Rs. 17,569 were supplied gratis or at half cost to schools and Government offices. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 30,794 against Rs. 30,435 in 1909-10. The Central Book Depôt.

XI. Census (1910-11).

Direction.

573. The Fifth Decennial Census of Mysore was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911 at the same time as in other parts of India. The operations were directed by Mr. V. R. Tyagaraja Aiyar, who was appointed Provincial Superintendent of census operations under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics in Mysore.

Census Regulation.

574. The Census Regulation, I of 1910, framed on the lines of the India Census Act was passed on the 24th August 1910, with such alterations as local conditions required. In pursuance of the provisions contained in this Regulation, Government directed that census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasted and that it was the duty of officials and non-officials entrusted with the census work to see that the rules and instructions issued by the Census Superintendent for the conduct and guidance of census officers in taking the census were carried out with efficiency and accuracy as required by the said Regulation.

Census Procedure Code.

575. As in 1901, the instructions for the taking of the census were issued in the form of a Code drawn up generally on the lines prescribed for British India with such adaptations as local conditions required. This Code was supplemented by the issue of a set of circulars on points not provided for in the Code. A Kanarese translation of the Code was also issued to meet the requirements of enumerators ignorant of the English language.

Cost.

576. A sum of Rs. 1,32,890 was sanctioned to meet the expenditure on account of the census work during the years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Pre-census work.

577. The first step in pre-census work was taken by the Government ordering the preparation of a list of all villages in the State in the prescribed form with a view to facilitate the formation of census divisions.

Census divisions.

578. The next thing done was the formation of census divisions, *viz.*, charges, circles and blocks, one or more blocks constituting a village or municipal division, a number of villages constituting a circle and a number of circles constituting a charge which in most cases was the entire taluk or sub-taluk itself, except where the taluk was unwieldy or contained big municipal towns like Bangalore, Mysore, etc., where special charge superintendents were appointed. In making these arrangements care was taken that the revenue administrative divisions were composed of entire census divisions. A careful preparation of lists of villages comprised in each circle and lists of houses situated in each block completed this stage of the work.

House numbering.

579. The next step was the numbering of all houses and buildings, town by town and village by village. In connection with this a dwelling house was defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families; and simple rules were prescribed, the governing principle of which was that every place where people habitually live or are likely to be found on the night of the 10th March should be numbered, and that the numbers being in a consecutive series for each village or municipal division should be placed in the order best calculated on the one hand to avoid the mistake of twice numbering the same premises, and on the other hand to guide the enumerator in his work.

Appointment of census officers.

580. Census officers were next appointed, a charge superintendent for each charge, a supervisor for each circle comprised in that charge and enumerators with one or more blocks assigned to each.

Instruction and district conferences.

581. In the matter of instructing supervisors and enumerators, the charge superintendents held classes of instruction in all convenient centres within their charges. Before issuing instructions for the training of census supervisors and enumerators, the Census Superintendent held conferences with the respective Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and charge superintendents at the several district headquarters (except at Shimoga to which the Assistant to the Census Superintendent had been deputed), with a view to explain to them in general the nature of the work before them. It was ordered that, as far as possible, men on the permanent pay

lists of Government in all departments, except the Palace, Press, Plague and Medical, should be employed on census work without prejudice to their ordinary duties. This was practicable in all the grades except in that of enumerators for which unpaid volunteer agency had to be employed to a large extent.

582. As a guide to the census officers, a census calendar was issued showing the dates on which the several operations had to be commenced and completed. Census calendar.

583. The preliminary enumeration consisted in writing up for each numbered house, the name and particulars of every person living in it. These particulars were to be ascertained by personal enquiry at each house by the enumerator himself and entered in a schedule, forms of which were supplied to each enumerator made up into books at the Government Press, one for each block and adapted to the size of the blocks assigned to him. The forms of these schedules were the same as those prescribed for British India except that a sub-column was opened for entry of sub-castes under the main head "Caste." The columns of the Mysore Schedule of 1901 providing for more particulars relating to conjugal condition and for sect, gotra, etc., were omitted. The preliminary enumeration commenced about the 15th January 1911 in rural areas and the 1st February in urban areas, and was completed with more or less speed everywhere so as to allow of the schedules being well examined and all errors rectified before the final enumeration on the 10th March 1911. Preliminary enumeration.

584. In the meantime notices were issued to all residents of villages and towns warning them as far as possible to remain in their houses on the night of the 10th March, to keep the front doors of their houses open, to keep their dogs muzzled, and to help the census enumerator with a light when he would call. Notice to the public.

585. To allow of all available officials helping in this final enumeration and to facilitate the preparation of provisional totals, all public offices, courts and schools in the State were closed for three days on the 9th, 10th and 11th March 1911. Closing of public institutions.

586. All the heavy printing work was promptly executed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mr. C. H. Yates. Printing.

587. The final enumeration or census proper consisted in the enumerator going round the areas assigned to him, schedule book in hand, rapidly comparing the preliminary record with the facts subsisting on the night of the 10th March and correcting it by adding or striking off names and particulars as may be found necessary. Final enumeration.

588. For the purpose of quickly ascertaining the totals of population, special arrangements were made for making up totals roughly. These totals were telegraphed by Deputy Commissioners to the Census Superintendent, Bangalore, who in his turn telegraphed the provincial total to the Census Commissioner for India on the morning of the 17th March 1911. According to the provisional total thus reached, the population of the Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, numbered 5,806,796 persons, consisting of 2,934,651 males and 2,872,145 females. Compared with the figures of 1901, the above totals indicate an increase of 4·83, 4·92 and 4·73 per cent under the respective heads of total population, males and females. The population shows an increase in all the cities and districts in the State except in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga, where there has been a decline of 5·91 and 2·92 per cent respectively. There has been a remarkable increase of 27·68 and 26·04 per cent respectively in the population of the city of Bangalore and of the Kolar Gold Fields. Provisional totals.

589. The final totals which have been made up after a variety of tests show a population of 5,806,193 consisting of 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females. This final figure shows a decrease of 603 being a difference of only about ·01 per cent, testifying to the general efficiency of the census arrangements. Final totals.

District control.

590. The execution of all census work from the start to the finish and the making up of the provisional totals vested in the Deputy Commissioners of districts who were held responsible for the successful completion of the work. It was on the whole satisfactorily accomplished everywhere.

Sannads.

591. Sannads, were, with the sanction of Government, issued for good census work to enumerators and supervisors.

Census of Railways.

592. The Rules and Regulations passed by the State applied, of course, only to the Bangalore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga sections of the Railway Line. The census of the ceded Railways and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was conducted by the British authorities according to the instructions of the Madras Census Superintendent.

Census statistics.

593. As soon as the provisional totals were made up and reported, the schedule books were sent up to the Abstraction Office at Bangalore for abstraction and tabulation. At the close of the official year slip-copying was finished and slip-sorting and compilation were well in advance.

594. The final figures for the Mysore State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, have been as follows as compared with the previous census:—

			Occupied houses	Total population	Males	Females
1901	...	...	1,092,248	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898
1911	...	...	1,142,253	5,705,359	2,882,869	2,822,490
Increase	Number	...	50,005	255,559	130,967	124,592
	Per cent	...	4·5	4·6	4·7	4·6

595. If the figures for the Civil and Military Station be added on, the statistics would stand as follows:—

			Occupied houses	Total population	Males	Females
1901	...	...	1,110,687	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375
1911	...	...	1,158,004	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572
Increase	Number	...	47,317	266,794	137,597	129,197
	Per cent	...	4·2	4·8	4·9	4·7

Industrial census.

596. Simultaneously with the general census of population, a special census of all the industries of the State affording employment to not less than 20 persons on the 10th March 1911 was taken to collect reliable information regarding recent industrial development in the State.

597. The results of the Industrial census show that there are 327 industrial concerns (including the 21 of the Civil and Military Station) employing 58,613 persons. Of the 306 industrial concerns in the State, 242 are coffee plantations and six are gold mines. These are the leading industries affording employment to a large number of labourers in the State. The remaining 58 relate to other industries such as cotton and woollen mills, brick and tile works.

598. The districts of Kadur and Hassan show 170 and 83 industries respectively, and in both coffee plantations form the major portion, being 163 and 77 respectively.

599. Of the most important industrial concerns of the Eastern division may be mentioned the Government Printing Press, the water works of Bangalore and Mysore, the electric works at Sivasamudram, Bangalore and Mysore and the cotton mills of Bangalore.

General.

600. Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, visited Bangalore twice, once on the 25th July 1910 and again on the 31st July 1911. On both these occasions, the Census Superintendent interviewed him and discussed the progress of census work in the State. On the second occasion the Census Commissioner visited the Census Abstraction Office.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 6th December 1911.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1910-11.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council	30th March 1906.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.* ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. †	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, do ...	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A. ‡ ...	Do ...	19th June 1911		

* Was on leave from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

† Also officiated as Chief Judge from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

‡ Officiated as Judge, Chief Court, from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1910-11.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	I of 1910.—A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.	Yes ...	24th Aug. 1910	Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness' sanction.
2	II of 1910.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	No ...	23rd Aug. 1910	
3	III of 1910.—A Regulation to provide a law relating to Treasure Trove.	Yes ...	6th Sept. 1910	
4	IV of 1910.—A Regulation to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras.	No ...	1st Dec. 1910	Adopted from the C. and M. Station rules.
5	V of 1910.—A Regulation to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.	Yes ...	2nd Dec. 1910	
6	I of 1911.—The Tank Panchayet Regulation	No ...	4th Jan. 1911	
7	II of 1911.—A Regulation to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.	No ...	9th May 1911	
8	III of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the courts of civil judicature.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
9	IV of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law for the Limitation of suits and for other purposes.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
10	V of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardians and Wards.	Yes ...	9th May 1911	
11	VI of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in Mysore.	Yes ...	15th May 1911	
12	VII of 1911.—A Regulation to provide for the regulation and control of public conveyances in Mysore.	Yes ...	15th May 1911	
13	VIII of 1911.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to courts of small causes in Mysore.	Yes ...	19th June 1911	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	14	2	3	9	395	1	...	...	14	63	318	1,83,798	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,780	172	24	44	146	1,738	3	...	...	53	381	1,304	2,24,499	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	514	12	3	19	1	503	1	...	...	23	71	409	3,68,238	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	463	27	5	...	54	431	1	...	...	12	60	359	2,22,663		
Total ...	3,202	3,152	225	34	66	210	3,067	6	...	...	102	575	2,390	9,99,198	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,07,346	102	2,490	36	67	397	3,194	Information not available.	
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	13	100 to 800									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	687	10 to 25									
Constables	4,806	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	*10,590	10,081	6,363	5,488	5,900	5,247	3,627	3,258	2,273	1,989	57·0	59·4	61·5	62·0	

* In the figure given in the last year's report, 23 cases which were transferred from one district to another were included twice by mistake.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,60,989	Rs. 1,92,590	Rs. 63,414	Rs. 78,351	39·4	40·7	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	8	11	13
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	3	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	41	35	76	39
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	29	61	26
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	4	5	1
		Total ...	77	79	156	81
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	68	66	134	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	7	13	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	23	36	30
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	7	10	6
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	28	15	43	21
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	24	29	31
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	45	81	126	78
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	8	17	6
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	104	147	251	148
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	31	33	64	34
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	3	8	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	88	99	187	82
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	14	33	18
		Total ...	425	528	953	538

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	53	38	3	30	...	4	1	...	38	5	...
31	401	128	1	63	...	6	58	...	128	151	...
3	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
79	470	173	4	97	...	12	60	...	173	158	...
65	173	29	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	87	...
6	25	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	19	...
20	77	32	...	30	...	...	1	...	31	24	...
3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
20	13	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	6	6	...
21	22	14	8	1	2	...	3	...	14	3	..
69	179	59	2	19	3	22	13	...	59	70	...
7	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	9	...
139	288	45	...	14	...	12	19	...	45	144	...
31	41	14	...	11	...	3	...	...	14	13	...
5	11	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	...
109	230	58	8	18	3	4	25	...	58	100	...
23	23	12	1	6	...	2	3	...	12	10	...
519	1,100	277	22	116	8	45	66	1	258	489	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	1	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	1	2	10	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	15	28	12
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	2	18	39	20
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	1	2	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	4	5	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	8	15	10
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	6	8	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	2	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	10	9	8
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	5
		Total ...	2	32	41	26

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	123	
...	1	...	3	3	4	14	4	43	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
20	...	3	2	5	...	1	...	16	
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	44	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	72	
...	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	8	
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
47	9	16	7	9	4	15	4	244	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	23	59	27
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	55	57	112	59
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	60	61	121	56
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	47	60	107	63
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,492	1,251	2,743	1,339
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,690	1,452	3,142	1,544
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	66	72	138	91
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	16	19	7
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	69	88	157	98
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	(b)210	329	539	(b)388
		Theft { ordinary	1,471	1,954	3,425	2,467
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	159	171	330	148
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	28	69	97	87
37	419, 420	Cheating	31	24	55	20
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	95	138	233	188
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	25	33	58	36
		Total ...	(b)2,019	2,718	4,737	(b)3,334
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	8	15	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	24	91	115	58
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	66	740	806	578
		Total ...	97	889	936	641
		Grand Total ...	(b)4,377	5,704	10,081	(b)6,236

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23	60	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	6	...
55	105	33	...	23	...	10	...	...	33	35	...
62	61	12	...	9	...	2	1	...	12	29	...
56	90	32	...	17	...	10	5	...	32	47	...
1,150	805	(*a*)375	7	249	4	84	6	22	372	225	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,346	1,121	(*a*)477	7	323	4	106	12	22	474	342	...
88	169	33	10	8	...	...	15	...	33	95	...
9	15	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	184	36	10	8	...	...	18	...	36	102	...
341	455	266	5	162	3	68	19	9	266	120	...
1,870	1,770	(*c*)1,085	55	569	26	142	180	103	1,075	398	...
155	115	(*d*)52	2	24	2	18	5	...	51	37	...
68	98	56	4	36	1	3	10	2	56	34	...
30	32	(*e*)14	...	9	...	1	3	...	13	8	...
140	266	40	6	6	1	4	23	...	40	153	...
26	22	12	...	8	...	4	...	...	12	5	...
2,630	2,758	(*f*)1,525	72	814	33	240	240	114	1,513	755	...
6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
92	62	32	...	2	1	...	29	...	32	17	...
728	954	(*g*)738	4	79	5	7	637	2	734	124	...
826	1,028	(*g*)770	4	81	6	7	666	2	766	143	...
5,497	6,661	(*h*)3,258	119	1,439	51	410	1,062	139	3,220	1,989	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	2	...	2
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	8	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	43	60	32
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	45	68	34
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	14	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	.	...
		Total ...	...	14	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	69	60	30
		Theft { ordinary	2	316	112	63
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	8	17	5
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	12	19	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	3	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	4	1
		Total ..	2	416	215	103
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	1	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2	24	27	3
		Total ...	2	26	28	3
		Grand Total ...	8	551	391	186

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	6	10	9	...	...	13	
5	8	7	12	...	1	...	...	10	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
15	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	
102	60	37	6	4	...	...	...	118	(*a*) 8 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
128	73	44	24	14	10	...	...	163	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	23	
42	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	61	(*b*) The difference is due to a case reported in C Form to the Magistrate which was returned to the Police for further investigation in the Hassan District.
229	41	27	4	...	...	...	...	232	
11	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	
6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	(*c*) 10 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	(*d*)1 do
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	(*e*)1 do
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
301	73	45	6	...	...	...	...	382	(*f*) 12 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
7	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	73	(*g*)4 Do
7	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	93	
508	177	130	37	25	14	15	4	1,028	(*h*)19 Do

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1910-11					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	141	124	47	249	...	...	...	...	313	296	...	123	136	...	2	35	
District Magistrates' Courts.	49	48	4	39	1	31	...	...	106	75	..	9	60	...	...	6	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	16,761	15,892	3,366*	5,499	1,400	20,071	...	...	31,288	30,336†	6,546	13,789	6,315	252	40	3,388	* The cases of 97 persons out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and have been treated as institutions.
Total ...	16,951	16,064	3,417*	5,787	1,401	20,102	...	...	31,707	30,707†	6,546	13,921	6,511	252	42	3,429	† 5 persons were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and one person was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	7	5	165	109	32	20	18	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	41	16	
Courts of Session	45	29	89	53	34	20	63	32	...	...	3	3	2	1	6	4	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	44	21	368	190	112	70	345	163	...	...	...	...	15	10	40	27	
Total ...	96	55	622	352	178	110	426	211	1	1	3	3	17	11	87	47	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer or on remand during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,019	7,958*	18,392	19,819	25,411	27,777	17,453*	19,355	7,958*	8,422	Rs. 23,41,695	1,634	17,028	1,157	13,999	4,854	523	178	...	9,600	4,087	1,017	4,651	Rs. 23,78,645	Days 156·69	265	*The difference, *viz.*, 3 cases is due to the fact that they were ordered to lie over, but shown as disposed of by oversight.
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	637	513	2,083	2,140	2,720	2,653	2,207	2,218	513	435	6,99,000	18	2,069	53	1,508	517	16	37	50	1,189	399	244	386	7,10,756	115·65	12	
District Judges' Courts.	17	14	17	10	34	24	20	4	14	20	3,21,017	...	3	7	...	1	...	1	8	1	1	...	2	88,071	335·00	...	
Chief Court ...	...	3	5	...	5	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,349	355·00	...	
Total ...	7,673	8,488*	20,497	21,969	28,170	30,457	19,682	21,578	8,488*	8,879	33,61,712	1,652	19,100	1,217	15,507	5,372	539	216	58	10,790	4,488	1,261	5,039	31,80,821	240·58	277	

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Munsiffs' Courts	4,780	5,103*	13,21,615	23,527	24,989	47,48,919	28,307	30,092	60,70,534	23,204*	24,010	43,90,222	5,103*	6,082	16,80,312	5,209	830	43	* The difference is due to the fact that 4 cases pending in one of the courts were shown by mistake as disposed of during 1909-10.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	415	479	3,41,124	2,416	2,628	6,62,740	2,831	3,107	10,03,864	2,352	2,571	6,29,829	479	536	3,74,035	522	5	9	
District Judges' Courts ...	24	26	3,94,279	65	42	3,28,966	89	68	7,23,245	63	49	4,81,759	26	19	2,41,486	11	3	5	
Chief Court	...	3	5,960	4	...	...	4	3	5,960	1	3	5,960	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,219	5,611*	20,62,978	26,012	27,659	57,40,625	31,231	33,270	78,03,603	25,620*	26,633	55,07,770	5,611*	6,637	22,95,833	5,742	838	57	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	469	508	263	252	732	760	224	246	508	514	1,81,781	1,83,730	142	161	41	31	15	37	9	16	17	1	399·65	687·06	
Do appellate decrees ...	224	250	150	162	374	412	124	156	250	256	34,326	42,431	63	116	23	24	10	9	2	6	26	1	467·70	541·24	
Do original orders ...	50	51	70	75	120	126	69	67	51	59	...	...	38	45	11	3	...	2	16	10	4	7	202·84	257·45	
Do appellate orders ..	14	11	20	11	34	22	23	17	11	5	...	...	20	12	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	172·00	208·59	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	67	121	245	256	312	377	191	230	121	147	76,273	65,425	117	134	33	36	18	29	11	17	12	14	138·81	201·31	
Do orders ...	21	30	91	69	112	99	82	70	30	29	...	...	50	44	7	12	3	1	15	3	7	10	113·48	154·01	
Sub-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	127	146	304	295	431	441	285	313	146	128	60,877	53,755	170	173	45	42	33	50	20	31	17	17	81·43	162·27	
Do orders ...	12	5	30	23	42	28	37	26	5	2	...	...	21	10	3	4	...	...	13	9	...	3	71·59	127·34	
Total ...	984	1,122	1,173	1,143	2,157	2,265	1,035	1,125	1,122	1,140	3,55,257	3,45,341	621	695	166	155	79	128	86	94	83	53	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1910.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,193	10,730	14,652	11,923	1,266·03	1,180·42	1,287	Rs. 1,04,157	Days 12·15	Number of deaths 14

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	86,445	87,015	37,707	37,457	41,290	42,171	522	564	613	689	6,313	6,108	86,254	86,869	Rs. 1,80,27,455	Rs. 1,82,82,247	143	130	277	329	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	37,678	76,19,712 0 0	64,530 4 0	37,138	76,32,464 0 0	65,067 4 0	
Sales	41,320	76,48,389 0 0	63,919 4 0	42,405	79,98,412 0 0	66,039 12 0	
Wills	513	.....	1,927 12 0	559	.....	2,106 12 0	
Money bonds	481	90,169 0 0	498 4 0	475	1,01,737 0 0	478 0 0	
Miscellaneous	6,262	26,69,185 0 0	31,467 5 10	6,292	25,49,634 0 0	29,738 7 3	
Total ...	86,254	1,80,27,455 0 0	1,62,342 13 10	86,869	1,82,82,247 0 0	1,63,430 3 3	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,648 0 4	.....	.....	84,553 0 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	77,694 13 6	.....	.....	78,877 3 2	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,15,206	3,05,435	3,30,750	4,45,956	2,92,384	3,16,854	1,29,102	
1. Hoskote	834	2,656	2,719	3,553	3,014	3,249	304	
2. Dodballapur	1,986	5,187	4,174	6,160	4,694	3,851	2,309	
3. Nelamangala	1,994	2,533	2,197	4,191	1,977	2,067	2,124	
4. Tyamagondlu	2,069	3,555	2,808	4,877	2,924	1,868	3,009	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,365	1,856	1,650	285	1,836	1,875	— 1,590	
6. Magadi	3,362	3,661	3,381	6,743	2,983	4,713	2,030	
7. Closepet	1,282	3,310	3,129	4,411	4,532	3,059	1,352	
8. Channapatna	5,312	5,397	6,011	11,323	6,571	6,660	4,663	
9. Anekal	1,136	3,373	3,526	4,662	3,189	3,487	1,175	
10. Sarjapur	1,437	1,523	1,505	2,942	1,003	1,287	1,655	
11. Devanhalli	2,508	3,561	3,676	6,184	3,247	3,047	3,137	
12. Vadigenhalli	1,647	1,982	2,616	4,263	1,977	1,433	2,830	
Total ...	22,202	38,594	37,392	59,594	37,947	36,596	22,998	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	6,937	17,467	11,137	18,074	17,496	14,997	3,077	
2. Bowringpet	11,970	9,216	9,873	21,843	7,709	9,785	12,058	
3. Chintamani	22,233	12,506	10,275	32,508	11,432	6,146	26,362	
4. Srinivaspur	610	1,689	1,744	2,354	1,671	1,611	743	
5. Mulbagal	1,853	3,703	3,648	5,501	3,288	2,731	2,770	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,217	5,037	5,191	7,408	5,248	4,753	2,655	
7. Chikballapur	8,431	9,570	17,277	25,708	14,341	20,556	5,152	
8. Bagepalli	10	763	738	748	739	892	—144	
9. Gudibanda	450	1,038	1,023	1,473	1,115	920	553	
10. Goribidnur	1,174	1,929	1,949	3,123	1,681	1,924	1,199	
11. Malur	1,164	2,481	2,002	3,166	1,667	1,754	1,412	
Total ...	57,049	65,399	64,857	1,21,906	66,387	66,069	55,837	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1. Tumkur	17,418	28,123	19,302	36,720	24,148	15,048	21,672	
2. Maddagiri	—541	2,267	2,801	2,260	3,166	1,808	452	
3. Koratagere	—285	925	1,886	1,601	1,867	1,011	590	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	1,224	3,196	4,208	5,432	4,368	3,856	1,576	
5. Sira	5,194	3,705	4,713	9,907	3,948	4,465	5,442	
6. Gubbi	—1,153	3,475	5,094	3,941	3,714	2,667	1,274	
7. Tiptur	17,416	10,175	10,571	27,987	7,132	5,677	22,310	
8. Turuvekere	1,778	1,389	1,633	3,411	1,333	1,373	2,038	
9. Pavagada	—494	837	1,015	521	1,376	836	—315	
10. Kunigal	2,800	4,100	3,523	6,323	4,802	3,685	2,638	
Total ...	43,357	58,192	54,746	98,103	55,854	40,426	57,677	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	—16,469	2,75,128	1,87,861	1,71,392	3,15,331	1,66,914	4,478	
1. Hunsur	4,316	16,444	5,364	9,680	11,779	3,832	5,848	
2. Chamrajnagar	4,587	3,700	6,487	11,074	4,243	4,104	6,970	
3. Yedatore	1,640	4,411	1,785	3,425	3,119	1,252	2,173	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	286	879	771	1,057	811	818	239	
5. Gundlupet	6,995	5,355	4,173	11,168	5,366	3,136	8,032	
6. Nanjangud	32,201	24,134	14,061	46,262	20,059	14,904	31,358	
7. T.-Narsipur	605	1,318	1,000	1,605	966	1,102	503	
8. Periyapatna	1,653	2,086	1,902	3,555	2,035	1,605	1,950	
9. Bannur	4,938	2,203	3,334	8,272	2,775	1,920	6,352	
10. Talkad	3,737	2,086	1,394	5,131	919	1,287	3,844	
11. Seringapatam	6,565	11,172	9,195	15,760	11,769	7,303	8,457	
12. Mandya	369	2,196	2,064	2,433	3,271	1,614	819	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,287	1,372	1,564	2,851	1,139	974	1,877	
14. Malvalli	3,624	4,307	3,521	7,145	4,193	3,474	3,671	
15. Nagamangala	1,316	2,135	2,309	3,625	1,845	1,155	2,470	
16. Melkote	2,115	1,755	1,412	3,527	1,745	586	2,941	
17. French Rocks	5,743	2,161	2,141	7,884	1,505	878	7,006	
18. Saligram	5,546	2,833	2,272	7,818	6,904	1,324	6,494	
Total ...	87,523	90,547	64,749	1,52,272	84,443	51,268	1,01,004	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	15,629	15,033	13,171	28,800	15,960	15,547	13,253	
2. Alur	15,880	3,826	3,762	19,642	2,159	1,530	18,112	
3. Saklespur	9,159	4,280	3,788	12,947	3,856	9,119	3,828	
4. Belur	6,808	3,590	3,055	9,863	3,443	3,353	6,510	
5. Arsikere	1,211	5,373	4,599	5,810	4,910	1,447	4,363	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,053	3,272	2,127	4,180	3,402	1,665	2,515	
7. Arkalgud	4,726	3,200	3,843	8,569	2,416	2,022	6,547	
8. Hole-Narsipur	2,613	4,131	5,147	7,760	3,854	2,441	5,319	
Total ...	58,079	42,705	39,492	97,571	40,000	37,124	60,447	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	27,505	33,904	57,371	84,876	34,529	70,272	14,604	
2. Kumsi	1,355	1,472	1,088	2,443	1,612	1,116	1,327	
3. Channagiri	1,658	2,538	2,836	4,494	2,789	2,826	1,668	
4. Honnali	2,571	2,072	2,279	4,850	1,957	2,025	2,825	
5. Nyamti	2,858	2,250	2,669	5,527	1,888	1,763	3,764	
6. Shikarpur	8,037	6,232	5,659	13,696	3,958	3,707	9,989	
7. Sorab	609	1,474	1,526	2,135	1,570	1,616	519	
8. Sagar	4,846	3,876	4,981	9,827	3,855	4,495	5,332	
9. Kallurkatte	1,110	659	719	1,829	595	706	1,123	
10. Tirthahalli	3,929	5,261	4,943	8,872	1,889	2,417	6,455	
Total ...	54,478	59,738	84,071	1,38,549	54,642	90,943	47,606	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1910	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1910-11	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1911	Remarks
		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	17,721	78,302	26,290	44,011	66,892	21,385	22,626	
2. Tarikere	22,414	11,681	11,193	33,607	9,374	7,915	25,692	
3. Birur	6,985	6,432	5,675	12,660	4,577	5,127	7,533	
4. Kadur	3,137	6,131	3,504	6,641	4,681	3,383	3,258	
5. Yedahalli	1,354	1,364	1,288	2,642	1,204	1,224	1,418	
6. Mudgere	4,942	1,974	2,363	7,305	1,712	2,330	4,975	
7. Koppa	5,351	1,979	1,700	7,051	915	1,152	5,899	
Total ...	61,904	1,02,863	52,013	1,13,917	89,355	42,516	71,401	
Sringeri	1,299	5,510	6,472	7,771	7,407	5,935	1,836	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	—6,408	21,246	10,697	4,289	28,258	10,447	—6,158	
2. Davangere	41,602	46,776	35,160	76,762	32,967	24,925	51,837	
3. Harihar...	3,087	10,507	7,573	10,660	9,859	8,058	2,602	
4. Holalkere	958	2,442	1,936	2,894	2,308	1,826	1,068	
5. Hosdurga	391	1,457	1,596	1,987	2,132	1,690	297	
9. Hiriyur...	1,295	2,099	1,819	3,114	3,153	1,663	1,451	
7. Challakere	3,947	3,526	3,751	7,698	3,760	3,852	3,846	
8. Molakalmuru	1,124	2,011	1,894	3,018	1,930	1,580	1,438	
9. Jagalur	3,667	2,738	2,898	6,565	3,030	2,120	4,445	
Total ...	49,663	92,802	67,324	1,16,987	87,397	56,161	60,826	
Grand Total ...	5,34,291	11,36,913	9,89,727	15,24,018	11,31,147	9,10,806	6,13,212	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1910-11.

State	July 1910	August 1910	September 1910	October 1910	November 1910	December 1910	January 1911	February 1911	March 1911	April 1911	May 1911	June 1911	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	10·32	8·97	4·44	8·98	3·18	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·19	1·08	4·91	6·08	48·18	38·22	36·69	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1910-11.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1910		During June 1911		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	14	7	10	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	7	7	9	
3. Do (common)	8	0	9	6	
4. Javar	14	3	20	2	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	15	20	4	
6. Gram	8	4	10	...	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	2,15,985	.....	2,15,985	.....	63,176	63,176	2,79,161
Establishment	.....	.....	79,772	.....	.....	11,056	90,828
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	559	.....	.....	316	875
Suspense	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	142
Total ...	.....	.....	2,96,458	.....	.....	74,548	3,71,006
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	22,897	67,405	90,302	.....	1,12,268	1,12,268	2,02,570
Establishment	.....	.....	49,551	.....	.....	19,647	69,198
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	562	631
Suspense	.....	.....	479	.....	.....	.....	479
Total ...	.....	.....	1,40,401	.....	.....	1,32,477	2,72,878
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	5,84,171	1,24,018	7,08,189	77,043	12,521	89,564	7,97,753
Communications ...	39,483	4,61,890	5,01,373	1,08,402	2,63,422	3,71,824	8,73,197
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,98,426	1,63,640	3,62,066	—32,633	10,733	—21,900	3,40,166
Establishment	.....	.....	3,95,297	.....	.....	70,747	4,66,044
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	37,184	.....	.....	2,020	39,204
Suspense	.....	.....	50,496	.....	.....	.....	50,496
Total ...	.....	.....	20,54,605	.....	.....	5,12,255	25,66,860
3 B. Military Works—							
Works	17,498	8,312	25,810	.....	.....	.....	25,810
Establishment	.....	.....	3,896	.....	.....	.....	3,896
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	107
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	29,813	.....	.....	.....	29,813
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	25,21,277	.....	.....	7,19,280	32,40,557
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	21,324	.....	21,324	.....	1,072	1,072	22,396
Establishment	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	.....	.....	21,403	.....	.....	1,072	22,475

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
Works	2,080	18,552	20,632	.....	3,272	3,272	23,904
Establishment	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	19
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	20,647	.....	.....	3,277	23,924
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	45,575	6,251	51,826	.....	.....	.....	51,826
Communications ...	2,208	2,227	4,435	.....	.....	.....	4,435
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	38,678	13,938	52,616	.....	.....	.....	52,616
Establishment	.....	.....	11,144	.....	.....	.....	11,144
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	674	.....	.....	.....	674
Total ...	.....	.....	1,20,695	.....	.....	.....	1,20,695
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	285	901	1,186	.....	.....	.....	1,186
Establishment	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	119
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total ...	.....	.....	1,311	.....	.....	.....	1,311
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,64,056	.....	.....	4,349	1,68,405
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	26,85,333	.....	.....	7,23,629	34,08,962
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	32,860	.....	32,860	.....	.....	.....	32,860
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	6,29,505*	6,29,505	.....	.....	.....	6,29,505
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,62,365	.....	.....	.....	6,62,365
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	69,100	.....	69,100	.....	.....	.....	69,100
Establishment	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	368
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	69,481	.....	.....	.....	69,481
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	7,31,846	.....	.....	.....	7,31,846
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	34,17,179	.....	.....	7,23,629	41,40,808

* Includes Rs. 2,84,354 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1910-11.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1910-11	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1909-10	824	21,13,838	110	40,226	236	74,103	3,355	19,36,282	4,525	41,64,449	
	1910-11	781	20,63,273	108	36,162	242	72,923	3,293	19,19,283	4,424	40,91,641	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1910-11.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	....	...	...	91,20,001	1,06,92,799	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed 2. Fluctuating ...	20,42,404	1,00,92,925	1,24,68,018	1,01,18,046	97,27,998 5,41,906	2,39,004	...
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)		3,32,689		3,84,766	4,08,784		
Total ...	20,42,404	1,04,25,614	1,24,68,018	1,05,02,812	1,06,78,688	2,39,004	15,50,326
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	....	18,05,555	18,05,555	16,40,400	18,05,555	...	...
2. Other leases ...	....	8,303	8,303	12,375	8,303	...	...
Total ...	....	18,13,858	18,13,858	16,52,775	18,13,858	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	26,853	4,22,275	4,49,128	4,16,659	4,16,293	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...	40,694	11,47,141	11,87,835	9,31,875	11,75,009	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,34,606	4,41,048	6,75,654	5,10,659	5,04,164	...	...
Total ...	3,02,153	20,10,464	23,12,617	18,59,193	20,95,466	...	2,17,151
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	658	50,396	51,054	40,406	50,495	39	520
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	3,26,494	38,38,378	41,64,872	41,29,597	40,01,959	4,271	1,58,642
3. Ganja license fees ...	707	26,705	27,412	23,821	26,722	200	490
4. Duty on sale of ganja	36,003	58,861	94,864	...	94,443	...	421
5. Miscellaneous ...	14,706	19,125	33,831	16,977	25,630	6	8,195
Total ...	3,78,568	39,93,465	43,72,083	42,10,801	41,99,249	4,516	1,68,268
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	4,47,891	4,47,891	4,36,471	4,47,891	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,407	7,407	7,693	7,407	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,60,108	3,60,108	3,65,560	3,60,108	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	10,246	10,246	6,384	10,246	...	...
Total ...	...	8,25,652	8,25,652	8,16,108	8,25,652	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ..	...	1,956	1,956	1,584	1,956	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	34,685	34,685	35,653	34,685	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	7,470	7,470	4,614	7,470	...	...
Total ...	...	44,111	44,111	41,851	44,111	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	24,695	24,695	23,762	24,695	...	...
2. Tolls	...	24,385	24,385	21,018	24,385	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	96,541	2,85,161	3,81,702	2,88,746	2,86,455	...	95,247
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,148	9,242	10,390	8,244	9,236	...	1,154
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	17,235	17,235	8,780	17,235	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	24,838	24,838	29,500	24,838	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,32,610	1,32,610	1,34,640	1,32,610	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	...	1,17,284	1,17,284	1,27,819	1,17,284	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,62,580	1,62,580	1,60,790	1,62,580	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	70,114	70,114	40,826	70,114	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	58,435	58,435	74,736	58,435	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,869	5,869	5,333	5,869	...	...
Total ...	97,689	9,32,448	10,30,137	9,24,308	9,33,736	...	96,401
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	57,495	57,495	4,857	57,495	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	5,90,958	5,90,958	4,51,561	5,90,958	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	...	1,11,777	1,11,777	1,40,705	1,11,777	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	39,132	39,132	35,851	39,132	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	2,48,458	2,48,458	3,12,407	2,48,458	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	1,97,012	1,97,012	90,377	1,97,012	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1909-10	Collection during the current year 1910-11	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,78,935	1,78,935	1,17,999	1,78,935	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	...	803	803	215	803	...	...
Total ...	...	14,24,570	14,24,570	11,55,493	14,24,570	...	...
G1. *Commercial services (Net)*							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	3,41,527	3,41,527	5,27,762	3,41,527	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,69,674	9,69,674	9,30,573	9,69,674	...	...
Total ...	...	13,11,201	13,11,201	14,58,335	13,11,201	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	28,20,814	2,27,81,383	2,56,02,197	2,26,21,676	2,33,26,531	2,43,520	20,32,146
H. Debt Heads—							
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	1,75,592	1,75,592	2,16,661	1,75,592	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	18,88,371	18,88,371	15,98,344	18,88,371	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	5,50,640	5,50,640	4,83,421	5,50,640	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	33,24,865	33,24,865	31,77,456	33,24,865	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	14,95,315	14,95,315	16,15,493	14,95,315	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	4,92,723	4,92,723	3,12,496	4,92,723	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	15,000	15,000	28,858	15,000	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	10,40,459	10,40,459	4,07,731	10,40,459	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	89,82,965	89,82,965	78,40,460	89,82,965	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	28,20,814	3,17,64,348	3,45,85,162	3,04,62,136	3,23,09,496	2,43,520	20,32,146
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	3,95,82,137	4,30,02,295	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,66,000	2,31,000	2,72,438	2,25,994	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	423	1,964	
Total ...	2,69,500	2,34,500	2,72,861	2,27,958	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,93,100	7,93,000	7,62,491	8,59,462	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	4,800	8,300	4,681	10,050	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	18,600	20,500	21,415	21,193	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	5	...	
Total ...	8,16,500	8,21,800	7,88,592	8,90,705	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	4,05,800	4,73,100	4,04,007	4,40,685	
3. Account Department	1,05,900	1,19,600	1,09,119	1,11,086	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,85,400	9,79,000	9,51,665	9,33,960	
5. Excise	3,39,000	3,40,000	3,20,865	3,36,803	
6. Forests	7,75,000	6,93,000	7,71,544	6,92,975	
7. Police	9,94,100	9,94,000	9,97,836	10,07,802	
8. Jail Department	1,27,000	1,35,000	1,23,398	1,17,738	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,11,700	7,92,700	7,96,369	7,78,591	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,85,000	2,15,000	1,91,844	2,23,343	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	...	616	...	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,62,500	1,69,300	1,52,144	1,55,558	
13. Army	14,23,000	14,03,000	13,95,816	13,31,614	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	2,92,300	3,21,900	2,78,621	3,19,074	
15. Miscellaneous	1,62,800	1,46,600	1,53,584	2,34,332	
Total ...	83,69,500	83,82,200	82,47,428	86,83,561	
D. Public Instruction	10,89,900	11,56,100	10,31,952	10,56,084	
E. Medical charges	7,80,000	7,52,500	7,09,857	7,36,038	
F. Religious charges	3,57,000	3,49,000	3,57,464	3,55,007	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	Previous year 1909-10	Current year 1910-11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,12,917	4,44,027	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	2,01,000	1,40,000	2,31,602	32,860	
Total ...	5,01,000	4,40,000	4,44,519	4,76,887	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	14,05,000	10,24,000	13,07,510	10,78,461	
2. Repairs	8,05,000	8,05,000	8,40,475	8,25,265	
3. Establishment	6,11,157	6,24,000	4,97,547	5,28,516	
4. Tools and Plant	50,843	47,000	45,162	37,919	
5. Suspense account	... ..	.....	11,342	51,117	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	51,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	28,21,000	25,00,000	27,02,036	25,21,278	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	11,600	8,200	11,686	7,050	
J. Pensions	11,24,000	11,50,000	11,22,460	11,32,723	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,05,000	4,04,000	3,61,675	3,86,399	
2. Registration charges	86,000	85,000	83,928	82,955	
3. Agricultural charges	65,100	56,500	57,562	58,447	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,20,724	3,30,438	
5. Miscellaneous	7,02,900	3,89,200	5,07,700	4,78,463	
Total ...	15,92,000	12,67,700	13,31,589	13,36,702	
Total Services ...	2,12,32,000	2,05,62,000	2,05,20,444	2,09,23,973	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	3,71,575	71,247	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	9,64,391	39,20,908	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	16,34,628	18,98,506	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	4,97,411	5,05,252	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	30,54,021	38,50,333	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,42,509	15,74,722	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	2,04,359	1,33,325	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	170	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	83,68,894	1,14,54,463	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	2,88,89,338	3,23,78,436	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,06,92,799	1,06,23,859	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	3,95,82,137	4,30,02,295	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1910.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
128* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,211,920	11,513	7,839	1,660	904	1,002	.....	108	4,05,663	455·82	6,888·09	7,343·91	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1910.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,449,300	100,067	93,847	.....	6,220	95,483	110,005	14,522	.....	18·36	17·22	17·52	20·19	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1910-11.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11		Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910 11	Past year 1909-10	Present year 1910-11	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	390	437	356	338	1,20,847	...	...	9,107	12	1,29,966
1	1	Do for women	1	1	1	1	6,707	...	...	...	...	6,707
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	169	190	142	146	21,865	276	...	...	1,172	23,313
1	1	Do for women	6	6	5	5	2,100	..	...	...	...	2,100
8	8	Total ...	566	634	504	490	1,51,519	276	...	9,107	1,184	1,62,086
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,508	3,401	2,946	2,853	95,964	...	1,200	52,257	14,414	1,63,835
124	129	Middle Schools do	18,551	18,442	13,945	13,378	97,444	9,608	5,789	56,706	17,625	1,87,172
75	82	Do Vernacular, for boys	7,293	7,745	5,136	5,347	34,844	...	14,307	2,300	4,007	55,458
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	29	34	23	23	11,920	...	...	63	377	12,360
7	9	Middle Schools do	700	821	531	667	16,840	...	480	2,817	12,354	32,491
55	67	Do Vernacular, for girls	5,594	6,373	3,649	3,925	59,085	...	766	328	8,875	69,054
277	303	Total ...	35,675	36,816	26,230	26,193	3,16,097	9,608	22,542	1,14,471	58,152	5,20,870
		Primary Schools.										
1,845	1,866	Primary Schools, for boys	64,920	64,956	47,409	47,520	31,526	2,38,348	2,530	1,540	11,766	2,85,710
214	211	Do for girls	9,767	9,848	7,551	6,196	35,477	9,480	1,080	1	19,747	65,785
2,059	2,077	Total ...	74,687	74,804	54,960	53,716	67,003	2,47,828	3,610	1,541	31,513	3,51,495
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	203	177	168	160	29,632	4,415	...	2	552	34,601
2	2	Do do Mistresses	26	25	21	21	3,480	...	...	...	1,670	5,150
...	1	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	15	...	12	5,741	...	...	84	22	5,847
20	19	Industrial Schools for men	1,110	1,121	835	836	5,076	29,127	...	182	58,195	92,580
1	1	Do do for women	120	113	107	88	360	...	...	...	1,225	1,585
2	2	Commercial Schools	79	101	62	75	890	...	...	1,604	34	2,528
41	41	Sanskrit Schools	1,254	1,371	1,069	1,119	8,203	...	1,219	1,188	4,904	15,514
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	31	32	21	26	1,371	...	360	...	334	2,065
1	1	Engineering School	34	40	40	42	...	6,739	...	1,100	...	7,839
72	72	Total ...	2,857	2,995	2,323	2,377	54,753	40,281	1,579	4,160	66,936	1,67,709
2,416	2,460	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	113,785	115,249	84,017	82,776	5,89,372	2,97,993	27,731	1,29,279	1,57,785	12,02,160
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
8	9	Advanced	228	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,868	1,798	Elementary	23,716	22,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,876	1,807	Total, Private Institutions ...	23,944	22,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,33,817	49,831	300	16,096	76,929	6,76,973
4,292	4,267	Grand Total ...	137,729	138,153	...	...	11,23,189	3,47,824*	28,031	1,45,375	2,34,714	18,79,133

* This includes a grant of Rs. 56,935 from State Funds.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1914-15

(Ending 30th June 1915)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1915

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1915.)

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for 25 days in July and August 1914. In December 1914, His Highness proceeded on a short tour in the Chitaldrug district and visited Davangere and Molakalmuru, returning to Bangalore on the 23rd December 1914. During the summer of 1915, His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in April 1915. Besides the above, His Highness paid several shorter visits to Ootacamund and a visit of about a week to Madras in February 1915.

Visits of High Personages.

2. Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda paid a visit to Bangalore and Mysore on their way to Ootacamund during April 1915.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. During the year, the Dewan and the Extraordinary Member of Council toured through the greater part of the Shimoga district and portions of the Kadur district. The Dewan also visited the Hiriyur taluk in the Chitaldrug district to inspect irrigation under the Marikanave reservoir and the Koratagere and Maddagiri taluks in the Tumkur district to study the seasonal conditions. He paid a visit to Bhatkal on the West Coast in the North Kanara district in connection with the project for a port for Mysore. Kalhattigiri in the Kadur district and Meka Datu in the Bangalore district at the confluence of the two rivers, the Cauvery and the Arkavati, were also visited. The Dewan inspected the whole of the Bangalore and Shimoga districts during the year. The Dewan was on leave from the 11th to the 28th May 1915, during which period the First Member of Council was in charge of the current duties of the office. The Dewan remained at Ootacamund from the 28th May to the 10th June 1915.

4. The First Member of Council inspected the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the Narasimharajapura sub-taluk in the Kadur district; the taluks of Kunigal, Pavagada, Maddagiri, Gubbi and Tumkur and the Koratagere sub-taluk in the Tumkur district; and all the taluks in the Mysore district. The Second Member of Council inspected all the taluks in the Kolar and Hassan districts except Bowringpet, Arsikere and Channarayapatna.

Honours.

5. The title of G. C. I. E. was conferred on Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Yuvaraja, and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., Dewan, was raised to Knighthood in the same Order. Other titles of minor distinction were conferred on some of the other officers and non-official gentlemen of the State.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. A notification, announcing the holding, in November 1915, of the second Competitive Examination for the recruitment of officers to the Mysore Civil Service under the revised rules of January 1913, was issued during the year. It is proposed to select not less than three of the successful candidates for appointment as Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. The constitution of the Legislative Council did not undergo any change during the year. The work done by the Council will be referred to elsewhere in the report.

New schemes. Efficiency Audit.

8. The Efficiency Audit Branch, of which mention was made in last year's report, reported upon the system of work in four offices and attended to the compilation of the standing orders of the Geological and Military departments and the publication of the Record Manual containing the rules in force for the preservation and destruction of records in the various offices of the State. The other subjects dealt with were the issue of general rules of office procedure for adoption in all offices, the preparation of office manuals, the issue of suggestions for improving the efficiency of officers and the revision of the rules for the receipt and disposal of petitions. The Branch also issued some minor publications and prepared notes on important questions, such as recruitment to the subordinate service, and inspection of offices. The Officer in charge of the Branch visited Madras in March 1915 to study the disposal number system of correspondence and record, with a view to suggesting improvements in the system followed in the offices of the State.

Village Improvement Scheme. Malnad Improvement Scheme.

9. The work done under the two other new schemes referred to in last year's report, *viz.*, the Village Improvement Scheme and the Malnad Improvement Scheme, is described in detail at a later stage of this report under "Condition of the People," and "Progress of Sanitation" respectively.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

10. With a view to stimulate and systematise Conference work in the districts, Government sanctioned the appointment of 8 Superintendents, 1 for each district. The Superintendents are expected to study local conditions, collect essential statistics and generally assist the Deputy Commissioner in all branches of Conference work. Of the 8 persons appointed, 3 are non-officials. The experience of the past 7 months indicates that these officers have done an appreciable amount of useful work. On the recommendation of the Conference, the Mysore Economic Journal, both in English and Kannada, has been started. The first number of the Journal was issued in January, and it has now a circulation of 528 English copies and 2,212 Kannada copies.

11. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met twice during the year and reviewed the work of the Central Committees and the District Committees.

The following is a brief account of the work done by the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education and Industries and Commerce during the year.

The Agricultural Committee.

12. The Central Sericultural Farm opened at Channapatna last year under the charge of Signor Washington Mari, the Italian Silk Expert, has made appreciable progress. Signor Mari left for Italy after the termination of his engagement for one year. The work at Chikballapur consisted of

preliminary arrangements in fitting up a rearing house and in preparing the land and planting up mulberry. Tours were also undertaken in several villages and the local conditions and wants were studied and suggestions were given to the raiyats.

13. Arrangements have been made for giving a course of training in practical work to the sericultural students after the completion of their course at the Tata Farm. Twenty students were under training during the year. The Silk Association has developed its activities and is carrying on experiments in *huri* making and preparing silk for the loom. Mulberry plantations have been started and rearing houses put up in four new centres where the industry does not exist now.

14. The Tata Silk Farm continued to do useful work in training people in the cultivation of mulberry, in rearing worms, and in reeling and weaving silk. During the year three lakhs of mulberry cuttings and 4 lakhs of cards with about 4,000 eggs on each card were sent out from the farm; 816 lbs. of raw silk were produced and 2,280 yards of silk valued at Rs. 3,931 were woven. The number of visitors to the farm was about 2,000 and the number of people trained during the year was 101, of whom 20 were Government stipendiaries. Some work was done in the collection and publication of correct statistics of mulberry cultivation and estimates of silk production.

15. Twenty-two students were receiving horticultural training at the Lal-Bagh. A fruit survey was conducted over 200 gardens in the Bangalore taluk. Arrangements were made for the distribution of turmeric and ginger for seed purposes and of cuttings of pepper of the Tellicherry variety. Statistics of the distribution of sugar-cane and cotton cultivation for the two years 1912-13 and 1913-14 were collected and published.

16. The dairy farm started during the year at Bangalore out of the loan sanctioned last year has been fairly useful. For the improvement of the breed of milch cattle in Bangalore and its suburbs, a breeding bull was purchased and maintained at the Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore. Demonstrations in butter-making were held in Bangalore and Mandya. Arrangements were made for compiling statistics about milk production in the headquarters of each district.

17. The Committee issued 20 English and 20 Kannada bulletins containing selections and original matter. Arrangements were made for the preparation of leaflets on agricultural subjects for the use of villagers and the collection of information regarding local agricultural practices and for inducing agriculturists to visit other parts of the State and parts of British India, etc., to see improvements in agricultural practices. The District Committees and the Taluk Progress Committees showed much interest in their work and, besides co-operating with the work of the Central Committee, formulated and submitted certain proposals of their own accord and initiative.

The Education Committee.

18. Public libraries and reading rooms were started in Bangalore and Mysore on the recommendation of the Education Committee and a scheme for village libraries was submitted to Government. Arrangements were made for starting a private organisation for the improvement of Kannada language and literature. The first conference of pandits and other gentlemen interested in the improvement of Kannada literature was held in Bangalore early in May 1915.

19. The Committee submitted recommendations and resolutions on several subjects such as grants to town libraries, transfer of administrative control over elementary education to local boards and municipalities, formation of Students' Aid Associations, training of teachers in service, development of physical education, improvement of industrial schools, training of women teachers for employment in middle schools for girls, and levy of local cesses for increasing the number of indigenous schools and improving the instruction given in them. The Committee has also been collecting and spreading information on various subjects such as a survey of elementary education, distribution of schools by villages, employment of itinerant teachers and enlistment of private agency for educational work. Itinerant lecturers

have been appointed for four districts for the diffusion of knowledge among the masses by delivering lectures on matters of general economic interest.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

20. On the recommendation of the Committee, an expert in brick and tile making was appointed with a view to develop the tile industry. The tile factory at Mysore continued to be worked as a Government concern. A private syndicate started building a tile factory at Tirthahalli, and at Channapatna a small joint stock company is being formed for work. Concessions were recommended to one of the factories already carrying on work and the tile expert has been asked to report on the others. Demonstrations of fly-shuttle looms were held in weaving centres to popularise their use and the supply of 289 slays at concession rates was sanctioned. A recommendation was made that a committee might be appointed to investigate the condition of the weaving classes in the State and to report on the measures necessary for developing the weaving industry. A joint stock company was formed for the development of metal work by purchasing and distributing brass and copper sheets wholesale, and another was under formation for the manufacture of bone manure. The development of workshops in Bangalore and Mysore, and the measures necessary for improving the carpet weaving industry were investigated. With the financial assistance given by Government on the recommendation of the Committee, the Mysore Tannery has shown considerable increase in the output of manufactured leather. On the Committee's recommendation, a sum of Rs. 46,600 was disbursed under *takavi* loans for industrial undertakings in the State.

21. The prospects of manufacturing paper pulp and of starting a pencil industry were thoroughly investigated. A scheme for the establishment of a new cotton mill at Bangalore was considered and steps are being taken to form a private syndicate to start the concern. The Committee have recommended certain concessions to a local company who have offered to start a match factory at Shimoga. Experiments in soap-making are being carried out and investigations have been undertaken regarding the manufacture of porcelain and the improvement of the bangle industry. Other important subjects which received attention were the provision of home industries for agriculturists and middle class people, the extension of State Life Assurance and Family Pension scheme to the public, the establishment of village savings banks in important villages, the establishment of trade agencies outside the State, encouragement to merchants to travel abroad, hotel accommodation to visitors in Bangalore and Mysore, and registry of employment and labour. Besides the above, the Committee dealt with questions regarding the collection and publication of statistics relating to industries and trade, and the establishment of industrial and commercial museums. Public lectures were arranged and meetings of the merchants and business men were held at Bangalore and Mysore for the discussion of propositions connected with the development of industries and trade. The Committee issued 8 bulletins on industrial and commercial subjects.

22. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was transferred to the management of this Committee during the year. At the Exhibition held in 1914 the total number of exhibits on view was 21,787. The distinctive features were an increase in the number of exhibits of industrial machinery suited to the needs of the State, of the products of local enterprise in Bombay and Calcutta and of the industrial resources of the Mysore forests. As a result of the establishment of the Arts and Crafts Institute (Sales Depot), a wider market for the artware made in the State has been created.

Conference work.

23. At the Birthday Session held at Mysore on the 21st June 1915 and subsequent days, the majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are the organisation of a Central Bureau of industrial information, the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, the formation of industrial suburbs, preparation of text-books on business training, grants-in-aid to well-organised orphanages, deputation of an officer to Java and other important centres of

sugar-cane cultivation to study that subject, opening of manure depots and the establishment of a model dairy farm. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees for study and investigation.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

24. The thirty-first session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 30th September 1914 and succeeding days, 280 members having been returned for 287 seats. Of these, 206 members were returned by the several taluks during the triennial election of 1912 and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and associations in the State. The attendance of members at the meetings of the Assembly this year was 186 as against 238 in the previous year, the decrease being in a great measure due to the prevalence of plague in the Mysore city at the time of the Dasara. Altogether 292 important subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

25. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

26. The Great European War of 1914 which was the most momentous event of the year has been the occasion for drawing the ties between the Imperial Government and the Feudatory States closer together and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore gave expression to his views of the duties of the Feudatory States at such a time in the following terms in his letter dated 20th August 1914 to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"This is a time at which the Feudatory States and all the subjects of the British Empire should stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence, and I desire to assure Your Excellency, in all sincerity, of the devotion and loyalty of my people and our readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our common interests."

27. His Highness, besides placing his troops and the entire resources of the State unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government, contributed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Indian War Fund and of two lakhs to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The Imperial Service Troops left Bangalore for active service on the 13th October 1914 and from all reports received have been giving a good account of themselves in the field.

28. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1914-15).

Extent of arable lands.

29. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,864,692 acres as against 18,854,611 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,381,126 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,483,566 acres, of which 8,561,624 acres were assessed lands and the remaining 8,921,942 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

30. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,671,449 acres representing 89·60 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was a decrease of 16,041 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

31. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,098,343 with an area of 7,287,959 acres, giving an average of 6·64 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1914-15).

Constitution of the department and distribution of work.

32. During the year under report, the department consisted of 3 measuring and 1 classing establishments. One of the former was deputed for work in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme. A mixed establishment consisting of both measurers and classers was deputed for sub-division work in the Kankanhalli taluk and the Closepet sub-taluk. Thus, only two field establishments were available for the regular revision survey work.

Original survey and classification.

33. Original survey and classification are now confined to inam villages the holders of which apply for the introduction of survey and settlement. During the year, 3 such villages with a total extent of 1,412 acres were measured in detail and 4,413 fields, measuring 21,403 acres, were classed both in respect of soil and water. Measurement and demarcation were carried out in respect of the lands sub-divided in the Kankanhalli taluk and Closepet sub-taluk, numbering 3,417 fields with an area of 17,766 acres.

Monsoon work.

34. The resurvey records and maps relating to the tract resurveyed during the previous field season were overhauled and rectified in respect of 225 villages consisting of 33,322 survey numbers, measuring 302,159 acres.

Revision survey.

35. Resurvey operations were carried out during the year in 318 villages of the Kolar and Bangalore districts. The total area resurveyed was 275,074 acres or 430 square miles, the number of fields dealt with being 36,966, of which 5,746 were measured for new survey numbers and 5,197, for *bab-phod*.

Reclassification.

36. During the year, reclassification operations were carried out in 17 villages of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts, the total number of fields classed being 429 with an area of 1,754 acres.

Revision settlement.

37. Revision settlement was introduced during the year into the Tirthahalli taluk of the Shimoga district. A few particulars showing the general features of the taluk and the results of the revision settlement introduced are given below.

Tirthahalli is a purely malnad taluk with its characteristic hills, forests, streams, deep valleys, kans, paddy fields and areca gardens. The southern and eastern portions of the taluk are heavily wooded and several villages there, are difficult of access. The remaining parts of the taluk are more

open and some magnificent forests are to be seen near Kavaledurga on the border of the Nagar taluk. The rainfall is very heavy near the ghauts, recording on an average 320 inches per year at Agumbi and gradually decreasing towards the east. The soil in the valleys is generally rich. The principal crops grown in the taluk are *supari* and rice. The tract is well provided with communications on all sides, communication to Shimoga being the most important. Though there has recently been a slight fall in the population of the tract, the increased facilities of communication provided since the original settlement, the improvement in agricultural resources and the ever increasing prices of all agricultural products have contributed substantially to the prosperity of the tract. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate, and have resulted in an increase of only 4·42 per cent over the collections of 1909-10. The average old and new rates are shown below :—

Description of land	Average old rate			Average new rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	4	7	0	4	7
Wet	2	11	5	3	0	8
Garden	13	5	0	12	4	3

38. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,19,710 as against Rs. 1,36,971 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the transfer of an Assistant Commissioner and an establishment to the Cauvery Reservoir works. Cost of the department.

39. During the year, the maps of 470 villages in resettled taluks and of 162 other villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were printed and issued, and final maps of 462 villages were prepared for being printed and issued. Survey maps.

40. The remuneration payable to the Shanbhogs and Patels in the resettled taluks of Sira, Pavagada and 94 villages of Gubbi was sanctioned during the year. Besides this, the decennial revision of potgi was sanctioned in respect of the Tirthahalli and Manjarabad taluks. Potgi settlement.

III. Land Revenue (1914-15).

41. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 356 acres, 16 guntas and 27 square yards as shown below :— Alienation.

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	249	20	0
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	66	20	0
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	27	18	27
(4) For improvement of roads	12	38	0
Total ...	356	16	27

42. The extent of waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation and the extent resigned were 56,253 acres and 13,459 acres respectively as against 63,952 acres and 20,822 acres in the previous year. On the whole, there was a net increase of 42,794 acres in the cultivated area. Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

43. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,244,302 acres as against 6,056,466 acres in the previous year. Of this, 934,563 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 964,191 acres in the previous year. Area under cultivation.

Land revenue demand.

44. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,06,20,434 as against Rs. 1,05,64,300 in the previous year. Including arrears of previous years due at the beginning of the year, the total demand of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,19,58,324 as against Rs. 1,19,10,435 in 1913-14. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 38,247 relating to arrears of previous years was written off the accounts as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,19,20,077 as the net recoverable demand.

Collections.

45. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,01,63,969, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,56,108 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 85·2 against 88·7 during the previous year. The fall in the collections is attributable partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly to the difficulty experienced by raiyats in disposing of their produce owing to the dislocation of trade caused by the war.

Coercive processes.

46. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 85,029 as against 73,979 in the previous year. The majority of these were confined to mere issue of demand notices. The amount thus collected was Rs. 6,03,057 or 91·07 per cent of the total amount, *viz.*, Rs. 6,62,221, realised by having recourse to all the kinds of processes.

Working of the revenue money order system.

47. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of revenue money orders during the year under report was 1,137, the amount involved being Rs. 21,254. The continuance of the system for three years from 1915-16 has been sanctioned.

IV. Inam Settlement (1914-15).

Original work.

48. During the year, one land inam of Sringeri Jaghir comprising an extent of 900 *dayas* assessed at Rs. 37-7-0 was newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 24. Two ready money inams of the value of Rs. 81-8-0 and Rs. 18 were newly confirmed. Twenty-one land inams were resumed and struck off the registers, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 95 in the inam revenue and a corresponding increase of Rs. 256-7-1 under land revenue. Of the 21 cases of resumption, 12 were service inams.

Revision of quit-rent.

49. Fourteen land inams were revised during the year, resulting in the reduction of the combined quit-rent by Rs. 22-11-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

50. During the year, the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 8 for confirmed cases and 45 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 1,750 quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued during the year on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patrikas*, Government Orders, etc. Two cash certificates have been issued. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-four title-deeds for minor inams in Government villages were prepared and these with 2,426 title-deeds that remained over from the previous year were issued for distribution among the inamdars concerned. One thousand six hundred and twenty-five final title-deeds for whole inam villages were also prepared, verified and issued for distribution. The work of the issue of final title-deeds was completed during the year.

Cost of the department.

51. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 3,928 as against Rs. 4,440 in the previous year and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,93,292. The total annual revenue was Rs. 2,72,658.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1914-15).

A. The Legislative Council.

52. During the year, the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 21, 19, 21, 20 and 21 at different periods. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year. General.

53. Besides the 3 bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, (2) a Bill further to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and (3) a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:— Bills dealt with.

(1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888,
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906,
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906,
(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883,
(5) The Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill and
(6) A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy.

Four of these bills were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, the 3 bills that were pending at the close of last year and the Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill. The remaining 5 bills were in various stages of progress. In addition to these, 5 Emergency Regulations were passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907. The 2 bills pending assent of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of last year were also passed into law during the year.

B. Legislative Enactments.

54. *The Mysore Naval and Military News (Emergency) Regulation.*— This was the first Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, I of 1914, which the Government of India passed to control the publication of naval or military news and information during the war. Laws passed. Regulation VII of 1914.

55. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*—The old Municipal Regulation of 1871 as applied to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, enabled municipalities to raise loans for works of a permanent nature, either from Government, or in the open market. This provision was omitted from the Regulation of 1906, which is based on the Bombay District Municipalities Act. In Bombay such a provision is however contained in the Local Authorities Loans Acts of 1879 and 1897, though not in the District Municipalities Act. It was considered desirable to revive the old provision in the Municipal Regulation itself. Regulation VIII of 1914.

Under the Municipal Regulation of 1906, British military officers living within the limits of the Bangalore city had to pay municipal tax in respect of the horses owned by them. In British India, however, the chargers which they are bound to maintain are exempt from such taxes. It was considered desirable to bring the practice in this State also into line with what obtains in British India.

Some concession to the police force also was deemed necessary in the shape of exempting members thereof, both of the City as well as the Civil and Military Station but residing within City limits, from paying tax for one horse and one bicycle kept by them, a reciprocal concession having been promised by the Civil and Military Station Municipality.

Again, the registers of property in the Bangalore City Municipality did not contain correct information about changes of ownership of property, as there was no authority to compel owners to supply information on the subject. It was considered necessary to impose a statutory obligation on the owners to supply such information. To achieve these objects, Regulation VIII of 1914 was passed.

Regulation IX of 1914.

56. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.*—Section 17 of the Mines Regulation of 1906 gave power to a Superintendent of the Mines to order unemployed and undesirable persons to quit the area of the mine, the District Superintendent of Police being authorised to order such persons out of the limits of Government cooly colonies only. But it often happened that an undesirable person ordered by one Superintendent to leave the limits of his mine, quietly transferred himself to the premises of another mine till the Superintendent of that mine ordered his expulsion therefrom. The undesirable person was thus enabled to evade the spirit of the provision for a considerable length of time. To meet this evil, the present Regulation was passed conferring on the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, jurisdiction in this behalf over such area as may be notified by Government from time to time.

Regulation X of 1914.

57. *The Mysore Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the second Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, its object being to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Foreigners Ordinance, No. III of 1914, passed by the Government of India to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India.

Regulation XI of 1914.

58. *The Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the third Emergency Regulation passed to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, No. V of 1914, which was passed by the Government of India to provide for the control of persons entering British India whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

Regulation XII of 1914.

59. *The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the fourth Emergency Regulation passed to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, No. IV of 1914, passed by the Government of India to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty the King-Emperor, and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

Regulation I of 1915.

60. *A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.*—According to the law in force before the passing of this Regulation, decrees passed by civil courts for the partition of houses or building sites within municipalities could be executed only by actual division of the house or site into the required number of small bits and such division invariably led to insanitary conditions. This was partly remedied by the Partition Regulation, 1913, which enabled the civil courts in certain cases to order the sale of the whole house or site and to give money value to the sharers in proportion to their shares. But this power could be exercised only on the request of any of the shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards. This Regulation now empowers the civil courts in such cases to transfer for execution the decree for partition to the President of the Municipal Council who is empowered either to actually divide the property into shares, if such partition does not contravene any building bye-laws in force, or to assign the whole property to one of the parties and cause compensation to be paid to the rest.

Regulation II of 1915.

61. *A Regulation to continue in force the provisions of certain Emergency Regulations.*—The Emergency Regulations passed in 1914 under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, could be kept

in force only for six months from the date of their publication. But it was considered necessary to keep the provisions of those Regulations in force not only during the continuance of the present war but also for six months thereafter. Accordingly this Regulation was enacted.

62. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902.*—Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation of 1902, it was permissible to levy only house-tax in union villages, at rates depending on the value of such houses whether they were used for residential purposes, or for carrying on trade. But in non-union villages, both house-tax and shop-tax are being levied, the latter depending not on the value of the buildings, which may be very little, but on the comparatively greater value of the business carried on in them. The union villages were thus deprived of a lucrative source of revenue as compared with non-union villages. Regulation III of 1915 was passed in order to remove this disability. Under it, shop-tax can now be levied in unions independently of house-tax. Regulation III of 1915.

63. *A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.*—This Regulation was passed so as to bring the Criminal Procedure Code, 1904, into conformity with that in force in British India in regard to summary trial of offences under sections 453 and 454 of the Indian Penal Code, especially as the more serious offences, *viz.*, under sections 456 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code are already made triable summarily. Regulation IV of 1915.

64. *The Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the fifth Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, to enforce the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, No. II of 1915, passed by the Government of India to provide for the special protection of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. Regulation V of 1915.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules, etc., under Acts and Regulations.

65. (*a*) A Munsiff's court was established at Narasimharajapura with jurisdiction over the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura.

(*b*) The Munsiff of Narasimharajapura was invested with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 50.

(1) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.

66. Rules for the appointment of the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar and other officers on the staff of the Chief Court were prescribed.

(2) The Mysore Chief Courts Regulation, I of 1884.

67. (*a*) The provisions of chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to four inam and kayamgutta villages.

(*b*) A new rule was substituted for rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules in the matter of removal of earth, stone, kankar, etc., from beds of rivers, nullas, etc., by the Local Fund, Public Works and other public departments and municipalities or their contractors.

(*c*) A new rule, 96, A was added to the Land Revenue Rules directing that when, for the recovery of any arrears of revenue, any occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which a notice of attachment has been issued by a civil court, is declared forfeited and ordered to be attached and sold, a notice to that effect shall be served on the civil court concerned.

(*d*) Rules were framed for the sale of agricultural implements on the hire-purchase system.

(3) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

68. Rules 1 (B), (i) and V5 (ii) of the rules under section 10 of the Regulation and section 194 of the Land Revenue Code were amended to provide for the grant of loans up to Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of seed sugar-cane.

(4) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

69. (*a*) The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and certain officers of the Agricultural department were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8 to 11 of the Regulation, save in respect of cannon, etc.

(5) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

(*b*). Para 1·(5) of Notification No. J. 1782—Pol. Mis. 65, dated 26th December 1905 (enumerating the persons or classes of persons exempted from the operation of sections 8 to 11 of the Regulation) was directed to be cancelled in so far as it related to persons of German or Austrian nationality or to subjects of the Ottoman Government; and under section 13 all licenses already granted to such persons under the Regulation were also directed to be cancelled.

(*c*) The Taxidermist and the Fieldsman on the establishment of the Government Museum were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation, save in respect of cannon, etc., when the arms, etc., are used for *bonâ fide* purposes of collecting specimens for the Natural History Section of the Government Museum.

(*d*) The Sri Mahanta Swami Adhyaksha of Sri Guru Samasthanaka Matt, Sagar taluk, the Devendrakirti Bhattaraka Padmacharya Swamy of the Jain Matt at Humcha in the Nagar taluk and Sri Ramachandra Bharati Swami of the Ramachandrapura Matt, Nagar taluk, were all exempted from the operation of all directions and prohibitions contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation with respect to certain specified arms.

(*e*) A new form was substituted for license form VII to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

(6) The Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894.

70. (*a*) The adoption on (i) the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway, (ii) the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and (iii) the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway in British India with up-to-date amendments, was sanctioned.

(*b*) The adoption on the Railways over which the Durbar have jurisdiction, of the addition of rule 42-A to chapter IV, Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway in British India, was sanctioned.

(*c*) Vacant land tax was declared to be leviable under section 59 clause (*b*) (2) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in respect of lands pertaining to the Mysore State Railway administered by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and lying within the local limits of the Mysore City Municipality.

(7) Segregation and destruction of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle Regulation, VI of 1899.

71. The rules issued under the Regulation were amended so as to exempt householders from liability under the rules unless they had knowledge of the occurrence of the disease among horses or cattle, etc.

(8) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

72. The stamp duty chargeable under para 2, clause (*b*) of article I of schedule II of the Regulation on applications presented to Revenue officers for permission to quarry stones was reduced to one anna.

(9) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

73. The killing or capture of birds with bright-coloured plumage, of peafowl and of antelope was prohibited for a further period ending with 30th June 1917.

(10) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

74. (*a*) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from the 1st July 1915.

(*b*) Revised rates of tree-tax were prescribed with effect from 1st July 1915.

(11) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1901.

75. (*a*) Seven blocks in different parts of the Shimoga, Kadur, Kolar, Bangalore and Hassan districts were constituted as State forests.

(*b*) Rules under section 32 of the Regulation were issued for the management of Village forests constituted under section 31.

(*c*) The concessions to be granted to villages in the neighbourhood of certain State forests were modified.

(*d*) A new appendix was substituted to the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules.

76. (*a*) It was declared that the villages of Kannambadi in Krishnarajpete taluk and Kurubarasettihalli in the Seringapatam taluk shall cease to be unions. (12) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

(*b*) Certain villages in the Nagamangala, Honnali and Sagar taluks were constituted into unions.

(*c*) The levy of a railway cess of 6, 3 and 6 pies in the rupee in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug respectively, on all items of revenue on which local cess is now levied, and also of a separate railway cess in the Kolar district on all items of excise revenue on which local cess is at present levied, was authorised.

(*d*) The Civil Officer, Bangalore, was appointed as *ex-officio* member and Vice-President of the Bangalore District Board in place of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury.

(*e*) Revised rules were issued under the Regulation.

(*f*) Rules 75 and 83 of the Local Boards Rules were amended in regard to payment of salaries of the establishments of the Taluk Boards and Union Panchayets.

77. (*a*) The levy of a fee of annas 8 for grant of a copy of a plan or of a map was sanctioned, provided arrangements for and cost of making such copy are made and borne by the person who applies for it, and Article IX of the Table of Registration Fees now in force was accordingly modified. (13) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) A new rule—rule (*c*) to Article IX—was added to the Table of Registration Fees now in force fixing the rates, etc., in case of grant of copies of documents other than those mentioned in the table.

78. Rules were issued to provide against interference with the underground drainage pipe system in the Mysore city. (14) The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903.

79. New rules were issued for the grant of loans to co-operative societies from State Funds. (15) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905.

80. Vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in 28 municipalities. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

81. (*a*) The provisions of section 17 of the Regulation were extended to certain mines and Government cooly colonies on the Kolar Gold Fields. (17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*b*) Rules regarding the qualifications required for drivers of lifts, the storage of explosives in mines, the offer and acceptance of illegal gratification or threat, and medical aid to the injured in case of accidents, were amended.

82. (*a*) All the powers specified in sub-section (2) of section 149 of the Regulation were conferred on the Municipal Council, Bangalore City. (18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*b*) The Bowringpet town was constituted into a permanent municipality.

(*c*) Rule 10 (*a*) of the revised rules for the regulation of water-supply in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, regarding meter rent, was amended.

83. (*a*) Panchayets were constituted in 16 villages in respect of the tanks situated therein. (19) The Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

(*b*) The qualifying minima prescribed in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 14 of the Regulation were reduced in the case of certain villages.

84. The provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Malvalli municipality in the Mysore district, the Chitaldrug and Holalkere municipalities in the Chitaldrug district and to all the municipalities in the Kolar district. (20) The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911.

(21) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

85. All Government motor cars and motor bicycles were exempted from payment of registration fees prescribed in rule 2 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1914.

(22) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

86. The provisions of the Elementary Education Regulation were directed to be brought into operation in the towns of Channapatna, Malur, Harihar, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Gundlupet, Mandya, Arsikere, Saklespur, Tarikere, Birur and Tiptur.

(23) The Mysore Muzrai Regulation, VI of 1913.

87. Rules were issued under sections 13, 15 and 35 of the Muzrai Regulation.

(24) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

88. Village courts were constituted in 18 villages in the Tumkur district, 46 villages in the Bangalore district, 32 villages in the Mysore district, 14 villages in the Hassan district, 7 villages in the Shimoga district, 8 villages in the Kadur district and 9 villages in the Chitaldrug district.

(25) The Probate and administration Regulation, VI of 1914.

89. The Chief Court of Mysore and all District Judges in Mysore were authorised to receive applications for probate and letters of administration.

(26) The Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation X of 1914 and the Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation, XI of 1914.

90. (*a*) Rules were issued in regard to movements of persons subject to the provisions of the said Regulations.

(*b*) Every householder in whose house a subject of the Ottoman Empire, whether an Asiatic or a non-Asiatic, is residing was directed to submit a written report in the form prescribed.

II. Military (1914-15).

General.

91. For the first time since its formation for Imperial defence, the Mysore Lancers were ordered for active service and left the State on 13th October 1914. The short notice within which the regiment was mobilized shows the high state of efficiency in which it is maintained. All ranks proceeded cheerfully to the front and have shown excellent behaviour in the field. Risaldar Subraj Urs has been awarded the Indian Distinguished Service medal for an act of gallantry in the field.

Nature of the force.

92. The military force of the State is composed of

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

Sanctioned strength.

93. As the Imperial Service Regiment proceeded to the front in full field service strength, the small depot left behind was insufficient to supply drafts of reinforcements required in the field from time to time and accordingly the strength of the depot was increased by 104. Including this addition, the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force was 3,323, *viz.*, 620 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment and 1,812 in the three battalions of infantry, according to the revision sanctioned during the year and 494 in the Transport Corps, including the farriers' establishment which was classed under non-combatants in previous years.

Actual strength.

94. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,134 including 9 supernumeraries. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 4 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 32 men; the infantry battalions by 14 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 113 men; and the Transport Corps by 4 commissioned and 15 non-commis-

sioned officers and 10 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments ...	45	155	787
(*b*) Infantry	46	381	1,255
(*c*) Transport Corps	11	48	406

The composition of the force.

95. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,223 officers and men, including the non-combatants, 490 were Mahomedans and 456 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 731 were Mahomedans and 138 Mahrattas out of 1,732 ; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 322 were Mahomedans and 58 Mahrattas out of 553. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

96. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances and the infantry with swords and muskets. Just before the departure for active service, the Imperial Service Regiment was armed with short rifles and the old carbines were returned to the Madras Arsenal.

Duties on which employed.

97. Owing to the outbreak of war with Germany, orders to mobilize the Regiment for active service were received on the 15th September 1914. On completion of the necessary mobilization arrangements under the supervision of Major M. H. Henderson, Special Service Officer, the Imperial Service Regiment entrained for Deolali on the 13th October 1914. After camping there till the end of October and being brigaded with other units of Imperial Service Cavalry, the Regiment embarked at Bombay on the 2nd November 1914 for active service in Egypt. Consequent on the mobilization of the Regiment, there were no other movements of squadrons or detachments for local duties within the State.

98. A detachment of the Local Service Regiment was ordered to relieve the Imperial Service Lancers of their local orderly and other duties at Bangalore. Ninety-eight men of this Regiment were transferred to the Imperial Service Regiment. In connection with the training of the Imperial Government remounts, a further detachment of men was ordered for duty at Bangalore.

99. A detachment of the 3rd battalion of the infantry was ordered for special duties at Bangalore. Detachments from the 2nd battalion with the infantry band were as usual sent to Mysore for special duties in connection with the Dasara of 1914 and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday of 1915. Some men of this Regiment were also employed as guards over treasuries, etc., all over the State.

100. A detachment of the Imperial Service Transport Corps was deputed for work at Mysore in connection with the Dasara festivities and another detachment in connection with the Birthday entertainment of His Highness the Maharaja. Two hundred and fifty-nine transport carts were employed to bring grass from Hessarghatta and other farms.

101. The ponies of "A" Division were engaged in tonga and carriage duty and some bullocks, carts and drivers of this corps were also employed in miscellaneous work at the Kunigal Stud Farm.

Efficiency.

102. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the officiating Inspecting Officer till it left for active service and afterwards under the Special Service Officer. The services rendered by the Regiment in the field are learnt to be satisfactory. The depot and reinforcements were drilled under the supervision of the Officiating Inspecting Officer. There were under training 51 recruits and 227 remounts during the year in the riding school attached to this Regiment. Of these, 29 recruits and 108 remounts were discharged, leaving

22 recruits and 119 remounts at the close of the year. The musketry instruction of the reinforcements and recruits at the depot received much attention. The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the depot at Bangalore and was satisfied with all he saw. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, also inspected the Regiment and remarked that there was improvement in shooting. On the 1st July 1914, there were 479 horses on the strength of this Regiment and 326 remounts were added during the year bringing the total to 805. Deducting 165 casualties, there remained 640 horses including 500 on field service at the close of the year. There were also 234 mules including 49 on field service and 3 camels on the strength of this Regiment at the close of the year.

103. The Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword drill, etc., by the commanding officer aided by drill instructors. In the riding school attached to this Regiment, there were 129 recruits and 14 remounts at the end of the year. Deducting 317 casualties from the total number of 608 horses, there were on the strength of this Regiment 291 horses at the close of the year.

104. The recruits and men belonging to the infantry were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of drill instructors.

105. The officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were given training, during the year, in drill and parade of regimental carts, marching order, guard mounting and also exercises in entraining and detraining transport carts, ponies and bullocks. One hundred and five amrut mahal bullocks were trained by the Transport men during the year. On the strength of this Corps, there were 184 ponies, 13 mules, 473 bullocks and 288 carts at the end of the year. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops held an inspection of the Corps. The discipline and efficiency of this Corps was maintained at a high level.

Military Stores.

106. Clothing was as usual made out and issued from the Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace military force. Owing to the mobilization of the Imperial Service Regiment Lancers, there was very heavy work to be turned out in the Stores. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers was inspected by a committee of officers as well as the Inspecting Officer and was found to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

107. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,84,601 against Rs. 12,57,620 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarter establishment	47,891	49,405
Imperial Service Lancers	3,46,493	3,10,968
Local Service Regiment	1,80,164	1,71,837
Infantry Regiments	2,19,575	2,14,845
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,55,312	2,19,505
Military Stores	7,218	6,299
Superannuation and retired allowances	83,388	77,742
Miscellaneous	17,379	20,000
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,14,000
Total ...	12,57,620	11,84,601

Miscellaneous.

108. The revision of the scale of pay, etc., of the infantry regiments sanctioned during the year considerably improved the position of the officers. Additional accommodation for the infantry regiment at Bangalore was nearing completion. Lines for half a squadron of the Local Service Regiment have been built on the new site at Mysore. Proposals to extend certain provisions of the Mysore Military Regulation to the Local Service Troops and thus ensure better discipline and efficiency are engaging the attention of Government. The work turned out in the Military Workshop was satisfactory.

109. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the Farm 10 stallions, 94 mares and 128 foals. The births during the year were 67 colts and 58 fillies, giving a percentage of 31 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 120 mares and 172 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 8 mares and 47 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 10 stallions, 112 mares and 125 foals in the Farm. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 63,016 against Rs. 70,861 in the previous year. Government Stud Farm at Kunigal. Stock.

110. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 52,717 against Rs. 40,226 in 1913-14. Cost.

III. Police (1914-15).

111. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

112. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 865 officers and 5,169 men as against 863 officers and 5,163 men in the previous year, the increase being due to the entertainment of an additional establishment for the Yelahanka-Devanhalli section of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and the inclusion of the Principal of the Police Training School in the permanent force. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 118 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 723 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars and Sergeants, and 5,169 Constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 20 officers and 92 men was maintained for the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway construction works, for temporary out-post and treasury guard duties and for registration of Non-Asiatic foreigners, besides the other special works for which temporary establishments had been maintained in the previous year. Strength.

The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1913-14		1914-15	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	11	88	10	78	11	86
Gold Fields Police	42	277	41	276	42	277
Total ...	53	365	51	354	53	363
City Police, Bangalore ...	55	292	55	284	54	278
City Police, Mysore	47	275	47	256	46	254
Total ...	102	567	102	540	100	532
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	163	13	164
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police Training School ...	19	6	13	6	16	6
Bangalore district	89	540	89	534	89	533
Kolar district	79	436	79	431	79	431
Tumkur district	86	586	86	585	84	583
Mysore district	77	425	75	415	75	340
French Rocks circle ...	46	278	46	278	46	270
Hassan district	70	390	70	388	70	385
Shimoga district	86	479	84	356	86	463
Kadur district	57	380	57	350	56	353
Chitaldrug district	88	534	88	534	87	534
Total ...	697	4,054	687	3,877	688	3,898
Grand Total ...	865	5,169	853	4,934	854	4,957

The Police Training School.

113. There were 28 students in the Inspectors' and Station House Officers' classes of the Headquarter Police Training School and 22 of them passed in the final examination. A new class to train recruits enlisted as constables was opened from the beginning of January 1915 and the first batch of 43 students did creditably in the final examination held in June 1915. They were all provided with accommodation in a residential hostel and were thus enabled to enjoy the full benefits of the training. A whole-time Principal and additional staff were entertained for the Training School and special provision was made for sports and a shooting range in connection with it.

Preservation of order.

114. There was a decrease in the number of cases of rioting which fell from 55 in 1913-14 to 43 in the year under report. The police took prompt and vigorous action under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code against turbulent people in about 40 cases in the Bangalore and Mysore districts and thereby averted serious disorder and breach of the peace. The only serious riot was the outcome of a long standing dispute about rights of grazing between the villagers of Kuruvangi in the Chikmagalur taluk and the kavalgars of Hangajanahalli kaval and occurred on the 17th September 1914 when the villagers armed with clubs and sickles assaulted and drove out the kavalgars, injuring four of them. Thirty-three of the rioters were tried, of whom 15 were convicted and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Prevention of crime.

115. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 111 persons, of whom 79 were directed to furnish security for good behaviour. Only one person was ordered to notify his residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

116. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 432 against 508 in the previous year. The Superintendents of Police either personally directed on the spot or supervised the investigation of all important cases. The Amildars either partially or fully investigated 77 of the cases as against 67 in the previous year. The number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 27,660.

Cognizable cases.

117. The number of cognizable cases reported has continued to increase, being 6,730 as against 6,069 in the previous year. A large part of the increase is the result of stricter enforcement by the police of local and special laws and of the Police Regulation and rules. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 11,172 cases in all during the year. Of these, 12 were transferred to the British police and one to the British Military department; in 229 cases investigation was refused; in 4,877 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,307 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 622 on C form. Thus there were 2,124 cases pending investigation with the police at the end of the year. Of the 4,877 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,820 cases ended in conviction and 1,113 in acquittal or discharge, while 31 were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, by withdrawal, compounding, etc., leaving 913 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 3,307 cases reported on B form, final orders were passed in 1,956 cases leaving 1,351 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 622 cases reported on C form, the Magistrates passed final orders in 270 cases leaving 352 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,530 cases involving 3,598 persons were reported direct to magistrates and 257 of these cases involving 409 persons ended in conviction.

118. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 6,788 or 920 more than in the previous year. Including 1,873 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 8,661 persons. Of these, 244 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, four were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 5 died, 5 escaped and 4 were transferred to the British Military department. The number of persons sent up for trial was thus 8,399, of whom 3,882 were convicted, 2,754 were acquitted or

discharged, and the remaining 1,763 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against person.

119. The number of serious offences against person dealt with during the year was 1,063 against 1,095 in the previous year. Of these, 74 were cases of murder against 64 in the previous year; 22 of them ended in conviction and 30 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

120. The magistrates dealt with 13,189 cases involving 25,767 persons as against 11,845 cases involving 23,664 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,849 cases involving 4,124 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

121. The village police arrested 106 persons in 80 cases against 97 persons in 74 cases during the previous year. Of these, 69 cases with 85 persons ended in conviction as against 56 cases with 72 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 86·25 against 75·67 in 1913-14.

Previous convictions.

122. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 226 or 12·3 per cent as against 158 persons or 10·7 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

123. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,24,288 as against Rs. 1,80,349 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 81,670 or 36·4 per cent as against Rs. 67,510 or 37·4 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

124. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 147,510 of which 131,026 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 88·8.

Inspection work.

125. The Inspector-General of Police was out in camp for 141 days and inspected 4 district offices, 76 investigating centres, 54 sub-stations, and 99 out-posts. He had a Conference at Bowringpet with the Inspector-General of Police, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, of the Madras Presidency to discuss measures for the prevention and detection of crime on the frontier and exchange of information between the Madras and Mysore police regarding crime, movements of trans-frontier criminals, etc. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 30 investigating centres, 19 sub-stations and 9 out-posts and the Superintendents inspected 131, 113 and 198 respectively. Four investigating centres, 20 sub-stations and 27 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

126. In the finger print bureau 4,613 slips were dealt with during the year, of which 1,500 were received for record and 3,113 for search. Of the latter, 485 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 17 civil suits and 5 criminal cases against 13 civil suits and 7 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 8 criminal cases and 8 civil suits.

Arms Regulation.

127. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1914 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,389 against 17,559 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 71 persons with the result that 65 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged and one was under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

128. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1914 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 294. Prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases involving 53 persons, of which 10 cases with 39 persons ended in conviction, 2 cases with 10 persons in acquittal or discharge and the remaining one case with 4 persons was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

129. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 16 concerned in 6 cases as against 22 in 6 cases in 1913-14. Of these, 5 cases involving 12 persons ended in conviction and one case involving 4 persons was pending at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

130. Prosecutions were instituted under this Regulation in 22 cases involving as many persons as against 45 cases involving 45 persons in the previous year. Of the total number prosecuted, one was convicted and the rest warned as being first offenders.

Rewards.

131. During the year 282 officers and men were rewarded, 85 by promotion and 197 by money rewards and good conduct stripes. Rewards amounting to Rs. 457 were given to private individuals who rendered aid to the police.

Punishments.

132. During the year 7 officers and 24 men were awarded black marks as against 40 officers and men in the previous year; 138 officers and 1,295 men were fined, suspended or degraded as against 1,600 officers and men in the previous year, 2 officers and 163 men were dismissed the service as against 2 officers and 120 men in the previous year; and one officer and 49 men were convicted by magistrates as against 35 men in the previous year.

Expenditure.

133. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 11,50,903 against Rs. 10,75,058 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1914-15).

Extradition.

134. During the year under report, 49 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 36 were British subjects, 12 subjects of the Mysore State and one a subject of the State of Hyderabad. Including 15 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 64 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 42 were convicted, 7 were acquitted and 3 were discharged, leaving 12 under trial at the end of the year. Eighty-eight persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian Courts for trial. Of these, 39 were British and 49 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 50 were concerned in cases falling under the Indial Penal Code and 38 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known, except in 6 cases. Of these, 5 ended in acquittal and 1 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1914-15).

Courts.

135. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 130, *i.e.*, the same as in the previous year. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st class, 54 Magistrates of the 2nd class and 34 Magistrates of the 3rd class. There were 4 Justices of the Peace as in the previous year. The constitution of a Bench of Magistrates for each of the towns of Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitaldrug was sanctioned during the year.

Offences reported.

136. There was some increase in the number of offences reported to the several courts, the figures being 21,806 as against 20,208 in the previous year. Of these, 36·64 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force and assault, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; 24·99 per cent were offences against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 23·46 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 17,776 or 81·51 per cent of the offences reported as against 16,402 or 81·16 per cent in 1913-14. Out of the offences returned as true, 13,555 were under the Indian Penal Code and 4,221 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,222 or 9·02 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,271 or 9·96 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

137. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 17,701, of which 15,995 or 90·36 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,706 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 15,830 or 89·43

per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 57 cases and Courts of Sessions 108. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 23·20 days against 21·90 days, by the District Magistrates 16·95 days against 26·35 days, and by the Courts of Sessions 35·25 days against 34·19 days in 1913-14. Of the 108 cases disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 97 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

138. The number of persons brought to trial rose from 31,487 in the previous year to 34,995, of whom 6,814 were arrested by the police, 1,883 were brought before the courts on warrants and 26,298 appeared on summonses. Including the persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 39,299 as against 35,759 in 1913-14. Cases involving 34,322 persons or 87·34 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the Courts of Sessions disposed of cases involving 209 persons, District Magistrates 104, Benches of Magistrates 1,455, and other magistrates 32,554.

Results of trial.

139. Of the persons in the cases disposed of, 76·26 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 76·98 per cent and 22·79 per cent were convicted against 21·95 per cent in 1913-14. Thirty-two persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

140. Of the persons convicted, 13 were sentenced to death, 8 to transportation, 3 to penal servitude, 2,005 to imprisonment, 6,205 to fine and 78 to whipping. The records of 10 cases involving 13 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. In 6 cases involving 8 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in 2 cases involving 2 persons the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life and in the remaining 2 cases involving 3 persons the sentence was reversed and the accused were ordered to be set at liberty. Nine persons sentenced to death and eight persons sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life in the cases of 5 persons, while the memorials were rejected in the cases of 4 persons. Of the latter, the sentence of transportation for life was reduced to various terms of imprisonment in the cases of 4 persons, the memorials were rejected in the cases of 3 persons and the remaining one was pending at the end of the year. Of the 2,016 persons sentenced to imprisonment, including those sentenced to transportation for life and penal servitude, 23·81 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·28 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 14·73 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 1·74 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years and the rest to imprisonment over 7 years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 5,037 out of 6,205, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10, in 950 cases they ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, in 201 cases they were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and in 17 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 59,539, out of which a sum of Rs. 52,401 was realised. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,481.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

141. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 409 involving 722 persons. Of these, 291 persons were discharged and 410 were convicted leaving 21 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 47 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace and 134 were required to furnish security for good behaviour.

Witnesses.

142. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 122,596 against 107,803 in the previous year. Of these, 114,848 were detained for one day, 6,020 for two days, 802 for three days and 926 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 49,273 against 42,090 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,060 witnesses were examined in sessions cases as against 1,375 in 1913-14. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at sessions trials was Rs. 3,626 as against Rs. 5,149 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

143. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13 as against 16 in the previous year.

Appeals.

144. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 977 appeals involving 1,910 persons. Of these, 956 were appeals from convictions and 21 from orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 210 appeals, the Courts of Sessions 130 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers 637. In 53 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 412 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 104 cases they were modified, in 307 cases the sentences were reversed, and in 16 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were thus 85 cases involving 158 persons pending at the end of the year. Inclusive of 5 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 21 appeals against orders of acquittal as against 12 in 1913-14. All of them were disposed of during the year, the order of the lower court being reversed in 16 cases and confirmed in 5 cases.

Average duration of appeals.

145. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 49·95 days as against 54·50 days in 1913-14; in the Sessions Courts 31·12 days as against 26·19 days and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 32·42 days as against 32·90 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

146. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 1,123 persons. In the case of 264 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 514 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 30 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 48 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in respect of 90 persons they were reversed, and in the case of 58 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Cases involving 15 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision and cases involving 104 persons were thus pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

147. The receipts during the year, excluding those of the Chief Court, amounted to Rs. 99,671 as against Rs. 88,210, and the charges to Rs. 3,02,633 as against Rs. 3,28,627 in the previous year.

European British subjects.

148. There were 23 cases involving 27 European British subjects against 17 cases involving 20 persons in 1913-14. Twelve cases involving 14 persons ended in conviction, 10 cases involving 12 persons in acquittal and in one case involving one person the accused was committed to the High Court Sessions, Madras.

VI. Civil Justice (1914-15).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

149. The number of civil courts at the beginning of the year was 24. To afford relief to the Munsiff of Tumkur, a temporary Second Munsiff's Court was established at that station for a period of one year, and 18 village courts under the Mysore Village Courts Regulation were also established in the several taluks of the Tumkur district during the year. Thus there were 43 civil courts in the State at the end of the year.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

150. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 25,658 against 26,089 in the previous year, 13,841 being ordinary and 11,817 small cause. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work; 2,869 suits were filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges; and 25 in the district courts. Of the 13,841 ordinary suits, 11,695 or 84·49 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,069 or 7·73 per cent to immovable property and 1,077 or 7·78 per cent to other matters. Out of the 11,817 small cause suits, 8,225 were based on contracts in writing, 714 on contracts not in writing, 1,148 on accounts stated, 117 for money had and received, 1,265 for prices of goods sold, 25 for wages, etc., 14 on account of breaches of contract, 209 for rent, 83 for recovery of movables or their value and 17 for damages.

In 266 ordinary suits or 1·92 per cent of the total number, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining ordinary suits, the subject matter ranged in value as particularised below :—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	6,501	46·97
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000	6,676	48·23
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs, 5,000	347	2·51
Above Rs. 5,000	51	0·37

Among small causes, 1,292 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,375 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,471 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 679 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of valuation in money amounted to Rs. 39,41,455 against Rs. 39,84,177 in 1913-14. The average value of each suit thus works out to Rs. 153-4-9 against Rs. 154-15-4 in the previous year.

Disposal of suits.

151. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,782 (excluding 11 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 37,078, including 638 refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 22,514 were ordinary suits and 14,564 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,423, of which 337 were disposed of without trial, 9,181 without contest, 4,902 after contest and 3 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,675, of which 418 were disposed of without trial, 1,024 were compromised, 1,477 were decreed on confession, 7,071 were decreed *ex-parte*, 91 dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,592 were disposed of after contest, and 2 by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 26,098 leaving 10,980 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 10,047 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 901 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 32 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 193·71 days to 168·99 days and that of contested ordinary suits rose from 226·94 days to 354·19 days. In uncontested suits the average duration rose from 32·30 days to 77·01 days. It is satisfactory to note that a larger number of contested suits were disposed of during the year under report than in the four previous years.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

152. Including 1,733 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year, there were 6,924 cases for disposal against 7,509 in 1913-14. Of these, 579 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,424 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 80 were applications for review of judgment and 207 were applications for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,634 relating to other matters. Of the total number, 5,360 were disposed of and 1,564 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

153. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 38,208 against 38,050 in 1913-14. Of these, 28,522 were disposed of leaving 9,686 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 61·58 against 59·51 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 1,415 cases and movable property in 205 cases. Out of 919 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 84 were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,93,603.

Insolvency applications.

154. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 395 against 334 in 1913-14. Of these, 93 were granted, 136 were rejected, 6 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 27 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

155. The total number of appeals which came up for disposal in the district courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 1,242 including those pending at the end of 1913-14. Of these, 957 were disposed of against 758 in 1913-14 leaving 285 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

156. There were 413 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report, of which 81 were transferred to the courts of District Judges and 332 were retained on the file of the Chief Court. Similarly, of the 409 appeals filed during the year, 142 appeals were transferred to the court of the District Judge of Bangalore Division and 267 retained. Thus the total number of appeals retained for disposal was 599 against 615 in 1913-14. Of these, 337 were disposed of against 202 in the previous year, leaving 262 against 413 pending at the end of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

157. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 6,34,390 against Rs. 5,50,192 in 1913-14, giving an average value of Rs. 547 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 763 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 115. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 682·67 days as against 428·08 days, in the District Judges' courts 143·51 days against 171·59 days, and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 93·22 days against 122·60 days in 1913-14. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large number of appeals the courts had to deal with, the judges have managed to reduce the average duration.

Second appeals.

158. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 301 against 209 in the previous year. Their aggregate value was Rs. 37,814 against Rs. 39,675 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 125-10-0. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 479 against 364 in 1913-14. Of these, 254 were disposed of against 186 in 1913-14. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 187-5-9 and Rs. 61-2-2 respectively. The average duration was 251·13 days against 293·58 days in 1913-14.

Miscellaneous appeals.

159. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 78 as against 87 in 1913-14. Of these, 46 were disposed of leaving 32 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 98. Of these, 75 were disposed of and 23 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

160. The total number of processes issued during the year was 187,392 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,03,424, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 72,225.

Receipts and expenditure.

161. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,89,401 and Rs. 4,15,159, respectively, against Rs. 4,86,103 and Rs. 3,94,093 in 1913-14.

General.

162. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., was officiating as Chief Judge till 19th July 1914 when he was relieved by the present Chief Judge, Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., of the Madras Judicial Service. During the year under report the libraries of all the civil courts were improved by supplying the back volumes of the Indian Law Reports and some standard books of reference. Much attention was devoted during the year to the inspection of subordinate courts by the Chief Court.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Number of jails and lock-ups.

163. The total number of jails and lock-ups in the State was 80, consisting of one Central Jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 77 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population.

164. At the beginning of the year there were 1,174 prisoners of all classes and 10,464 were admitted during the year as against 9,696 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 11,638 against 10,782 in 1913. Of these, 10,289 were discharged leaving 1,349 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population rose from 1234·91 to 1251·06.

General.

Convicts.

165. Of the total jail population, there were 4,351 convicts against 3,894 in 1913; the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,539 and 795 respectively. During the year, 3,241 convicts were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 1,110. The daily average number of convicts was 995·38 against 850·22 in the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners.

166. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups increased from 6,781 to 7,128 in the year under report. Of these, 6,903 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 225 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners decreased from 377·51 to 246·39 and the average period of detention was shorter, being 12·61 days against 20·32 days in 1913.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

167. Of the 2,539 convicts admitted during the year, 2,403 were men and 136 were women. The majority of the convicts, *viz.*, 2,058 were Hindus, Mahomedans numbered 335, 143 were Christians and the remaining 3 were Jains. Classified according to literacy, 476 were able to read and write, 12 were able to read and the remaining 2,051 were illiterate. Offences against property contributed the largest number of prisoners, the number admitted on that account being 1,313.

Nature of the sentence.

168. Of the 2,539 convicts admitted during the year, 251 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,245 to rigorous imprisonment, 9 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 5 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, one to whipping only, 15 to transportation for life and 13 to death. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 1,218 had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

169. The number of prisoners with previous convictions was 355 or 13·98 per cent of the total number against 320 or 13·51 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 234 had one previous conviction, 54 two previous convictions and 67 more than two. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 49.

Prison offences.

170. The total number of prison offences recorded during the year was 304 against 172 in 1913. Out of these, 192 were dealt with by the infliction of minor punishments and the remaining 112 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 65 cases.

Discharges.

171. Of the 3,241 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 880 were transferred to other jails, 260 were released on appeal, 1,878 on expiry of sentence, 191 under remission rules and 6 under ticket-of-leave rules of 1892 in accordance with the orders of Government obtained thereon. Two were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 1 was executed, 6 escaped and 17 died. Of the 6,903 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,504 were acquitted, 1,844 were convicted and sentenced, 549 were transferred, 5 escaped and 1 died.

Remission and the working of the mark system.

172. Of the 197 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,500 days and another earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-9-0. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-5-4 against Rs. 1-7-3 in 1913.

Escapes.

173. Six convicts and 5 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during the year and 4 convicts were recaptured during the year, of whom 2 had escaped some years back and had been eluding justice for a long time.

Health of prisoners.

174. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted during the year into the hospitals for treatment decreased from 431 in 1913 to 355, the daily average number of the sick being 10·50 as against 16·08 in the previous year.

The number of deaths was 18 against 14 in 1913, 17 being among convicts and 1 among under-trial prisoners.

Prison earnings.

175. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 15,224 against Rs. 12,709 in 1913.

Expenditure.

176. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,13,530 against Rs. 1,03,635 in the previous year. The most marked increase was under "Dietary charges," attributed to the higher prices of ration articles.

Average cost per head.

177. The same cause contributed to the increase in the average cost per head which rose from Rs. 83-14-9 in 1913 to Rs. 90-11-11.

Details of expenditure.

178. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	44,303	35 6 7
2	Dietary charges	55,895	44 10 10
3	Hospital charges	1,619	1 4 8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	3,035	2 6 10
5	Sanitation charges	550	0 7 0
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,171	1 11 9
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc. ...	129	0 1 8
8	Other charges	5,828	4 10 7
	Total ...	1,13,530	90 11 11

Industries in jails.

179. The usual industries including gardening were carried on in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and the Jail at Mysore. The total outlay incurred in connection with them was Rs. 19,764 and the realisations, including the value of vegetables grown and book adjustments, amounted to Rs. 21,995 showing a net profit of Rs. 2,231.

Religious and moral instruction.

180. As in previous years, the representatives of some of the religious agencies provided religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Religious books were allowed inside the jail and were largely availed of by the prisoners, those who were unable to read getting them read by others who could do so.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1914-15).

Registration offices.

181. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Registration of documents.

182. The total number of documents registered during the year was 105,723 against 109,000 in 1913-14, or a decrease of 3 per cent. Of these, 102,631 related to immovable property, 68,415 being compulsorily and 34,216 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,370 related to movable property, 719 were ordinary wills and 3 were authorities to adopt. There was a general decrease in all the districts except Kolar and Shimoga owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and general depression of trade on account of the war in Europe.

Financial results.

183. With the decrease in the number of registrations, the income of the department also fell from Rs. 2,08,178 in the last year to Rs. 2,02,468 in the year under report. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 90,572 against Rs. 87,788 in 1913-14.

184. Against only 1 prosecution last year 3 were instituted during the year for false personation under section 82 of the Mysore Registration Regulation. Of these, 2 ended in conviction and the other 1 in discharge. Offences.

185. All the sub-registry offices in the State except 4, were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration, or by the District Registrars or by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1914-15).

186. With a view to associate the representatives of the people more largely in the administration of local affairs and to enable the local bodies better to play their legitimate rôle in the administration of the country, two committees consisting of selected officers of Government and non-official gentlemen were appointed to investigate the directions in which improvement in the scheme of Local Self-Government was necessary and feasible. One of the Committees dealt with the constitution and functions of the local bodies and the other considered the improvement of financial resources. Development of Local Self-Government.

187. Under the auspices of the Mysore City Municipal Council, a Conference of the representatives of the district boards and municipal bodies was held at Mysore on the 28th, 29th and 30th June and the 1st July 1915. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore opened the Conference and Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, presided over the deliberations. Fifty-three delegates from the several municipal and local bodies attended the Conference. The reports of the two committees above mentioned and several important subjects relating to Local Self-Government were discussed. The recommendations of the Committees and the resolutions of the Conference are under the consideration of the Government. Local Boards and Municipal Conference.

188. There was no change in the number of municipalities, but the town of Bowringpet which was a non-regulation municipality was brought under the Municipal Regulation from 1st May 1915. The constitution of a municipal council for this town was not however sanctioned till after the close of the year and at the end of the year there were in all 35 municipal councils constituted under the Regulation and 54 municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. Number of municipalities.

189. General elections for the reconstitution of the municipal councils were held in the municipalities of Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Melkote and Shikarpur and sixteen members elected in all. Bye-elections were also held in Bangalore city, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Chitaldrug to fill up casual vacancies during the year. General elections were postponed in Channapatna in order to give better scope to the rate-payers to exercise their privilege of voting by revising the list of voters which was defective. Elections.

190. The municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur had non-official Vice-Presidents, while the Bangalore City Municipal Council was presided over by a non-official gentleman. The result of this experiment is very encouraging and Government hope to extend it more largely in the future. Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

191. There were on the whole 1,055 members on all the municipal bodies on the last day of the year. Of these, 157 were elected members and 898 nominated by Government. Of the latter, 385 were salaried servants of Government. Constitution of municipal bodies.

192. Only 75 of the municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, during the year. Of the others, 10 met only eleven times, 3 ten times and 1 only nine times. The deficiency in the number of meetings held was chiefly due to the want of a quorum. The attendance of members was on the whole fair. Meetings and attendance.

Rules and bye-laws.

193. The rules framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation were approved by Government during the year. The municipal councils showed an appreciable amount of activity in framing rules and bye-laws under the Municipal Regulation.

Powers conferred.

194. The Bangalore City Municipal Council were authorised to conduct their cash transactions with the Mysore Bank and accordingly the banking business of this municipal council with the Bangalore District Government Treasury ceased from the middle of the year. Some of the municipal bodies who have accumulated large balances for carrying out big projects have been authorised to deposit their surpluses in approved banks or invest them in Government Securities.

Municipal activities.

195. A special feature of the municipal administration during the year was the development of municipal activities through various committees. Eight such committees were appointed in the Bangalore city and 7 in the Mysore city. By this means the services of experienced gentlemen who are not on the municipal council were secured for the inauguration of measures conducive to the welfare of the citizens. It is intended to extend the scheme to the other district head-quarter towns also.

Financial position.

196. The year opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 9,82,648 and Rs. 8,62,931 respectively. The income and expenditure during the year compared with those of the previous year are as shown below :—

Items	1913-14 (Final figures)	1914-15
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	8,29,975	7,92,133
2. Realisations under special acts	24,640	26,265
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,12,448	1,46,496
4. Grants and contributions	1,22,289	35,208
5. Miscellaneous	44,449	15,349
6. Public debt	95,063	62,950
Total income ...	12,28,864	10,78,401
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,14,122	1,14,588
2. Public safety	73,283	69,003
3. Public works executed by P. W. D. ...	23,912	1,13,779
4. Do Civil Departments ...	2,84,895	2,54,447
5. Public health and convenience	4,50,237	3,89,670
6. Public Instruction	36,474	35,315
7. Miscellaneous	25,425	21,090
8. Public debt	83,813	2,00,226
Total expenditure ...	10,92,161	11,98,118

Of the balance at the credit of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, a sum of Rs. 37,500 was invested in fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank and an equal amount in the Mysore Government Securities. The shops in the Bangalore city were assessed with water-tax at one per cent of the rental value from 1st July 1914 and the special sanitary cess which was being levied in the municipality every month at different rates varying with the rental value was from 1st January 1915 ordered to be levied at a uniform rate of 2 per cent on the rental value in two half-yearly instalments.

197. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-10-6 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-2-7 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-3-6 in the Talkad municipality in the Mysore district to Rs. 4-1-8 in the Alur municipality in the Hassan district. Incidence of taxation.

198. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee submitted a preliminary report dealing with the more urgent requirements of the city arranged in the order of their urgency. Government have recently passed orders thereon, generally approving of the proposals, including the drainage scheme of the old city, which is estimated to cost Rs. 10,00,000 and 8 other important and urgent works involving a net outlay of Rs. 7,00,981. Bangalore city improvements.

199. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board met twelve times during the year. In addition to the comprehensive drainage programme of the 21st March 1912, the Government prescribed a new programme of works relating to the expansion of the city and the creation of certain public conveniences. The programme includes the laying out of more extensions, the relaying of the market square and the construction of a new municipal office. Nine works were newly started and the outlay incurred on these as well as the 18 incomplete works of the previous years amounted to Rs. 2,33,598. The chief work under progress was the laying of pipe sewers in No. IV Drainage area and the outlay thereon amounted to Rs. 1,34,878. Street sewers were laid to a length of 99,902 running feet with 698 manholes, 1,174 house connections and 25 underground flush tanks. The income from the sale of lands, houses, old building materials, etc., amounted to Rs. 31,961 and the total income of the Board for the year under revenue heads was Rs. 3,26,961 and expenditure Rs. 3,76,788. Loans for the building of houses to the extent of Rs. 9,130 were sanctioned during the year. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,508 that had to be recovered on account of the overdue instalments up to the end of 1913-14, the total demand during the year was Rs. 16,201, of which Rs. 7,925 were recovered, Rs. 8,276 remaining over for future recovery. Mysore city improvements.

X. Administration of District Funds (1914-15).

200. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were as in the previous year, 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards, but the number of Union Panchayets increased from 251 to 255, the increase being the result of the establishment of six new Unions and the disestablishment of two Unions in the Mysore district. Number of Local Boards.

201. There were on the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board 14 members, of whom 7 were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by Government. Of these, 10 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Six ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting were held as in the previous year, the average attendance at the meetings being 6·3 officials and 5·3 non-officials or 83 per cent of the total strength. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

202. These Boards consisted on the last day of the year of 214 members against the sanctioned strength of 216 members. Of these, 61 were officials, 77 were the representatives of the Taluk Boards duly elected for this purpose and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance was 6 officials and 14 non-officials or about 76 per cent of the total average strength for each Board. District Boards.

203. Against the sanctioned strength of 1,155 members there were on all the Taluk Boards, on the last day of the year 1,145 members, of whom 365 were officials and 380 were representatives duly elected by the municipal bodies and the rural population, the rest being non-officials appointed by Government. Only 10 of the Boards failed to hold the prescribed minimum number of meetings, *viz.*, 6. The average number of meetings held by each Board was seven and the average atendance thereat was 2·5 officials and 5·3 non-officials, or a little over one-half of the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Board. Taluk Boards.

Union Panchayets.

204. There were on these Panchayets 593 officials and 1,446 non-official members against the total sanctioned strength of 2,056 members. Only 78 of the Panchayets held the prescribed number of meetings, namely 12, while 17 others did not meet at all during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·5 officials and 4 non-officials against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

205. The year opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,30,489 and Rs. 5,35,623, respectively. The income and expenditure under the main heads compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

Items	1913-14	1914-15
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue items	5,49,059	5,55,852
2. Railway cess	...	47,661
3. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,24,060	1,12,335
4. Tolls and ferries	47,471	50,430
5. Loan for railway construction	...	2,36,423
6. Miscellaneous	2,30,239	3,54,499
Total income ...	9,50,829	13,61,200
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works carried out by P. W. D. ...	3,94,509	4,53,314
2. Do do Civil Department	1,13,689	1,36,506
3. Administration and collection	56,422	56,266
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,50,119	2,52,688
5. Railway construction	3,08,028	2,99,579
6. Miscellaneous	54,070	57,713
Total expenditure ...	11,76,837	12,56,066

Railway cess.

206. In exercise of the powers conferred last year by the amendment of the Local Boards Regulation, railway cess was for the first time imposed in the Kolar district and brought in an income of Rs. 47,661. To complete the construction of the loop-line of railway from Bowringpet to Bangalore through Chikballapur, Government undertook to become joint and equal partners with the Kolar District Board in the portion of the railway line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur. To meet the moiety of the cost of construction of this line, the District Board were authorised to raise a further debenture loan of Rs. 4 lakhs but the money market being unfavourable, the District Board were able to raise only Rs. 53,799. Government have therefore agreed to make up the deficit in the District Board share of the cost by temporary advances to be recovered out of the railway cess collections and the future subscriptions for the debenture loan which is kept open.

To open up the malnad portion of the Shimoga district by the construction of a railway line, the Shimoga District Board took action to raise a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs under the usual Government guarantee. Shares to the extent of Rs. 5,82,700 were subscribed and Rs. 2,36,423 actually collected.

Rural water-supply.

207. Facilities for the execution of an extensive programme of well works were created by the Government undertaking to make a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for three years in addition to a contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the grant made for the Village Improvement Scheme. Under this arrangement, Government ordinarily make grants of one half of the cost of wells in villages where the villagers contribute the other half either in the shape of labour or money.

Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries.

208. There were 118 Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries supported partially from the District Funds. Thirty-two Ayurvedic dispensaries were also in part or wholly maintained from the District Funds and these institutions continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Sanitation rules.

209. The village sanitation rules were ordered during the year to be introduced into all the villages coming within the operation of the Malnad Improvement Scheme and to all villages in close proximity to populous towns and important railway stations whenever such a step was considered necessary in the interests of the neighbouring localities. On the Kolar Gold Fields, 112 persons were prosecuted for the breach of the sanitary rules and 78 were convicted. Outside the area under the control of the municipal bodies and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, 616 persons were prosecuted and of these 340 were convicted.

Accommodation for travellers.

210. Three hundred and ninety-two third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained from the District Funds during the year for the convenience of travellers.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

211. At Hoskoppa in the Kadur district, a non-official member organised an exhibition of malnad products, while at Bowringpet a cattle show was held in combination with an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in which non-officials heartily co-operated with officials. In Chickarasinkere of the Malvalli taluk, Kotebetta of the Nagamangala taluk, Bheemanahalli in the Heggaddevankote taluk and Karighatta in the Seringapatam taluk, cattle shows were organised purely by private enterprise and the usual cattle shows were held at Subrahmanya Ghati (Dodballapur taluk), Kabbal (Kankanhalli taluk), Upparhalli (Hoskote taluk), Nagalmadike (Pavagada taluk), Yediyur (Kunigal taluk), Chunchunkatte (Yedatore taluk), Hemagiri (Krishnarajpete taluk), Mudukathore (T.-Narsipur taluk), Maddur (Mandya taluk), Ramanthpur (Arkalgud taluk), Kudli (Shimoga taluk), Rampur (Honnali taluk), Antharaghatta (Kadur taluk), Anagodu (Davangere taluk) and also Maddagiri, Nanjangud, Hassan and Harihar. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1914-15).

Season and rainfall.

212. The mungar rains in April and May 1914 were scanty and ill-distributed in the maidan parts and consequently the agricultural operations in the beginning of the official year were not encouraging. The south-west monsoon too was not satisfactory at the outset but the rains in September and October were plentiful and improved the situation considerably. The mungar rains in April and May 1915 were however heavy and brought in some water to the tanks. The average rainfall during the year, *viz.*, 46·88 inches was also considerably in excess of that of the previous year, *viz.*, 30·46 inches and well over the average of the last 43 years, *viz.*, 37·34.

213. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1914	Average 1870 to 1913	Oct. 1914 to March 1915	Average 1870 to 1913	April 1914 to March 1915	Average 1870 to 1913
Bangalore ...	15·98	21·83	9·40	9·34	25·38	31·17
Kolar ...	14·12	18·78	8·95	9·43	23·07	28·21
Tumkur ...	11·87	18·26	10·51	8·12	22·38	26·38
Mysore ...	11·88	18·49	12·09	9·57	23·97	28·06
Hassan ...	26·63	28·84	12·53	10·04	39·16	38·88
Shimoga ...	82·32	59·65	7·86	7·67	90·18	67·32
Kadur ...	71·96	62·98	12·47	10·15	84·43	73·13
Chitaldrug ...	12·17	15·14	6·59	6·33	18·76	21·47
Average for the State ...	27·99	28·47	10·03	8·84	38·02	37·31

214. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 349·42 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Borankanive in the Tumkur district being 8·31 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Byrapur estate in the Kadur district, where 12·10 inches were gauged on the 19th July 1914.

Out-turn of crops.

215. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	7·9	10·0	7·3	4·0	10·1
Kolar	4·2	7·6	6·0	6·7	10·4
Tumkur	7·6	7·4	5·3	5·9	7·6
Mysore	8·9	6·9	7·0	6·0	9·6
Hassan	10·2	9·1	9·8	10·7	10·4
Shimoga	9·0	8·5	9·0	11·3	7·6
Kadur	10·0	10·6	11·8	12·1	9·8
Chitaldrug	6·9	7·1	5·6	6·6	7·2
Average for the State ...	8·8	8·3	6·9	7·4	9·4

Prices.

216. There was a slight fall in the average prices of rice, 2nd sort and ragi, probably due to decrease in the export of those food grains. The

average price of Bengal gram showed a slight increase attributable to the poor out-turn of the crop.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1913-14	1914-15
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·62	6·86
Ragi	14·35	15·30
Cholam	14·11	14·89
Bengal gram	7·89	6·40

II. Agriculture (1914-15).

217. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,437,789 acres as against 6,252,102 acres in the previous year. Area cropped.

The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1913-14	1914-15	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	761,744	698,661	— 63,083
Ragi	2,184,372	2,233,633	+ 49,261
Cholam	659,203	598,821	— 60,382
Gram	663,644	727,225	+ 63,581
Sugar-cane	41,018	34,217	— 6,801
Cotton	99,289	110,398	+ 11,109
Coffee	107,452	122,508	+ 15,056
Orchards and garden produce ...	162,441	170,827	+ 8,386

218. According to the last quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows:— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

219. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 101,401, as against 84,931 during the previous year as shown below:— Cattle mortality.

Causes of death	1913-14	1914-15	Difference
Sickness	34,521	30,734	— 3,787
Killed by wild beasts ...	6,774	6,567	— 207
Accidents and other causes ...	43,636	64,100	+ 20,464
Total ...	84,931	101,401	+ 16,470

The increase in mortality was mainly due to the insufficiency of fodder and water in the early part of the year.

Veterinary aid.

220. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work. During the year an additional establishment consisting of 4 Assistant Veterinary Inspectors and 4 Salustries was sanctioned for a period of 3 years for carrying out a systematic campaign against rinderpest in the frontier taluks with the co-operation of the Civil Veterinary department, Madras. The number of cattle treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 61,843 as against 66,935 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

221. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1914. The management of the exhibition which had hitherto vested in a special committee was entrusted to the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference assisted by representatives from the Agricultural and Educational Committees. The number of exhibits received rose from 13,644 to 21,787 and with a view to popularise the introduction of industrial machinery, a large exhibition of machinery suited to the industrial needs of Mysore was arranged for and demonstrations of their working were carried out. The expenditure incurred on the exhibition was Rs. 14,591, in addition to the sum of Rs. 18,000 spent on the purchase of machinery. Besides the above, cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and conferences of Village Committees were held in connection with some of them. Lectures on agricultural co-operation, sanitation, cattle-breeding, etc., also formed an interesting feature of these shows. The collection of cattle at all the important shows was both large and representative of all the best breeds in the State.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

222. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in popularising the use of improved agricultural implements, and in the introduction of new varieties of seeds. Experiments were conducted in the cultivation of varieties of paddy, cotton, sugar-cane, potatoes, fodder-grass and fruits.

Agricultural department. General.

223. The Agricultural department which was re-organised last year continued to do useful work. A series of meetings was arranged for the purpose of bringing together the leading landholders and agriculturists in 42 taluks and sub-taluks, to discuss the important local agricultural needs and the results of work during the previous season and to plan co-operative demonstration work for the coming season. The Director of Agriculture with the Deputy Director or the Assistant Director usually attended these meetings. The Agricultural Inspectors stationed in each district attended to their duties of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with local agricultural conditions and needs, meeting requests of landholders and agriculturists for advice and assistance in connection with the introduction of agricultural improvements, holding demonstrations and delivering lectures at jatras, fairs and other local gatherings and persuading the agriculturists of the district to co-operate in carrying out demonstration work along definite lines recommended by the department.

The Agricultural School.

224. During the year, the first final examination of the Agricultural School was held. All the 14 candidates that appeared for the examination were successful. Of the 13 candidates that sat for the first year's examination, eight were successful. Certificates and prizes were distributed to the students of the second year. Two of the successful candidates were appointed Probationary Agricultural Inspectors before the close of the year and two more were appointed since. Several of the candidates have already taken up the supervision of the cultivation of their own lands or are preparing to do so. As there is much demand from big landholders for trained men to act as overseers or managers of their estates, two or more diploma holders will probably take up posts of this character.

Three short courses of instruction on (1) manures and fertilizers, (2) ragi and groundnut cultivation, (3) sugar-cane cultivation and jaggory boiling, were given in the Farm.

225. In addition to the existing Farm at Hebbal, a new Farm at Marthur in the Sagar taluk was opened during the year. The experimental work done at both the farms is summarised below :— Experimental work. Agricultural section.

Ragi.—The results of the experiments on ragi cultivation conducted for the past eight years are being prepared for publication in the form of a bulletin. A new set of experiments has been begun in the light of the results already obtained in connection with the method of sowing, cultivation and manuring.

Paddy.—Experiments on green manuring, transplantation and on the testing of a larger number of varieties with reference to their suitability to malnad conditions are under way in the Marthur Farm. In the Hebbal Farm, in addition to certain important manurial and cultivation experiments, it is intended to start others to test the water requirements of paddy.

Sugar-cane.—Tests of six different varieties of sugar-cane and demonstrations of the use of oil-cake as a manure are being carried out in the Marthur Farm. In the Hebbal Farm, the year under review was an unfavourable one for sugar-cane as the supply of water in the tank became exhausted. Eight varieties of sugar-cane were tested. Of these, Red Mauritius yielded the best results, *viz.*, 37·4 tons of cane per acre or 329 maunds of jaggory per acre and Ashy Mauritius the least, *viz.*, 11·8 tons of cane or 121 maunds of jaggory per acre.

Groundnut.—Five varieties of groundnut were grown, *viz.*, Mauritius, Virginia, Big Japan, Small Japan and Spanish. Of these, the first three varieties have a spreading and the last two a tufted habit of growth. The yields of the former were all good varying between 1,900 and 2,000 lbs. per acre, while the latter gave yields of less than one-third the quantity.

Potatoes.—This crop was grown in rotation with sugar-cane and the opportunity was taken to carry on experiments on the most advantageous planting distance.

From the Hebbal Farm, paddy seedling sufficient for four acres, seeds and manure were distributed. Improved ploughs and other implements were hired out to the raiyats. The number of visitors to the Farm was 1,263 and about one-fifth of the farm labour was utilized in connection with demonstrations throughout the State.

226. Ploughing demonstrations were held in a large number of villages and at fairs, jatras and shows. The inspectors also gave practical instructions to purchasers of improved implements as to how they should be used. Other tillage implements such as the *dodkunte*, disc harrow, lever harrow, spring tooth cultivator and six-shovel cultivator were also demonstrated. In demonstrations of the use of the improved plough, the country plough was wherever possible worked side by side with it so as to bring out in a striking manner the marked superiority of the improved implement. Special ploughing competitions were held in connection with exhibitions at certain places. Demonstration work.

227. Demonstrations of improved methods of jaggory manufacture were carried out at three places in the Hassan district and in one place in the Shimoga district. Lectures were delivered on the subject of better housing of cattle and the conservation of cattle manure. The use of green manure was explained. A quantity of 1,870 lbs. of sunn-hemp and 237 lbs. of oil cake for sugar-cane and other crops was distributed throughout the State. Demonstrations in the transplantation of paddy with single and double seedlings were carried out. The demonstration of selecting heavy seed by immersion in a salt solution was taken up. The method of seed selection was widely notified. Different varieties of sugar-cane were introduced for cultivation. Small quantities of seed of Cambodia cotton were distributed in 136 villages in the Eastern Division. The results were not on the whole satisfactory. Preliminary investigations conducted on the local sannahatti variety of cotton showed clearly that there is great scope for the improvement of this variety. Small quantities of quick-growing varieties of paddy, potato and groundnut seed were distributed. The use of the stone

roller for threshing jola and threshing outfits for threshing ragi were demonstrated in Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The Deputy Director demonstrated the use of dairy appliances at Bangalore, Mandya, Maddur, Bowringpet and Chamrajnagar.

Implements.

228. As heretofore the demand was chiefly for improved ploughs but the demand for other cultivation implements showed also some increase. Implements to the value of Rs. 16,676 were sold during the year as against Rs. 12,022 in the previous year. A new type of plough was introduced during the year in which the point of the share is replaced by a long steel bar which can be shoved forward as it wears out. This arrangement is expected to reduce the cost of upkeep of the plough to less than one-half of what it has been heretofore.

Work of Chemical section.

229. During the year 50 assays and analyses of various kinds were made for the department of Mines and Geology. Altogether 2,374 analyses were conducted. Some of these were analyses of limestone and therefore of interest from the agricultural standpoint also, as experiments on the use of lime and ground limestone for dressing the soil are at present being planned. Work on the estimation of soil moisture under various different systems of cultivation was continued and 696 moisture determinations were made. As the results were not uniform, no definite conclusion could be drawn, but it may be stated in a general way that the use of the improved plough and subsurface packer favour the retention of moisture in the soil. Monthly analyses were continued to determine the nitrogen contents in the green manured plots of the farm. Eighty-four samples of green manure crop grown on the farm were analysed with the result that the sunn-hemp and cow pea were found superior to the other legumens commonly grown. Ten samples of cattle manure were completely analysed. The results so far indicated a great waste of valuable plant food due to the fact that the urine is not collected. A large number of new experimental plots has been laid out on the Hebbal Farm in order to have a record of the original composition of the soil. In connection with the spike disease, over one hundred analyses were made.

Mycology.

230. Work in the areca gardens was continued on the lines previously marked out and also the testing of green manures. *Crotolaria Striata* gives great promise of usefulness as a green manure. The work of stamping out diseases in 3 blocks selected last year gave promising results. The general spraying work was seriously interfered with by the war which prevented the department from importing sprayers. Materials for spraying about 300 acres were supplied to the garden owners and about 24,000 trees were sprayed by departmental agency. The sprayed gardens remained free from diseases. Practical field work for the control of *anaberoga* and *hidemundige* disease of the arecanut was begun. A small temporary laboratory was established at Koppa and work on two important diseases of coffee was begun. Important discoveries as to the fungus causing the black rot of coffee were made and experiments for controlling it by spraying were begun. Experiments regarding the stump rot of coffee, die-black of coffee, smut on jola, spike disease of sandal, and mildew on mango were made. Among the minor investigations made, mention may be made of a new disease of potatoes, a disease of figs, one on citron, and diseases of paddy, sugar-cane and cardamoms.

Entomology.

231. As regards green scale of coffee, there are two fungi which take a prominent part in controlling the pest in Mysore, *viz.*, the white fungus and the black fungus. The black fungus puts in its appearance much earlier than the white one and takes a more prominent part in the control of the pest. During the year, the inspection showed that 74 Indian coffee estates were infested as compared with 38 in the previous year. On 58 of these, spraying work was carried out. In all 32,082 trees were sprayed with 2,890 gallons of spraying material. The average cost of spraying amounts to approximately Rs. 15 per acre including labour charges. On the scientific side, the life history of green scale was pretty fully worked out. As regards coffee borer, its life history is being worked out. A practical and simple method of controlling the serious pest of *Kumblihula* was followed in some parts of the State. During the year demonstrations were held in 31 new villages, while

in 4 of them, collection of moths was carried out. Altogether 17,918 moths were collected during the year. The work on beetles attacking pulses was practically completed. The investigation of means of control of paddy case worm was also carried out and a circular giving practical instructions published.

Botanical work.

232. The chief work of this section relates to plant breeding work on ragi and sugar-cane. Varieties of ragi crop were tested on the Farm attached to the Normal School at Mysore. Two thousand seedling canes were grown on the Farm at Hebbal and on testing these, 300 were found to show promise of giving better results than the parents, and 20 of them gave juice with a sugar content of 20 per cent, while in one case the sugar content was higher than 22 per cent.

Practical work in association with the people and in co-ordination with other officers.

233. The reports on crop experiments submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts are now being received and tabulated in this department. In addition, a number of crop cutting experiments on ragi and paddy were carried out by the department while the co-operation of progressive landholders is being secured for similar experiments on their lands. The officers of the Revenue department and the District Economic Superintendents assisted and co-operated in the work which the Agricultural department had to do.

Agricultural publications.

234. Arrangements were made for the circulation of important scientific journals among the district and other senior officers of the department to keep them in touch with the current literature on agricultural and allied subjects. Three bulletins and 4 circulars on agricultural subjects were published during the year.

Sericulture.

235. There was steady progress in sericulture in the Bangalore district and the area under mulberry cultivation was extended in the Mysore district. The construction of a model rearing house at Karohatti in the T.-Narsipur taluk was nearly completed. Experimental farms were opened in Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and the Bababudans. Experiments with imported seeds and mulberry cultivation on improved methods were carried on and the possibility of introducing sericulture in localities where it is now unknown was carefully investigated. In the school attached to the Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore, there were 20 Government and 11 private students learning the various processes of sericulture, besides 30 poor boys and 40 others working on monthly wages. Mulberry cuttings, eggs, seeds and reeling machines were supplied in large numbers to outsiders as usual. A sericultural school was started by the Farm authorities at Closepet for the benefit of the boys of the backward classes and Mahomedans, who are made to work as wage earners.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens. The Lal-Bagh.

236. The exchange of plants and seeds with other Indian and foreign botanical institutions was continued and 936 varieties were imported during the year. The majority of the plants were of economic value and included a large number of plants furnishing edible products and plants yielding oils, fibres, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc. The Eucalyptus plantation was extended by the raising of 50 new kinds. Some additional species of the Iris were imported with a view to ascertain which of them are best adapted to local conditions and furnish the greatest quantity of Irodine, a valuable product used for rubber compounds and pharmaceutical products. Over 30 species of bamboos were introduced from Japan and a large number of them are expected to prove useful for extensive cultivation for cane furniture and wickerwork industry. Experiments were carried on with regard to the distillation of camphor leaves and the distillation of oil from the Andropogon grass on improved methods.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

237. Several works of improvement were carried out in connection with the laying out of the Farm. The experimental cultivation at the Farm consisted partly of varieties of plants new to the country and partly of the development of wild indigenous plants into regular crops. The crops under cultivation during the year comprised varieties of potatoes, soy beans, maize, ginger, and turmeric, almost all kinds of culinary vegetables, asparagus,

sword and velvet beans, sorghum, gingelly and sisal hemp. About 150 lbs. of seeds of the Rhodes grass, newly introduced were collected, of which only 40 lbs. were disposed of to the raiyats. This variety attracted the attention of the Military Grass Farm authorities who bought up all the available seed and it is being cultivated in most of the departmental grass farms in India. The Dhura, a new fodder introduced from East Africa, is a millet of great productiveness and has yielded a fairly good crop. Some plots were planted with sunflowers, the oil from which is useful for medicinal purposes and the manufacture of various scents and the seed obtained from a crop of safflower was sent for extraction of oil. With a view to ascertain the commercial possibilities of indigo, a small plot was sown with the Java variety, the *Indigofera Arrocta*, and the plants are doing extremely well. The cultivation of the Befri, the *Indigofera Glandulosa*, was continued with the object of ascertaining whether this useful plant could be improved and developed into a regular food crop. The results achieved were satisfactory, and the analysis of the cultivated variety showed a distinct increase in nutritive value over the uncultivated variety. Arrangements were made for working out dietaries by which the nutritive value of this crop could be turned to the greatest economic advantage. The two other food crops introduced last year, *viz.*, the *Kerstingiella Geocarpa* and the *Voandzia subterranea* were put under trial cultivation and gave good results. Three species of *Crotolaria* growing wild about Bangalore as common weeds were collected and cultivated as green manure. The fruit cultivation at the Farm consisted of about 200 varieties of imported kinds planted on high ridges. Varieties of *papayas* imported from Ceylon, the Philippines and the Hawaii islands and the variety of cocoanuts introduced from the Philippines throve well. Attempts were made to improve the quality and out-turn of the local raspberry and other allied berry fruits by good cultivation and systematic manuring. A very large number of grafted fruit plants obtained from local or Indian nurseries were supplied at cost price to raiyats and private gardens and 3,500 Australian fruit trees were also imported and distributed to 55 applicants practically at cost price. Arrangements were made for spraying local orchards and private gardens which were badly attacked by insect pests and 24 gardens were thus treated during the year with satisfactory results.

238. The survey of the extent and condition of fruit cultivation in the State begun in the previous year was completed and the report furnishes statistics of the extent of cultivation, number of gardens, actual area under particular fruits, as also import and export figures of the fruit trade in Bangalore. It reviews the defects of the present cultivation and suggests measures for improvement.

III. Labour and Wages (1914-15).

Labour and wages.

239. There was no large fluctuation in the rates of wages and of cart hire generally as compared with the previous year. In a few places such as Bangalore, Mysore, Hunsur, Channagiri and Davangere, the rates of wages continued to be high owing to the large demand for labour on account of industrial activities and the works relating to the Public Works and Railway departments. The higher wages earned on them induced many persons to prefer manual labour to agriculture with the result that much difficulty was felt in procuring labour for agriculture. Beyond the usual temporary exodus of people from the maidan districts to coffee estates in the malnad parts of the State, in Coorg and on the Nilgiris, there were no perceptible movements of people in search of labour. There was the usual influx of people from the adjoining British districts in connection with the gold mining industry of Kolar and the coffee estates and areca gardens of the malnad. The Cauvery Reservoir Works and the several channel and railway construction works in progress attracted a large number of labourers from outside the State. A few capitalists from outside the State who purchased lands in the Krishnambudhi tank-bed have settled at Hiriyur with a view to cultivate the lands on improved lines and some labourers from parts of the Madras Presidency have also established their residence in the Marikanave tract.

IV. Manufactures, Arts, and Industries (1914-15).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

General.

240. The outbreak of the war in Europe has, as is well known, profoundly affected the conditions under which industries and commerce have been carried on all over the world. So far as Mysore is concerned, the war has not greatly influenced the work of the department of Industries and Commerce but it has undoubtedly delayed progress.

Applications for *takavi* loans.

241. Four applications were pending at the beginning of the year, and 71 were newly received making a total of 75 applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,35,485 to be dealt with. Of these, 26 applications involving loans aggregating Rs. 85,230 were sanctioned, 41 applications involving Rs. 1,18,455 were rejected and 8 applications for loans of the total value of Rs. 31,800 were pending at the end of the year.

Manufacture of jaggory.

242. The development of the improved methods of manufacturing jaggory was retarded greatly by the very unfavourable character of the rainfall during the year under report. Two new plants, one at Shikarpur, and the other at Harihar, were established during the year in addition to the 3 existing sugar-cane crushing plants. Out of these, the plant at Kunigal was the only one which was at work to a fair extent during the year. In that station, 9,687 maunds of jaggory were manufactured and a sum of Rs. 2,631 was realized by their sale. The whole operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 189. This small return is attributed to the deficiency in supply of canes. The season's work however has completely demonstrated the possibility of introducing power-driven sugar-cane crushing mills and convinced the raiyats of the advantages of these mills. The raiyats do not show much unwillingness to bring at their own charges their canes to the mill, which in normal years would have yielded a considerable profit on the working of these installations.

Weaving industry.

243. The Government Weaving Factory at Bangalore had, during the year, 35 looms of which 7 were fitted with jacquard harness. The value of the cloths turned out from these looms was Rs. 15,281. An interesting experiment was carried out with local wool in manufacturing coarse blankets or rugs. The wool was got spun into yarn by the local mills and then dyed and woven into rugs which were milled and finished by the mills. The experiment is useful as an indication of the possibility of manufacturing a much higher class of goods from indigenous raw materials than is now done. Nine demonstrators were engaged in demonstration work in 27 villages and their work was supervised by a proper agency and 42 fly-shuttle looms were supplied to the weavers.

Tile factories.

244. At the beginning of the year, the manufacture of tiles was restarted in the tile factory in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The output covered the full working expenses whilst the people of Mysore were supplied with locally-made tiles at a very moderate price. A tile expert who had been engaged by Government examined and reported upon the existing tile factories, the number of sites for possible tile works, etc. With the assistance of the department, a tile factory was under construction at Tirthahalli. Companies were formed to start tile factories at Channapatna and Kunigal. The tile factory at Bangalore worked satisfactorily during the year.

Silk industry.

245. Owing to the dislocation of the silk trade caused by the war throughout the entire world, the silk filature at Channapatna in the State was closed for some months, and thereafter it was made over to the Mysore Silk Association.

Erection of machinery and plant.

246. Twenty-seven installations of machines and plant were completed during the year whose estimated value was Rs. 1,68,000. The work of 27 installations was still in hand. These installations have on the whole been very successful and in the majority of cases, the financial results of the first year's working have been extremely satisfactory. The pumping installation on the banks of the Tungabhadra at Harihar, the oil extracting plant erected at Bangalore, and the rice mill at French Rocks have all proved very profitable concerns.

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

247. As the demand for sandalwood which is the monopoly of the Government fell on account of the outbreak of war, the question of manufacturing oil from it was taken up and experimental work was conducted for some months at the Indian Institute of Science. The results having been satisfactory, enquiries were made in Europe regarding the plant and machinery required for the manufacture of sandalwood oil on a commercial basis and it has since been decided to start a small experimental factory.

Wood distillation.

248. A number of suction gas plants which will require charcoal for fuel was erected and some further investigations were made in the matter of the establishment of a wood distillation plant near Yedahalli in the Kadur district. Government have guaranteed the delivery of charcoal at any railway station in the State at a rate not exceeding Rs. 30 a ton.

Miscellaneous.

249. At the request of the Government of India, statistical information regarding the movement of cotton in the State is now collected every fortnight from the mills and baling presses and forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay. The principal statistical publication of the department was the review of the foreign rail-borne traffic.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

250. As a result of the activities of the Economic Conference and of the departments of Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, systematic efforts were made to introduce power-driven and labour saving appliances and improved modern implements and met with a fair degree of success. The working of the fly-shuttle loom was demonstrated in several parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga districts and a good number of weavers have adopted it. The local officers of Government are also devoting special care and attention to the improvement of several minor industries, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of glass bangles at Tovinkere in the Koratagere sub-taluk, sandalwood carving by *gudigars* and rattan work by Kunbis in the Sorab and Sagar taluks and furniture-making in portions of the Tumkur, Shimoga, and Kadur districts.

251. The condition of some of the important industries in the State and the arrangements made for the introduction of new industries are briefly described below:—

Bangalore district.—In this district an electric flour mill, an oil mill worked with Anderson Oil Expeller, a rice mill driven by steam engine and an electro-plating and metal workshop were started during the year. An order was placed with the Director of Industries by a patel for a 8-12 Glasgow mill for crushing sugar-cane. The Aryan Hosiery Factory at Bangalore is reported to have been closed owing to the competition of Japanese goods and the sugar factory at Kundlahalli in the Bangalore taluk stopped work for want of cane. The dye works suffered for want of suitable dye stuffs.

Kolar district.—A paddy husking machine and a ragi grinding machine both worked by oil engine were installed at Robertsonpet. Two tile factories were opened in the Chikballapur taluk and a tannery employing about 70 persons was opened at Chintamani by private enterprise. The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 568,847 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,26,76,516 as against 559,832 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,53,731 in the previous year.

Tumkur district.—A Slate Pencil Factory in Tumkur town turned out pencils and crayons of a total value of about Rs. 20,000 and exported most of them to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The formation of a joint stock company for improving the brass and copper industry in that district was under contemplation.

Mysore district.—The Matheson coffee works and saw mills and the bone-crushing mills at Hunsur were affected by the general depression in trade and commerce due to the war. The rice mills of Mysore on the other hand had a particularly favourable season owing to the non-export of paddy during the year. The sugar-cane crushing mill at Haravu in the Seringapatam taluk stopped work for want of cane.

Hassan district.—A joint stock company was formed at Sravanabelagola with a capital of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the brass and copper industry and a co-operative society was started at Hindalahalli for the same purpose. The tile factory at Saklespur did not carry on work during the year.

Shimoga district.—A sugar-cane mill was installed by Government at Shikarpur. A machine for repairing sugar-cane mills was erected at Yerekoppa in the Kumsi sub-taluk by a private individual. There was much activity in the installation of plants for irrigation. At Kagikodamaggi in the Shimoga taluk, a suction gas plant was utilised for irrigation and arrangements were being made for the erection of a similar plant in Dodda Gopenahalli in the same taluk. An irrigation pump is being erected at Kavle in the Sagar taluk on behalf of a private individual by the department of Industries. Necessary arrangements are being made for establishing a rice mill at Harnahalli or Ayanur in the Kumsi sub-taluk.

Kadur district.—In the Tarikere taluk three disintegrators, two of them worked by oil engine and the third by steam, are used for crushing bones and pulping coffee on the estates. The soap factory at Sringeri did not work during the year for want of capital.

Chitaldrug district.—The quantity of cotton ginned by the several cotton factories during the year was only 6,528,458 lbs. as against 10,541,673 lbs. in the previous year and its value also fell from Rs. 30,50,416 to Rs. 6,33,822. Owing to the war in Europe there was very little demand for this commodity from foreign countries and its price consequently fell by about one-half and it is reported that merchants dealing in it consequently suffered great loss.

252. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value o. manufactures.

No.	District	Value in rupees	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	3,48,80,000	
2	Kolar	1,08,00,000*	*This excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,26,76,516.
3	Tumkur	16,00,000	
4	Mysore	2,68,00,000	
5	Hassan	90,00,000	
6	Shimoga	92,00,000	
7	Kadur	79,00,000	
8	Chitaldrug	82,00,000	
	Total ...	10,83,80,000	

253. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	391	6,33,842
Cotton mills	2	1,469	29,58,689
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	6	106	40,755
Cotton presses	3	170	20,80,450
Silk filature	1	72	11,919
Woollen mill	1	644	6,97,592
Iron and brass foundries	12	124	1,22,617
Bone crushing mill	1	49	55,572
Dye works	2	40	66,019
Coffee works	1	68	1,49,800

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Sugar factory	1	60	3,000
Rice mills	9	209	10,11,000
Glass factory	1	10	90,000
Oil mills	3	50	1,76,000
Brick and tile factories	5	425	1,20,113
Timber mills	2	79	41,500
Cigar factories	3	101	1,27,905
Hosiery factory	1	104	1,06,766
Tanneries	3	120	4,06,650
Lacquer works	1	12	2,085
Taxidermic works	2	40	33,000
Carpentry works	5	109	6,885
Distillery	1	100	4,17,940
Saw mill	1	20	22,340
Woollen carpet weaving factories ...	2	60	2,779
Woollen cumbly factory	1	58	2,012
Gunny factories	2	20	2,931

V. Trade (1914-15).

Trade

254. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, food grains, silk, hides, cardamoms, coffee and cotton and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhall, wheat, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of imports was about Rs. 410 lakhs and that of exports excluding gold about Rs. 422 lakhs.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1914-15).

Co-operative societies.

255. The co-operative movement in the State showed steady and continuous progress. So far most of the co-operative institutions in the State have been credit societies. The possibilities of developing other forms of co-operation in the State are being investigated and the public have begun to appreciate the advantages of many forms of agricultural and industrial co-operation. Two rice-hulling and jaggory manufacturing societies at Bannur and Maddur, the co-operative lacquer-ware factory at Channapatna, the lift irrigating co-operative society at Yelladabagi and the several weavers' societies in different parts of the State can be said to be fair beginnings in this direction.

256. During the year, the number of societies newly registered was 224 and the registration of 29 societies was cancelled. Thus the total number of societies at the end of the year was 725 as against 530 at the beginning, including two central banks and 15 federal banking unions in the State. Of these, 136 were in the Bangalore district and 134 in the Tumkur district, the number of societies in other districts ranging between 32 and 97. Classified according to their objects, 683 were credit societies, 34 purchase and sale societies, 4 production and sale societies and 4 miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 45,479 in 1913-14 to 53,267 during the year and the working capital from Rs. 21,47,340 to Rs. 30,85,747. The available working capital per member was Rs. 57·9 against Rs. 52·8 in 1913-14. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 14,52,247 against Rs. 8,78,612 in 1913-14. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 1,31,13,546 against Rs. 96,28,522 in the previous year. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 96,669 against Rs. 56,239 in the previous year.

257. A section of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the condition of co-operative societies and to suggest measures for their further development visited Bangalore in November 1914,

interviewed the leading co-operators and inspected the important local co-operative societies. The fourth provincial co-operative conference was held at Mysore during September 1914. It was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja and presided over by Sirdar M. Kantharaja Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Two district and 17 taluk conferences were also held during the year.

Agricultural banks.

258. The number of working banks was 3 as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and Nanjangud, with a membership of 72 persons. All these banks have paid up their dues to Government in full and have only a nominal existence and will cease to count as working banks when they formally resolve upon liquidation. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against the agricultural banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of two coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 7,00,549, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,555 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 7,215 towards principal and Rs. 1,372 towards interest against Rs. 39,115 and Rs. 2,823 in the previous year. The total realization towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 11,807. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 20,394.

Other companies.

259. On the 31st March 1914 there were 63 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,99,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 51,34,391. Five new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1915, while three companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 5,10,000 and Rs. 1,03,095 respectively were wound up. There were thus 65 companies working on the 31st March 1915 with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,89,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 54,62,568. Of the 65 companies that continued to work, 43 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 3 mills and presses and 1 a fruit syndicate; 3 were for laying out railways and tramways and 1 for promoting brass and copper industries; 2 were engaged in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, 1 in the manufacture of bricks and tiles and 9 were for other purposes. Three charitable institutions were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1915 was 22.

VII. Transfers of Land (1914-15).

Transfers of land.

260. There were during the year 177 transfers of land by order of courts involving 1,707 acres as against 482 transfers involving 3,363 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 15,761 involving 86,133 acres as against 16,984 transfers involving 94,109 acres. The total extent of lands which changed hands during the year as compared with the year previous was as follows:—from agriculturists to agriculturists 55,629 acres against 60,800 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,578 acres against 12,374 acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 12,901 acres against 11,483 acres; and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,955 acres against 9,270 acres. In the result, the agriculturists had a net gain of 3,323 acres during the year against a loss of about 891 acres in the year previous, as compared with the non-agriculturists.

VIII. Condition of the People (1914-15).

Condition of the people.

261. Though there was no actual distress in any part of the State, the year under report was not better than the previous year so far as the agricultural classes in the maidan were concerned. The out-turn of crops

was generally poor and cattle suffered badly for want of water and fodder in the early part of the year. The situation in the Tumkur district was somewhat anxious owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon but prompt relief was afforded by granting liberal *takavi* advances, throwing open State forests for free grazing, sinking temporary wells and deepening old ones. The trading classes were somewhat adversely affected by the European War. The large irrigation, railway and other projects started by Government provided plenty of work for the labouring classes. Public health was on the whole better than in the previous year.

The Village Improvement Scheme.

262. This scheme, which was formulated last year to stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas, to provide subsidiary occupations, to increase the earning and producing capacity of the people and to improve rural conditions generally, made satisfactory progress during the year. The total number of village committees constituted up to the end of the year was 7,745 for 13,360 villages or about 79 per cent of the total number of populated villages in the State. Out of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned by Government for giving grants-in-aid to the Village Improvement Committees of the several districts, a sum of Rs. 84,005 was actually disbursed. The Committees came forward with contributions in cash and labour to the aggregate value of Rs. 93,953. The Village Committees evinced much interest in their work and through their exertions the villagers carried out voluntarily several works of improvement such as the construction of roads, and sinking of drinking water wells. In some districts private individuals came forward with contributions for constructing school buildings and musafirkhanas. Conferences of Village Committees were held at 14 places in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts.

IX. Forest (1914-15).

Constitution of Village forests.

263. A scheme for the constitution of Village forests was sanctioned during the year with a view to secure the co-operation of the raiyats in the protection and improvement of the forest lands from which they generally draw wood for their agricultural implements and fuel for domestic use and to induce them to take greater interest in a more economical and well-regulated use of the forest resources at their disposal. They will consist mainly of gomal and kharab lands belonging to the villages and where these are insufficient, they will include such portions of District and State forests and other lands as may be assigned by Government for the purpose.

State forests.

264. At the beginning of the year the area of State forests was 2,750·03 square miles and 5 blocks with an aggregate area of 73·44 square miles were constituted State forests during the year. One State forest in the Hassan district with an area of 159 acres was disafforested for coffee cultivation. Thus the total area that remained as State forest at the end of the year was 2,823·22 square miles. No new blocks were notified under section 4 or 35 of the Forest Regulation but an area of 87·26 square miles was excluded as the result of the settlement of five blocks above referred to. The total area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 690·63 square miles against 777·89 square miles in 1913-14.

Forest settlement.

265. No blocks were settled this year. Of the 79 blocks with an aggregate area of 743·73 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the close of the previous year, five blocks with an area of 73·44 square miles were finally notified, leaving 74 blocks aggregating 670·29 square miles pending settlement. The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 1,409 against Rs. 8,468 in 1913-14.

Demarcation.

266. During the year, 145 miles of permanent boundary lines were newly cut in addition to 28 miles of preliminary lines and 3,602 miles of existing lines were recleared and improved; 9½ miles of frontier lines were repaired and improved; 4,536 yards of trenching and 1,713 yards of stone walling were constructed; and 2,856 guide lines were permanently marked. The expenditure incurred on these items was Rs. 11,055 against Rs. 12,110 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

267. The total area surveyed was 133·84 square miles of forests including an overlap of 40·45 square miles. Twelve field sheets of forest map were fair-drawn and two sheets were photo-zincographed. The colouring of the published survey maps was continued and 2,934 sheets were hand-coloured. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 12,159 against Rs. 13,466 in the previous year.

Working plans.

268. No new working plan reports were prepared during the year. The working plan report of the forests of Gundlupet range in the Mysore district and that of Lakkavalli and Tyagadabagi State forests in the Kadur district were sanctioned and the report for the forests of Chamrajnagar range was awaiting sanction at the end of the year. All the State forests not covered by the regular working plans were as usual worked in accordance with the prescriptions of provisional working schemes. But on account of the inadequacy of transport facilities, the forests were not being worked to the extent provided for in the working plans.

Communications and buildings.

269. New roads to the extent of 10 miles and 3 furlongs were constructed, a total length of 276 miles and 6½ furlongs of existing roads and bridle paths was repaired and the tramway between Tarikere and Lakkavalli was opened during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,346 was spent on construction of buildings and Rs. 3,478 on repairs of old buildings. These buildings were mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff. The district forest office building at Kolar was nearing completion and a building was purchased at Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug district for the range office and quarters. Three wells were sunk and one well was deepened; and one tank was constructed and another restored. The total expenditure incurred on these miscellaneous works was Rs. 7,711 against Rs. 8,793.

Protection of forests.

Offences.

270. At the beginning of the year 58 cases were pending with the magistrates and 54 with the departmental officers and 977 cases were reported during the year, making a total of 1,089 cases. Of the new cases, 31 were taken to courts and 946 were dealt with departmentally. Of the 89 cases before magistrates, 47 cases were disposed of, 35 of them involving 47 persons ending in conviction and 12 involving 24 persons in acquittal and 42 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining 1,000 cases, 926 cases involving 1,983 persons were compounded and five involving 19 persons ended in acquittal, leaving a balance of 69 cases at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded amounted to Rs. 9,235. In addition to these, 79 cases out of the total of 379 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year, leaving 300 cases at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

271. An area of 1,556,073 acres or 31,822 acres more than in the previous year was attempted to be protected, and 99·2 per cent of this area was successfully protected, which is the highest percentage on record. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 31,381 against Rs. 34,153 in 1913-14.

Grazing.

272. As usual, the major portions of the State forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle. In all, 275,169 cattle and sheep were admitted into the forests on payment and 52,000 cattle in the Mysore and Bangalore districts were admitted free of payment on account of adverse seasonal conditions. Some paddy hay was pressed at French Rocks and distributed. An area of 1,973 acres was specially set apart for goat browsing in the Kolar district and a sum of Rs. 517 was realised from 2,756 goats that were admitted therein. The total amount that was realised from grazing and fodder amounted to Rs. 61,819, the amount of grazing revenue contributed by the raiyats being only 1·8 per cent of the total revenue. The number of cattle impounded by the Forest department was 6,632 and the fines recovered therefrom amounted to Rs. 652.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

273. The spike disease of sandal continued to be virulent in the affected tracts of the Mysore and Hassan districts and the investigation of the disease engaged the attention of the Director of Agriculture. Some damage was done by wild beasts to the plants of teak and other seedlings.

An area of 150 acres of plantations was cleared of lantana and prickly pear and 178,079 climbers which were hampering the growth of valuable kinds of trees were cut.

Improvement of forest growth.

274. Natural reproduction was supplemented by the sowing of indigenous tree seeds in the annual coupes. Sandal dibbling was also carried out in the State and district forests. Teak seeds were sown or nursery-reared plants put out in well-burnt and specially prepared patches. The total area thus operated upon was 33,705 acres. Natural regeneration both by seed and coppice shoots was favourable in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, while the regeneration was not so in the other districts owing either to poor seedling of the important species or to want of adequate and timely rains. In the Mysore district, 28,914 self-sown seedlings of teak and other valuable kinds were weeded and hoed around with a view to assist their growth and 11,157 deformed and stunted saplings of teak cut back in order to obtain vigorous shoots. With the exception of the Shimoga district, the natural regeneration of sandal was not satisfactory in the other parts of the State. Teak plantations were kept in fair condition both in Mysore and Kadur districts. An area of 1,378 acres of casuarina and other plantations was operated upon and dibbled with indigenous seedlings of sandal, honge, etc., in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. The Talkad sand dune and the small Ceara rubber plantations of one acre were extended by 10 acres and half an acre, respectively. In addition, 3,406 acres were sown or dibbled by the beat guards with indigenous seeds. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,125 against Rs. 22,841 in 1913-14.

System of exploitation.

275. The method of exploitation remained the same as in former years. The total quantity of timber felled and collected during the year was larger than that of the previous year chiefly due to the preparation of sleepers for supply to the Railway Construction department.

Out-turn of forest produce.

276. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and forest produce removed during the year :—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government Agency	1,432,076	...	...	88,469 sleepers.	...	
,, purchasers ...	429,546	...	...	1,382 trees and 1,040 spokes.	...	
,, free-grantees...	1,355	...	...	226 trees.	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,862,977	...	...	88,469 sleepers, 1,608 trees and 1,040 spokes.	...	
Fuel—						
By Government Agency	4,178	...	10 bags.	...	...	
,, purchasers	59,084	...	...	155 trees.	...	
,, free-grantees...	51	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	63,313	...	10 bags.	155 trees.	...	

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
Bamboos—						
By Government Agency	65,029	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers	2,854,783	4,662	...	...	...	
„ free-grantees...	47,725	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,967,537	4,662	...	...	...	
Minor forest produce—						
By Government Agency	...	...	...	...	34-15	
„ purchasers* ...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of forest produce removed by the purchasers was Rs. 4,77,754.
„ free-grantees...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	

277. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 871,616 cubic feet against 372,005 cubic feet in the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 12,72,082 against Rs. 4,98,811 in 1913-14. During the year 209,854 metre-gauge sleepers, 92,676 narrow-gauge sleepers, 1,728 tramway sleepers and 4,328 bridge and special sleepers were sold for Rs. 3,31,158. Besides, 29,601 sleepers were supplied to Railway Construction department and 51,014 cubic feet of timber were sold to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur, for Rs. 38,557. Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

278. The departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 4,510 tons which was sold for Rs. 7,645 against 3,807 tons and Rs. 6,372 realised in the previous year. In all, 74,118 bamboos were extracted and sold for Rs. 3,788 against Rs. 2,653 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

279. The amount realised from the sale of minor forest produce by the departmental agency was Rs. 12,741. Minor forest produce.

280. As in previous years the exploitation was mainly restricted to the collection of overmature sandal trees and to ground-hidden roots. The quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,290 tons and 10 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,280 tons and 16 cwt. Out of this, 1,631 tons and 12 cwt. were worked up during the year, yielding 1,259 tons and 16 cwt. of good wood and 176 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 1,649 tons and 4 cwt. The cost of collecting rough wood and preparing good wood amounted to Rs. 50,594 against a corresponding charge of Rs. 70,771 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the smaller quantity of wood collected and prepared. Out-turn of sandalwood.

281. The auction sales of sandal which were as usual notified to take place in November and December 1914 were postponed to the month of March 1915 at the request of the merchants trading with Europe to enable them to take stock of the situation arising out of the war. The sales proved unsatisfactory even then owing to the disturbed economic conditions. It was therefore decided to sell the wood at fixed rates and a quantity of 367 tons, 4 cwt. and 14 lbs. was sold deriving therefrom a revenue of Rs. 3,42,259. The amount realised by the sale of 180 tons and 6 cwt. of white chips was Rs. 396. Subsequent to the close of the year, 357 tons, 17 cwt. and 33 lbs. were disposed of by special sales realising a revenue of Rs. 3,42,235. Thus excluding white chips, the total quantity of wood disposed of was 725 tons, 1 cwt. and 47 lbs. and the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 6,84,494. Sandalwood sales.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

282. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 4,36,348, the total demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,48,712. Of this, a sum of Rs. 22,83,651 was actually realised during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,276 was written off the accounts and another sum of Rs. 52,531 of the previous year was eliminated as the sale was cancelled. The balance that remained outstanding at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 6,11,253.

283. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1913-14	Actual collection for 1914-15
I. Forest produce removed by Government Agency—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	4,85,453	12,85,864
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	7,229	7,947
(*c*) Bamboos	4,568	1,983
(*d*) Sandalwood	20,64,527	3,87,239
(*e*) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	465	11,897
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	2,09,980	1,66,028
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	53,520	46,512
(*c*) Bamboos	63,720	50,408
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	59,022	61,116
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,87,514	2,88,564
(*f*) Other items	.....	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	480	144
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	359	412
(*b*) Refunds	1,025	1,265
(*c*) Other sources	22,257	23,148
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	4,070	3,167
(*e*) Sale of elephants	1,26,951	.....
(*f*) Other items	1,575	1,764
Total ...	33,92,715	23,37,458

Expenditure.

284. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 9,917 relating to Game Preserves establishment, Rs. 6,532 on account of refunds and drawbacks and Rs. 5,205 relating to settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) amounted to Rs. 11,66,268 against Rs. 8,92,021 in the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 8,24,422 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 5,52,430 and Rs. 3,41,846 on establishment against Rs. 3,39,591 in the previous year.

Surplus.

285. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,71,190 against Rs. 25,00,694 in 1913-14.

Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

286. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items :—

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	3,34,709	2,11,478	1,23,231	63·18
Other produce	20,02,749	9,54,790	10,47,959	47·67
Total ...	23,37,458	11,66,268	11,71,190	49·89

The saw-mill at Kumsi.

287. The mill worked for 274 days in the year. A quantity of 55,235 cubic feet of timber was passed through and it yielded 16,255 sleepers valued at Rs. 22,340. The expenditure incurred on its upkeep amounted to Rs. 16,503 and the net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 5,837 which works out at 24 per cent on the capital outlay.

288. Including the 13 Kunbi families newly settled in the ghats, there were 213 families at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,205 was spent on this scheme during the year, bringing the total expenditure from the beginning of the scheme to Rs. 18,771. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

289. A certain amount of attention was paid during the year to a detailed examination of the resources of the ghat and other forests. Investigations and experimental work were also conducted through experts both in and outside the State on the feasibility of establishing industries which can utilise the resources of these forests better and more fully. One of the Forest officers was deputed to Hardwar to study antiseptic treatment of sleepers. The question of distilling sandalwood oil locally was also investigated. An examination of the fuel areas was also undertaken with a view to ascertain the quantity of fuel available for purposes of iron smelting. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1914-15).

290. The department was thoroughly reorganized during the year. The name of the department was altered from Geological Department to Department of Mines and Geology and the designation of the head of the department, from State Geologist to Director. The Secretariat work hitherto carried on by the department was transferred to the General and Revenue Secretariat. The work of the department within its own proper sphere was enlarged and placed on a wider basis and the principles on which it should be carried on in future were laid down. General.

291. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year:— Licenses and leases.

	1913-14	1914-15
Mining leases	... 41	41
Prospecting licenses	... 85	56
Exploring do	... 18	20
Collecting do	... 40	25
Total	... 184	142

The Great European War has had a restricting influence on mining and prospecting work and on many properties work has been reduced or temporarily suspended. Special arrangements were made to enable the Kolar mines to maintain their output of gold in full. Of the 41 mining leases, 39 were for gold and 2 for manganese. Of the prospecting licenses current during the year, 17 were for gold, 10 for chrome and magnesite, 8 for manganese, 6 for chrome, 4 for mica, 2 for copper and 9 for other minerals. Twenty-five collecting licenses for corundum were also current during the year.

292. Twenty-four mines were at work during the year 1914-15, *viz.*, 12 for gold, 4 for manganese, 3 for chrome ores, 3 for mica, 1 for asbestos and 1 for copper. Number of mines at work.

293. The following are brief notes about the mining industry connected with the several minerals.

294. The condition of the gold mines was satisfactory on the whole. The anticipated improvement in the Mysore Mine has not yet been realised, but all the other producing mines show distinct improvement compared with the previous year. Steady progress was made in the sinking of the circular shaft in McTaggart's section of the Mysore Mine and in the sinking of similar shafts in other mines. The new plant for the treatment of slimes installed in the Mysore and Nundydroog mines have improved their output appreciably and arrangements for similar installations in other mines were in progress. The measures adopted for the diminution of the risks attending air-blasts are proving effective. Attention was also paid to ventilation in underground workings by the installation of powerful fans. Gold.

Gold produced.

295. The output of gold during 1914-15 was 568,847 ounces of an approximate value of Rs 3,26,76,516 against 559,832 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,53,731 in 1913-14.

Royalty.

296. The total royalty for the year under report was approximately Rs. 18,95,740 against Rs. 18,95,018 in the previous year.

Manganese.

297. Operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as in the previous year. The Kumsi and Shankargudda blocks were the chief producers, but a considerable amount of work was also done by the Peninsular Minerals Company of Mysore on their properties in the Hosdurga taluk. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realised :—

Year		Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty realised
1913-14	...	13,944	5,953	Rs. 1,462
1914-15	...	19,265	19,629	Rs. 4,907

Chrome.

298. Sixteen licenses were current for this mineral and the quantity of chrome ore collected during the year was 469 tons. The quantity exported was 324 tons and the royalty payable thereon was Rs. 122.

Magnesite.

299. Ten licenses were current during the year for magnesite. There was no production from any of the blocks during the year under report.

Iron ore.

300. There was only one prospecting license for iron ore held by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, but no work was done on the block.

Mica.

301. There were 7 prospecting licenses for mica current during the year. The Kabbur mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk was as usual the chief producer of this mineral and a small quantity, *viz.*, 474 lbs., of mica was obtained therefrom.

Corundum.

302. One prospecting and 25 collecting licenses for corundum were current during the year and the total quantity of the mineral collected was 787 cwt. There was no removal in consequence of the war and no royalty was therefore realised by Government.

Copper.

303. Three prospecting licenses for copper were current during the year. Some work was carried on on a block in the Mysore district and a shaft sunk to a depth of 60 feet from which some samples of copper ore were obtained.

Clay.

304. Only one prospecting license for clay was current, but no work was done under it during the year.

Asbestos.

305. Only one license was current for asbestos and 388 lbs. of the mineral were despatched to Madras for experimental purposes.

Number of persons employed.

306. During the calendar year 1914, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,754, of whom 26,290 were engaged in gold mines alone, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 27,027 and 25,571 respectively.

Accidents.

307. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in mines reported during the year 1914 was 227 against 278 in 1913. Of these, 50 were fatal and resulted in the death of 61 persons, giving a mortality of 2·20 per mille of persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 9 were due to air-blasts and quakes involving the loss of 17 lives.

Prosecutions.

308. Nine persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 8 were convicted and one absconded. In addition, 61 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines and by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificates for mestris and blasters.

309. During the year 981 candidates were examined and 962 obtained certificates, 528 as mestris and the rest as blasters.

Geological survey.

310. No systematic survey work was undertaken but partial surveys were made at various points in connection with prospecting work for minerals. The preparation of a small geological map of the State on a scale of 1 inch to 8 miles was completed and the colour-printing was in progress. The map is expected to be ready for issue before the close of 1915.

It is proposed to issue a bulletin with the map giving an account of the general geological features and of the distribution of minerals in relation thereto. The scale of a larger map to be issued in separate sheets was reduced to ½ inch to a mile and the preparation of the map was taken in hand.

Prospecting and economic enquiries.

311. Various schemes were under investigation in connection with the development of an iron and steel industry in Mysore and several technical reports on them were prepared and submitted with definite proposals for the establishment of smelting works. Mr. C. P. Perin, Consulting Engineer to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, whose services were secured for investigating and reporting on the prospects of the scheme, expressed general agreement with the proposals which had been put forward. His final report is awaited. Prospecting work for iron ore was continued during the year with a view to ascertaining the possibility of finding better ores than those hitherto discovered and a large area round Kalhatti was examined. Considerable attention was devoted to a number of deposits of limestone already located and a number of specimens was analysed and areas selected for prospecting. Some selected samples of the crude products of corundum now obtainable and of hard corundum rock were obtained and forwarded to America for experiment and opinion, the results of which are awaited. Samples of some of the better classes of kaolin were collected and sent for experiment and report. In connection with the proposed establishment of a brick and tile factory near Maddur, an examination of the alluvial materials occurring near the river was made and after testing the clays obtained, it was found that the materials available were not suitable for the manufacture of good tiles. Other matters which engaged the attention of the department were the magnetic concentration of iron ores, the production of titanium alloys in electric furnaces, the manufacture of ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen in charcoal furnaces, the preparation of dead burnt magnesite and mangesite bricks, experiments with graphitic schist and the investigation into the radio-activity of Mysore rocks in conjunction with one of the Professors of the Indian Institute of Science.

Geological museum and library.

312. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Geological museum was drawn up and an Assistant Geologist was placed in charge as Curator. A card index catalogue of the library was completed and a large number of publications and books was added.

Laboratory.

313. During the year 50 analyses and assays were made for the department, of which 9 were assays for gold and silver.

Inspection of explosives.

314. The inspection of magazines and licensed premises was regularly carried out and the condition of explosives and method of storage were found to be satisfactory. The construction of a new magazine on the Nundydroog block of the Kolar Gold Field was nearly completed. Permission was given as a special case to the Assistant Scientific Officer of the United Planters' Association for South India for the importation without license and storage without the construction of a special magazine, of certain explosives known as Farmer's Dynamites, etc., for conducting experiments in coffee estates with a view to improving the porosity of the soil. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 274 as against 263 during 1913. There were 2 cases of theft of explosives on the Kolar Gold Field and the persons involved were prosecuted and convicted. In the two cases reported in the previous year from the Chitaldrug district relating to the possession of more than the authorised quantity of explosives, the verdicts of the lower courts were appealed against and convictions were secured. Two accidents in connection with the use of explosives were reported from the Bangalore district. On the Kolar Gold Field, 17 accidents occurred in which 6 persons were killed and 21 injured. Most of these accidents were due to boring into or close to old holes containing unexploded blasting gelatine. In connection with the accidents on the Kolar Gold Field, 28 persons were held to be responsible. Of these, 2 died, 2 sustained serious injuries, 5 were prosecuted and convicted, 18 were dealt with departmentally and one absconded.

XI. Public Works (1914-15).

Administrative measures.

315. During the year under report the following administrative measures were given effect to:—

1. The Deputy Chief Engineer was appointed Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works department.

2. A new time-scale pay for Engineer Officers was introduced.

3. A special Irrigation division was constituted with headquarters at Bangalore.

4. The Marikanave range, which was formerly attached to the Chitaldrug division, was brought under the jurisdiction of the Irrigation division.

5. The responsibility for working the minor tanks restoration scheme, as also the entire control of the operations, were vested in the Revenue Commissioner.

6. In order that the usefulness of the important hill stations in the State may be increased and their benefits availed of by a larger number of people, their supervision and management were entrusted to the Superintendent of Government Gardens.

Grant and outlay.

316. The total grant for the year under report was Rs. 74,42,830 and the total expenditure, including contributions, was Rs. 70,28,449 against Rs. 57,38,324 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 12,90,125 being chiefly due to a larger outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied channel works. The following statement gives the details under several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial Fund	64,04,086	60,38,589	—3,65,497
2. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,56,000	1,81,020	— 74,980
3. Local Funds General	79,414	93,215	+ 13,801
4. District Funds	4,56,339	4,55,865	— 474
5. Municipal Funds	1,26,990	1,07,439	— 19,551
6. Village School Fund	1,17,157	73,500	— 43,657
7. Palace Fund	2,844	2,221	— 623
Total ...	74,42,830	69,51,849	—4,90,981
8. Contributions	.....	76,600	.....

Lapse.

317. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 4,90,981, working out to 6·6 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 3,20,315 or 5·4 per cent in the previous year.

318. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year are indicated below.

Irrigation works.

319. (1) *Provincial Fund.* —(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 135, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 30,03,413, of which Rs. 25,25,906 were spent on tanks and reservoirs, and Rs. 4,77,507 on channels.

The first stage of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir was vigorously pushed on with. The dam was raised to a height of 51 feet in the river bed and 55 to 74 feet at the flanks and this rendered it possible to store water to a height of 51 feet. With the aid of scouring sluices fixed in the dam, the river discharge, except during high floods, can now be regulated according to requirements. The storage thus effected will afford protection against shortage of water required for power generation at Sivasamudram. The question of affording irrigation facilities to the raiyats drowned out by the Reservoir received special attention during the year. For the construction of low level canals below the Reservoir, one of the

works intended for the purpose, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,31,000 was sanctioned and work was carried out to a distance of 5 miles on the left bank canal and 4 miles on the right bank canal. Water is now supplied for irrigation from the completed portions of canals. The year's outlay on all the Reservoir works amounted to Rs. 26,93,011, bringing the total outlay from the commencement to Rs. 71,46,203.

The improvement works on the Hemagiri channel in the Mysore district were carried out and the channel extended to the full sanctioned length. As regards the Mandagiri channel, foundation for a part of the new anicut and for scouring and head sluices was laid and fair progress was also made in other respects. Works connected with the opening of a right bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut, constructing an anicut across the Bhrigu river near Halsur in the Mysore district and improving the Sri Ramadevar South channel in the Hassan district also progressed satisfactorily. Works connected with the restoration of Melur tank in the Hunsur taluk, Manchipatna Hutchakere tank in Nagamangala taluk and those connected with the construction of a new tank at Soulanga, Honnali taluk, a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur taluk, a new tank across the Maralawadi stream near Mavattur, Kankanhalli taluk, and feeding the tanks in the Tarikere valley from the Nagannana anicut in the Tarikere taluk were in progress during the year.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 17,852 of which Rs. 16,264 were spent on tanks and Rs. 1,588 on channels.

(*c*) The number of minor tanks remaining to be restored being large, the establishment entertained for the purpose under the Revenue agency was revised and considerably strengthened. Rules for the preparation of the estimates and the management of works were laid down and a definite programme was framed, so that about 1,000 tanks might be dealt with every year. During the year 553 minor tanks were dealt with at a cost of Rs. 92,158 as against 562 at a cost of Rs. 99,130 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of minor tanks dealt with in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 51,797.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,81 020. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,5?,543 was spent on works, Rs. 65,001 being expended on the repairs and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 88,542 on the annual maintenance of, and the special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles irrigating 116,660 acres of wet and garden lands from which a revenue of Rs. 7,09,075 was realized. The cost of conservancy establishment employed on the supervision of these channels was Rs. 11,354. The establishment attended as usual to the annual maintenance of the channels under the orders of the Public Works department and to the distribution of water during the irrigation season under the direction of the Revenue department. Special conservancy arrangements were made during the year in order to maintain without interruption the requisite minimum supply of water to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the several channels. To avoid troubles which might be caused by the interference from the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram with the regulation of supply to the Power Works during the summer months, a new scouring sluice was built at the left bank of the river at Dhanakere, and a channel was drawn from it on the Mysore side of the Cauvery river.

The Ankanahalli tank at the tail end of the Virjanadi channel sustained a breach during the heavy rains of June 1915. A ring bund was immediately thrown to store water in the tank. The Kannambadi channel at the tail end of the Kannambadi tank which was also breached was restored immediately.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—The restoration of the Girkehalli tank in the Channapatna taluk was carried on out of the Palace Fund.

(4) *Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 24,222 was spent on irrigation from the money contributions given by the raiyats towards restoration and repairs of tanks and channels.

Buildings.

320. (1) *Provincial Fund (a)*—The expenditure on original civil buildings of various departments of Government during the year was Rs. 7,46,143. The following were the more important works that were completed or in progress during the year.

(i) *Bangalore.*—The construction of both the wings of the Public Offices at Bangalore was completed during the year. The work of constructing a Chemical Laboratory for the Central College was completed in all respects. The construction of a Technological Institute in the compound of the Mechanical Engineering School was started late in the year and foundations were excavated and filled in. Some minor items of work were carried out in connection with extending the Government Press. The works pertaining to the store extension of the Public Works Workshop were completed and those connected with the workshop were in progress.

(ii) *Mysore.*—The improvement work to the Government House at Mysore was practically completed. Some minor items such as clay washing cisterns, screens, etc., were carried out in connection with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. As regards constructing a new General Hospital, the whole of the ground floor and the walls to the terrace level of the first floor were completed and the interior walls of the ground floor were plastered and concrete laid in all the rooms. The construction of two storeys of the residential block to the Palace was completed and further orders were awaited as regards the change of materials for flooring, ceiling and wall surface decoration. A new site for constructing a new office block to the Palace was selected. The construction of European guests' quarters at Mysore was started and walls for the lower storey were built up to the level of the bed slabs of girders. The foundations for the building required for the Indian guests' quarters were laid and the walls raised to a height of 13 feet. As regards constructing quarters for members of the Representative Assembly, the work was commenced and the building rose to a height of over 10 feet. Some improvements were effected at the north and south gates of the Mysore Fort.

(iii) *Hassan.*—The work of constructing a new High School at Hassan was started very late in the year, and only the foundations were excavated before the close of the year.

(iv) *Shimoga.*—In connection with the sandal koti at Shimoga, some petty items for which a supplemental estimate was sanctioned were in progress during the year.

(v) *At other places.*—The work of constructing a taluk cutcherry at Honnali was completed and similar works at Sidlaghatta and Chikmagalur were in various stages of progress.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings amounted to Rs. 93,171. Buildings of archæological interest and of architectural importance continued to be maintained in a fair state of preservation. The repairs to the Channakesavaswami temple at Belur and Kedareswaraswami temple at Halebid were completed during the year, and those of Somanatheswara temple at Kurudumale in the Kolar district were in progress.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 76,177 and was incurred mostly on accommodation for troops. The construction of Barr Sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore, construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half squadron horses of the Local Service Regiment at Mysore were practically completed and as regards Barr lines at Tumkur, the last block of huts and two officers' quarters were completed during the year.

(2) *Village School Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 73,500 was incurred under this head on the construction and repairs of elementary school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(3) *Contributions.*—The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from allotments not specified in the Public Works Budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 25,188 under civil buildings. The principal work in progress was the improvement in connection with the Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug in the Dodballapur taluk. The chattram and the road from the Maklidrug Railway Station to the temple were nearly completed. The balance of outlay under this service head was spent in the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and those of charitable or private nature and on the annual maintenance of the Protestant cemeteries in the State.

Communications.

321. The aggregate expenditure under "Communications, Original" was Rs. 1,69,485, of which a sum of Rs. 68,555 was spent from Provincial Fund, Rs. 60,504 from Local Funds General, Rs. 40,397 from District Funds and Rs. 29 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 19,919 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The work of widening the bridle-path from the Ghat head at Koguru to the Mysore Frontier at Hopparige on Sagar-Bhatkal road, Shimoga district, was completed during the year. The important works in progress during the year were metalling Chikmagalur-Tarikere road, Kadur district, constructing a bridge across the Bhrigu river on Hunsur-Begur road, Mysore district, and constructing a bridge across the Tunga Bhadra river, Shimoga district.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 8,94,243, of which Rs. 5,28,566 were spent from the Provincial Fund, Rs. 21,820 from Local Funds General and Rs. 3,43,857 from District Funds. For the special repairs of portions of district fund roads lying within a radius of 15 miles round the Bangalore city and of 10 miles round the Mysore city, grants were made from the Provincial Fund and Local Funds General. The total length of the provincial roads maintained during the year in a fairly efficient condition was 1,984 miles of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 225 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department was 3,522 miles, of which 1,605 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 95 per mile. The total outlay on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspecting lodges, and musafirkhanas from the Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 20,516. The total length of telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and Electrical departments, was 181·18 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 8,549.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

322. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,88,764, of which a sum of Rs. 2,86,269 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,01,895 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Fund alone being Rs. 1,81,496 under one head and Rs. 1,77,160 under another. The collective outlay under both heads incurred from the District, Municipal and Palace Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 1,29,508. Of the expenditure from the Provincial Fund under original works, a sum of Rs. 42,876 was incurred on improvement of towns, Rs. 86,635 on water supply, Rs. 26,056 on sewerage and drainage, and Rs. 25,929 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs a sum of Rs. 1,76,477 was spent on the maintenance of water works.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—Laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions and the drainage of the Shankarapur extension, improvements of the Cubbon Park and the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works.

(2) *Mysore.*—Improvements to and maintenance of the Vanivilas water works, metering the house service connections in the Mysore city and constructing a marble stone canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja and repairs to the Devikere tank on Chamundi Hill.

(3) *At other places.*—Maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields water works, roofing the storage reservoir at Champion Reefs and water-supply to

the towns of Nanjangud and Davangere. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,19,558 and the net revenue after deducting the expenditure was Rs. 1,43,679. During the year, 169 new water connections were given in the Bangalore city and 123 in the Mysore city, bringing the total number of house connections in both the cities to 1,359 and 1,057 respectively, at the close of the year.

Establishment.

323. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 8,60,677. Of this, Rs. 1,11,297 were incurred under "Direction" and Rs. 7,19,709, under "Construction" and Rs. 29,671 were adjusted under accounts. The total expenditure on establishment was 14·73 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

324. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 2,91,017, of which Rs. 20,043 were expended for scientific instruments, Rs. 35,318 for machinery, Rs. 2,06,864 for tools and plant and the remaining sum for various minor items. In the Public Works workshop, Bangalore, work to the value of over Rs. 27,000 was turned out during the year. All repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of several water-supply installations were also carried out. Some important articles for the State Railway Construction department such as points and crossings, switches, cast iron water columns, and cast iron standards were also manufactured.

General.

325. The final order of the Government of India on the award of the Arbitration Committee, appointed for settling the differences between the Government of Madras and the Mysore Durbar regarding the storage of Cauvery waters, is awaited. In the working of the block system of irrigation under the Marikanve Reservoir, certain difficulties experienced by the raiyats having been brought to notice, the rules were suitably revised. The tank maps and registers were scrutinized and completed. A selected tank in each district has been taken up for experimental purposes such as gauging and scientific regulation of water. The scheme for the expansion and development of sugar-cane has been worked up. The establishment of model farms in the vast area commanded by such reservoirs as the Cauvery and the Marikanave has been under consideration with a view to encourage large landed estates springing up in the country for pursuing agriculture on improved methods. In connection with the lands on a higher level under the Cauvery Reservoir, the question of introducing irrigation by pumping has been under investigation. Gauging operations were being carried on at the several gauging stations established for the purpose as indicated in the proceedings of the Arbitration Committees regarding the storage in the Cauvery Reservoir. Special attention was paid to the improvement of roads. Orders have been passed regarding the constitution of the Public Works workshop at Bangalore into an independent unit under a full-time Superintendent. A regular programme of work to be carried out is being arranged.

XII. The Electrical Department (1914-15).

General.

326. Mr. C. F. Beames having resigned his appointment as Chief Electrical Engineer in July 1914, Mr. S. G. Forbes, Chief Operator, Sivasamudram, was appointed Officiating Chief Electrical Engineer. Mr. H. P. Gibbs of Tata Hydro-Electric Company has been engaged as Consulting Engineer, temporary, for one year to advise Government on important questions. The Fourth Installation construction was undertaken and carried out in a most successful manner to meet all obligations for the supply of additional power.

Grant and outlay.

327. The total original grant for the year 1914-15 was Rs. 19,93,200 and the actual outlay Rs. 17,91,903, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 2,01,297. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 7,81,008. A sum of Rs. 9,95,218 was spent on the Fourth Installation and an outlay of Rs. 15,677 was incurred on the Bangalore Electric Tramways.

328. During the year, the outlay on capital works was Rs. 75,119 against the grant of Rs. 86,700, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 11,581. The most important works that were carried out under this head were— Capital works.

(1) Construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and Telephone Maistry at Kankanhalli, the extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore, the construction of 10 blocks of cooly quarters, a musafirkhana and the reconstruction of operators' quarters at Sivasamudram, (2) installation of jewel filters at Sivasamudram, (3) construction of a store shed in "A" station, Bangalore city and also in "B" and "C" stations at the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, (4) extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, (5) establishment of telephone connection between the quarters of the Chief Electrical Engineer and those of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in Bangalore, (6) equipment of Mysore transmission line with modern aluminium lightning arrestors, and installation of 400 additional street lights in the Mysore city. Some of these works were completed and others were in fair progress during the year. In connection with the IV installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the remodelling of the transformer station, the construction of the transformer workshop, bench board room, high tension room and lightning arrestor house, the extension of the generating station, the erection of the forebay equipment and the laying of Penstock pipes were all completed during the year. The main anicut at Sivasamudram was raised by three feet and the sides of the supply channels were also correspondingly raised. Improvements to aqueducts, relieving wires, bridges and culverts along the supply channels were carried out. New generators, buses, transformers, lightning arrestors and switch gear were erected and the plant was put in operation on 9th June 1915. Similar necessary arrangements were made also at Kolar, and the plant at this end came into operation on the 11th July 1915. The other items of work carried on during the year were, the reconstruction of lines from Sivasamudram to Sarjapur and a portion of the line from Sarjapur to Kolar. In connection with the Bangalore Tramway Scheme, the few remaining items of work to be done to the car-barn, *viz.*, roofing, flooring, etc., were completed. It has since been considered expedient by Government to postpone the execution of the work for the present.

329. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,05,889, including Rs. 2,94,887 set apart for depreciation fund and Rs. 7,004 on suspense account, against the grant of Rs. 7,39,500. This large difference is mainly due to the provision in the budget of a sum of Rs. 35,500 for the adjustment of the arrears of charges that had accrued on account of direction and accounts, and the remaining lapse was due to various ordinary causes. Deducting these, the net working expenses were Rs. 4,03,998 against Rs. 3,63,028 in the previous year. Revenue expenditure.

330. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 17,91,903 on the works of the department, a sum of Rs. 57,596 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 90,648 in the previous year. Contribution.

331. During the year, the total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram was 86,350,615 units as against 74,326,757 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 78,057,900 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 5,610,455 units to the Bangalore city and 2,682,260 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 941,391 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore city was 4,669,064 units. The usual repairs required for the up-keep of plant at several stations were attended to. All the runners, nozzles and pins of turbines and links were changed and replaced by those of a new type. On account of the extraordinary severity of atmospheric disturbances, nine power transformers in the Kolar Service were burnt out. The coils of the burnt out transformers were replaced by new ones both at Kolar and Sivasamudram. Power and plant.

Lighting and power installations.

332. At the end of the year under report there were 59 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields against 44 in the previous year. Of these, 29 were in the Bangalore city, 18 in the Mysore city, 11 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,875 against 1,467 in 1913-14, of which 686 were in the Bangalore city, 291 in the Mysore city and 898 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights was 3,207 against 3,114 in 1913-14, of which 1,392 were in the Bangalore city, 706 in the Mysore city, 1,014 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 95 in the Kolar Gold Fields. With a view to popularize the use of electric power to small industrial concerns, a reduced rate of one anna per unit for all motors up to 20 H. P. was sanctioned and the levy of minimum charges on all motors waived as a temporary measure. As a result of these concessions, there are 7 new motor installations in Bangalore, and 6 more installations in Bangalore and 4 in Mysore are under negotiation.

Revenue.

333. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,14,111, the total demand for the year 1914-15 was Rs. 20,86,463 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,44,349, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,42,114 still to be realized.

Financial results.

334. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1915 was Rs. 1,03,49,805 including the outlay on the IV installation. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 2,16,45,034, of which a sum of Rs. 4,94,585 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings, a sum of Rs. 1,11,29,807 of which Rs. 40,35,136 represented the working expenses, Rs. 31,44,751 depreciation fund, and Rs. 39,49,920 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme for 13 years was Rs. 1,05,15,227 or Rs. 8,08,863 on an average per year.

Interruptions.

335. During the year there were 244 interruptions to service as against 64 in 1913-14. Of these, 41 were due to lightning, 21 to interference, 34 to line trouble, 44 to generating station trouble, 24 to receiving station trouble and 80 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 30 pre-arranged shut-downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations.

This year the interruptions due to atmospheric disturbances were phenomenally severe, accompanied by heavy rains, unusually high wind velocities and abnormally severe lightning discharges. The damage done to the station apparatus and to the transmission lines was enormous and interruptions to service were serious. In each case, every possible effort was made by the staff to repair the damaged apparatus and restore service in the shortest time possible. With a view to improve the situation and minimise troubles of this nature, it is proposed to instal overhead ground wires on the various transmission lines from end to end.

Accidents.

336. Considering the complicated and extensive nature of the work involved in remodelling the generating and transformer stations at Sivasamudram, re-construction of the transmission lines and remodelling the transformer station, Kolar Gold Fields, it is satisfactory to note that there were no serious accidents, except 5, in 4 of which 4 coolies received slight injuries and 1 proved fatal.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

337. During the dry season, silt in the forebay was removed. All check drains, revetting, etc., were maintained in an efficient condition. Water supply in the Cauvery river was sufficient during the year and no part of the power supply was relinquished due to water shortage. During the low water period, arrangements were made to conserve as much water as possible by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts and channels.

XIII. Railways (1914-15).

338. The services of Mr. E. A. S. Bell were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India and Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, whose services were lent by the British Government was appointed as Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the State Railway department. For the efficient administration of the Railway department, the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways was separated from the Railway Secretariat, the staff of officers of that Secretariat was revised and strengthened and a Committee consisting of 5 members was constituted to advise Government in all matters relating to railway construction and management. General.

339. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Broad gauge	...	...	...	9·88 miles
Metre gauge	...	...	...	401·29 miles
			Total ...	411·17 miles

340. With a view to serve the most important trade centres in the Kolar district and thereby enable the District Board to obtain full benefit from its railway policy, the extension of the Bowringpet-Kolar line to Chikballapur so as to link it up with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was decided upon and the construction of the section from Kolar to Chikballapur was undertaken in August 1914. The whole length of the line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur was named the "Kolar District Railways," the combined cost being borne equally by the State and the District Board. Work was in progress all along the line and plate-laying was completed from Kolar to Srinivaspur, a distance of 15 miles. The whole line is expected to be ready for opening by the end of December 1915. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Kolar (10·92 miles in length) during the year amounted to Rs. 38,629 and the expenses to Rs. 31,764 or 82·22 per cent of the former, leaving a sum of Rs. 6,865 as net earnings which represent a return of 2·25 per cent on the capital outlay up to the end of the year. Aided lines worked by the State.

341. The progress made on lines under construction is briefly described below. Lines under construction.

342. Satisfactory progress was made on construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere line and the construction of girder bridges over the three large rivers crossed by the line, *viz.*, the Lakshmanatirtha, the Cauvery and the Hemavati, was started. The line is expected to be open for public traffic by about September 1916. The work has been somewhat delayed by considerable heavy rock cuttings at each end of the line. Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

343. The construction work of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, undertaken by Government on behalf of the Company, made good progress and the section between Yelahanka and Devanhalli, 14·7 miles in length, was opened for traffic on 7th April 1915. The section between Devanhalli and Chikballapur was opened after the close of the official year, and work on the remaining portion of the line between Bangalore and Yelahanka is expected to be started shortly by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year was Rs. 7,65,420. The gross earnings of the open section of the line from the date of opening up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,828, and the net earnings to Rs. 1,771. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

344. The section of the tramway between Tarikere and Lakvalli, 12 miles in length, was opened on 22nd May 1915 and subsequent to the close of the official year, the rail-head reached Narasimharajapura but there is still work to be done before the section beyond Lakvalli can be opened for traffic. The capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,62,947. The gross earnings from the date of opening up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,034 and the net earnings to Rs. 320. Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway.

Surveys and new projects.

345. During the year the survey of a 2′-6″ line from Shimoga to Arasalu (near Riponpet) with branches to Tirthahalli and Sagar was completed and the survey of a branch line from Tadasa, a station on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway, to Hebbe, a distance of 12 miles, was taken up. Investigations for a connection between Mysore and Coorg, were carried out and the question of financing the scheme was under correspondence. The project estimates for the Bangalore-Hosur Railway were sent up to the Railway Board for sanction in July 1914, but the question of the agency by which the line is to be worked and the terms of working are still under correspondence. The revision of the project for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line from metre to 2′-6″ gauge and the extension of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway to Sringeri are receiving attention.

Receipts.

346. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 36,14,035 against Rs. 39,19,030 in 1913-14, the decrease being mainly due to smaller movements of food grains, raw cotton and oil seeds and to a general falling-off under coaching traffic. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,33,791 or 56·27 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 22,37,319 or 57·08 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 15,80,244 against Rs. 16,80,450 in 1913-14, thus giving a return of 6·12 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6·52 per cent in the previous year.

Expenditure and general results.

347. The capital outlay during the year, on the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, was Rs. 22,033 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1915 was Rs. 2,57,99,489. Deducting the one-twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 15,05,296 against Rs. 16,00,045 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,96,020 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 4,09,276, which represents a return of 4·3 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 94,16,688.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction and surveys.

348. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on surveys and railway construction during the year was Rs. 50,89,870. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 38,22,938 was spent on State lines, Rs. 12,51,261 on aided and private lines guaranteed by the State and Rs. 15,671 on surveys.

Accidents.

349. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 39 accidents to persons, 52 derailments and 242 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1914-15).

Post and telegraph offices.

350. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State at the beginning of the year under report was 398. During the year one new post office was established and one closed, so that the total number of post offices at the close of the year remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 398. Of these, 4 were head offices, 100 sub-offices and 294 branch offices. Of the 398 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 55, *viz.*, 4 head offices and 51 sub-offices. There were no offices devoted exclusively to telegraph work during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1914-15).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1914-15 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balance.

351. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,01,08,057 against Rs 1,12,15,806 in 1913-14.

Demand.

352. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1914 amounted to Rs. 27,81,769 against Rs. 17,87,400 on the 1st July 1913. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,70,20,114 against Rs. 3,11,82,753 in 1913-14. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,98,01,883. Deducting the amount of Rs. 1,00,898 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,97,00,985 against Rs. 3,29,17,991 in 1913-14.

Collection.

353. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,68,00,482 against Rs. 3,01,36,223 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,85,28,609 against Rs. 4,28,80,348 in 1913-14.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

354. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,00,503 against Rs. 27,81,769 in 1913-14.

Variations under receipts.

355. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 3,54,727. The decrease as compared with last year's collections was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in a few localities of the State.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 19,194. This revenue entirely depends on the output of gold in the Kolar Gold Mines. The variation is small and calls for no remark.

Forest Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 11,31,000. The decrease is entirely due to the sandal sales during the year not having been successful owing to the dislocation of the market, consequent on the Great European War. The fall under sandalwood was to some extent counterbalanced by increased realisations from timber owing to the supply of sleepers to the State Railway Construction department. The absence of any sale of elephants during 1914-15 as in the previous year accounts for the fall under Miscellaneous.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 3,10,631. The increase over the previous year's figure is under all the items of this revenue except Miscellaneous, but most of it is contributed by country spirit license fee including toddy. This was mainly due to the enhancement in the rate of duty on arrack, and keen competition amongst bidders for licenses for both arrack aud toddy shops.

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 36,115. The decrease is under all the items comprised under this head except Stationery and Press receipts and Educational receipts. The increase in the number of pupils paying fees explains the rise under Educational receipts. A fall in the realisations from sale proceeds of cast horses and ponies, from sale of foals in the Kunigal Farm and from sale of Amrut Mahal bulls, account for the decreases under Army receipts and other departmental receipts.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 20,38,109. The large decrease under this head was principally under Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract as the balance paid to the Mysore Government

during 1914-15 amounted only to Rs. 9,22,940 against 30 lakhs paid in the previous year.

The other items under this group contributed to an increase in receipts to the extent of Rs. 38,951. This was the result of a rise in the receipts under all heads except sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., which showed a decrease of Rs. 32,907 mainly owing to a fall in Public Works receipts. The noticeable increase was under Interest as a result of the arrangements made before the outbreak of the war to obtain a favourable rate of interest on all available surplus cash.

Commercial Services (Net).—Decrease, Rs. 91,762. Under Railways there was a fall in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,56,731 owing to the dislocation of trade on account of the Great European War. This decrease was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 64,969 under Cauvery Power Scheme which is the result of some small excess in the receipts and also a small decrease in the revenue expenditure.

Expenditure.

356. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,67,54,956 against Rs. 2,60,99,811 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 4,14,10,127 against Rs. 4,39,88,097 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 28,81,518.

Variations under expenditure.

357. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Revenue collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 1,08,721. The variation is mainly in the remuneration paid to Shanbhogs and Patels and is due to the absence of any large payments of arrears in 1914-15 as in the previous year.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 51,59,391. The large increase of expenditure under this head is explained by the payment of His Highness' contribution of a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees to the War Fund. This expenditure is recorded in the accounts as Military expenditure and is included under the head Army. Leaving this transaction out of account, the increase under this group will only be Rs. 1,59,391 and this is contributed by all the items except Civil List, General Administration, Jails, Survey and Settlement department and Army.

The scales of pay of the staff of the Accounts department, and the Taluk and District offices and in the Police department were revised at some extra cost and this mainly explains the increases in these departments. The appointment as Chief Judge of a retired British Indian officer on a higher rate of salary and the revision of the scale of the process serving establishment led to the increased expenditure under Law and Justice. The establishment of saw mills and the entertainment of additional establishment for supply of sleepers to the Railway Construction department brought on the excess expenditure under Forests. There was some increase under Scientific and other Minor departments chiefly on account of the special outlay on the improvements to the Cubbon Park and the Lal-Bagh and also the increased cost of the establishment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The noticeable decrease under General Administration is mainly due to the absence of any special expenditure on the reception and entertainment of guests as in the previous year.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 1,97,153. The increase in the year's expenditure as compared with that in the previous year was due to the opening of public libraries, development of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, re-organization of Industrial Schools, the elevation of the Mysore Normal School into a Teachers' College and the opening of some District Normal Schools. Grants were also given for the construction of new village school buildings and the opening of new schools for encouraging home education and for opening and maintaining English classes in rural areas.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 35,317. The rise under this head is mainly due to the larger outlay on the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Commercial Services.—Capital outlay. Increase, Rs. 37,34,878. The rapid progress in the State Railway construction work principally accounts for this increase. All the rolling stock required for the Mysore-Arsikere line was secured during the year and the work of laying out this line was also pushed through as vigorously as possible.

The IV installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was also completed during the year and this accounts for the increase under Cauvery Power Scheme charges.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 12,00,079. The increase is entirely under original works and is on account of the larger expenditure on the Cauvery reservoir and allied works.

Pensions.—Increase, Rs. 32,961. The rise is on account of the general increase in pensionary charges.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 3,94,578. During the year under report a contribution of rupees two lakhs was paid by His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Large grants were made to municipalities for special improvements and to Local Funds for village improvements and for sinking water wells in villages. The grant to the Mysore City Improvement Fund was also enhanced. Owing to the re-organisation of the Agricultural department and the initial outlay sanctioned for special works in that department, the Agricultural charges were more as compared with those in the previous year.

358. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 72,26,539, of which Rs. 57,61,299 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 10,14,590 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 4,50,650 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. Cash balance.

359. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 2,65,76,000, out of which the nominal value of the Government of India securities was Rs. 2,11,43,500. Invested surplus.

360. The main items of indebtedness were :— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 Lakhs of Rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £. 1,200,000 Sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1914 to Rs. 86,82,150. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,18,410. The amount at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 90,00,560, of which a sum of Rs. 89,87,300 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1914 was Rs. 76,95,043 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1914-15, withdrawn and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 31,47,560; Rs. 3,266; Rs. 2,11,078; Rs. 41,93,286; and Rs. 5,028. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 68,58,633.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1915, a sum of Rs. 12,00,000.

II. Excise (1914-15).

361. The following were the chief administrative measures in the Excise department during the year under report :— Administrative measures.

(1) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1914.

(2) The still-head duty on arrack of 25° under-proof was raised from Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon with effect from 1st July 1914.

(3) Two Excise Assistant Commissioners were deputed for distillery training to Madras.

(4) The Detective department whose term expired at the end of December 1914 was ordered to be continued till the end of June 1915.

Distillery.

362. The contract distillery system continued to be in force and worked satisfactorily during the year. Only minor repairs were carried out to the distillery buildings.

Manufacture and stock.

363. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 480,982 gallons. Inclusive of the opening balance of 18,062 gallons and 30 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 499,044 gallons and 30 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery inclusive of the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 475,259 gallons and 4 drams. The wastage amounted to 1,834 gallons and 8 drams and the quantity taken up for methylation was 1,085 gallons and 13 drams, leaving a closing balance of 20,866 gallons and 5 drams. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 66,724 gallons and 31 drams of ordinary spirit, 116 gallons of rectified spirit and 1,520 gallons of rum against 93,573 gallons and 24 drams, 92 gallons and 1,232 gallons respectively in the previous year. The issue to Coorg for 9 months ending with 31st March 1915 amounted to 12,736 gallons and 40 drams.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

364. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 749 against 752 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of shops is being pushed on steadily though slowly during the past 12 years, the number of shops which in 1902-03 was 924 being reduced to 749 in 1914-15.

Consumption of arrack.

365. The consumption of arrack amounted to 377,163 gallons and 50 drams against 466,107 gallons and 17 drams in the previous year, showing a decrease of about 19·08 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

366. The incidence of consumption of arrack in the State as a whole was 3·37 drams per head of population as against 4·16 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, the incidence per head of population was 39·1, 18·4, and 54·4 drams respectively against 50·6, 22·3 and 55·5 drams in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

367. The number of foreign liquor shops was 27 against 29 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 44 as against 66. The consumption of foreign liquor decreased from 38,916 gallons and 32 drams in 1913-14 to 33,062 gallons and 24 drams.

Date toddy.

368. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,524 as against 2,548 in 1913-14. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 450,106 date and 8,587 cocoanut trees as against 444,638 date and 6,679 cocoanut trees in the previous year and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British territory, 11,126 date and 1,662 cocoanut trees as against 11,589 date and 1,675 cocoanut trees in the year 1913-14. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 60·2 as against 61·0 in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

369. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 639 as against 695 in the previous year. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 17,938 against 19,443 in 1913-14, showing a decrease of 1,505 trees.

Country malt liquors—Beer.

370. As in the previous year there were two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one being exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The consumption of country beer rose from 17,473 gallons in 1913-14 to 29,043 gallons and 41 drams during the year under report.

Akkibhoja.

371. The number of akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35.

Intoxicating drugs—Ganja.

372. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 255 as against 254 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,366 seers against 9,598 seers in the preceding year.

373. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the Madras Storehouse. The number of shops licensed during the year was 111 against 113 in 1913-14 and the quantity consumed was 1,160 seers and 60 tolas as against 1,137 seers and 40 tolas in the previous year. Opium.

374. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,385 against 4,441 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·82 villages and every 1,301 persons against one shop for every 3·77 villages and every 1,285 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

375. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 59,89,032 against Rs. 56,62,030 in the previous year. Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,107 being the gain of the sale proceeds of opium and of Rs. 4,033 being the proportionate share of the Central Distillery establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 60,23,172. A sum of Rs. 9,925 was remitted during the year against Rs. 2,075 in 1913-14 and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 58,43,496, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,69,751. The percentage of collection was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 97·2. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, the tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 55,06,297 as against Rs. 52,04,308 in the previous year. Financial results.

376. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 1-0-4 as against Re. 0-15-6 in 1913-14. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-4, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-6·04 and Re. 0-0-1·8 respectively as against Re. 0-7-7, Re. 0-7-3, Re. 0-0-5 and Re. 0-0-1·7 respectively in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

377. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,48,735 as against Rs. 3,39,246 in the previous year or 5·9 per cent of the total gross receipts against 6·1 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

378. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 51,57,562 against Rs. 48,65,062 in the previous year. Surplus.

379. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 369 as against Rs. 544 in 1913-14 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,960 against Rs. 3,333 in the previous year. During the year 2,990 cases involving 3,882 persons were reported as against 2,645 cases involving 3,226 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 3,343 cases involving 4,423 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	778	984
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,547	1,972
Dealt with by Magistrates	404	539
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	131	214
Total ...	2,860	3,709

At the close of the year 424 cases involving 614 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 100 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1914-15).

General. 380. During the year under report, the establishments of the offices of the Superintendent of Stamps and the Stamp Manufactory were revised.

Stock. 381. Out of the balance of stamps representing the value of Rs. 21,96,014 at the close of the year 1913-14, old stamps to the value of Rs. 12,53,191 having been superseded by the new ones, the face value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,42,823 and stamps of the value of Rs. 17,42,428 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 26,85,251. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 11,96,838 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 63,559 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock at the close of the year was Rs. 14,24,857.

Stamp revenue 382. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 10,82,075 against Rs. 10,66,357 in the previous year. Court fee, general, receipt and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure. 383. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 59,820 as against Rs. 57,406 in 1913-14. The small increase was due to the increased expenditure under the head " refunds."

Inspection. 384. All offices in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and almost all offices in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, and Bangalore districts were inspected during the year under report by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps.

IV. State Life Insurance (1914-15).

Proposals. 385. There were 1,623 proposals during the year as against 1,220 in the previous year. Of these, 1,278 were accepted, 530 being for first insurance and 748 for further insurance. One hundred and twenty-eight were rejected, 63 temporarily on medical grounds and 65 finally on medical and other grounds; and 217 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued. 386. Of the 1,278 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,275 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 7,87,909 on a monthly premium of Rs. 3,058.

Claims during the year. 387. During the year, 98 policies held by 44 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 49,781 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 22 persons holding 39 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 23,738 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 4,281; and 89 persons holding 154 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 85,334 died during the year. Of these last, 10 died of plague, 25 of fever, 9 of lung complaints, 4 of heart disease, 9 of diseases of the digestive organs, 3 of cholera, 3 of nervous affections and 26 of other causes.

Income and expenditure. 388. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1914 was Rs. 29,45,370. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,317, of which a sum of Rs. 3,41,807 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,06,510 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,25,241, of which a sum of Rs. 1,15,728 was spent in the payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 9,513 on account of establishment and contingencies. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 32,68,446. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of the management to the total income were 27·93 and 2·13 as against 33·64 and 2·55 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 36·86 per cent of the total liability as against 35·8 per cent in 1913-14.

Working of the Scheme since commencement. 389. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme, that is, 1891, up to the end of the year under report was 20,242, of which 10,607 were of first and 9,635 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,05,37,150, to which Rs. 5,67,220 were added as Reversionary Bonuses to all policies in

force on 30th June 1912, bringing the total to Rs. 1,11,04,370. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 16,814 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 85,60,154 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 30,004. Of the remaining 3,428 policies, 2,699 involving a net bonus of Rs. 16,35,565 were completely discharged and claims on 280 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,12,846 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and sixty-five policies were not realising premia under the rules and 184 were incomplete, at the end of the year 1914-15. Of the 2,699 policies that were completely discharged, 1,578 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 8,38,199 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 640 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,06,098 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 152 assuring a bonus of Rs. 91,772 by cancellation, 284 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,82,827 by surrender and 36 assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,434 by forfeiture. Nine policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable.

General.

390. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

V. Government Savings Banks (1914-15).

Number of accounts.

391. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1914 was 14,866. During the year under report, 1,866 new accounts were opened, 227 dead accounts were revived and 2,603 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 14,356 accounts or 510 less than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 530 with a balance of Rs. 3,03,697 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,362 with a balance of Rs. 3,10,831 were security deposits, 2,089 with Rs. 12,99,282 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 10,375 accounts with a balance of Rs. 49,44,823 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 13,909 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 64,081.

Classification of depositors.

392. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 42, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 43, respectively, as against 40, 6, 4, 5, 1 and 44 in the previous year.

Deposits.

393. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 76,95,043. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 31,47,560 as against Rs. 34,20,404 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 3,266 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,11,078. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 41,93,286 as against Rs. 36,24,706 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1914-15 was Rs. 5,028. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 68,58,633. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 10,45,726.

Private accounts.

394. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 12,464 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 62,44,105, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 501 on each account against Rs. 542 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

395. The deposit of Rs. 62,44,105 held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1915 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-1-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-8 on 30th June 1914.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Births.

396. The total number of births registered during the year was 115,866 against 108,055 in 1913, the birth rate being 20·30 per one thousand of population against 18·94 in the previous year, and against 18·70, the mean ratio for the past 5 years. Of the number of births, 59,441 were boys and 56,425 were girls.

Deaths.

397. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 106,482 or 18·66 per thousand of population, compared with 103,087 or 18·07 per thousand of population in 1913. The average death-rate of the previous 5 years was 18·86. The number of deaths among men was 54,679 and among women 51,803. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·9 among men and 18·35 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January 1914 and the smallest in May and June 1914. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year and between 1 and 5 years of age and also among old persons of 60 years and upwards in age.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in all the districts except Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. A special agency, the Malnad Improvement Committee, has been appointed to investigate the causes for this, and carry out suitable remedial measures.

Towns returned a higher birth-rate as well as death-rate than rural circles, obviously pointing to a more satisfactory registration of vital statistics in urban as compared with rural areas. The subject of improving the registration of vital statistics engaged the attention of a Committee appointed for the purpose, and recently orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Committee. A bill will shortly be introduced making registration compulsory.

Causes of death.

398. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1914 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1913	*1914*
Cholera	8,062	849
Small-pox	8,722	13,654
Plague	3,495	4,613
Fevers	37,137	39,741
Bowel-complaints	5,016	4,515
Respiratory diseases	2,401	2,787
Injuries	1,769	1,476
All other causes	36,485	38,847
Total ...	103,087	106,482

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1914.)

General.

399. The main features of the year's work were the formulation of a scheme for the improvement and protection of rural water-supply, the definition of the powers and duties of the Central Sanitary Board, the introduction of the Village Sanitation Regulation into 350 more villages, the compilation of a hand-book on preventible diseases in Kannada, the provision for the training of village officers in the rudiments of sanitation and

hygiene, the medical inspection of schools, and the inauguration of measures needed for the improvement of the malnad. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner attended the All-India Sanitary Conference held at Lucknow, and has submitted a report embodying several suggestions of immediate practical applicability to conditions in Mysore some of which have been recommended to District and Sanitary Boards and Municipal Councils for adoption.

Rural sanitation including water-supply.

400. Under the scheme of rural water-supply, Government have decided to make a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh for three years, a like sum being provided from the Village Improvement and District Funds, and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs being expected from the villagers in the shape of contribution. It is expected that with such substantial assistance every village in the State will be provided with a good drinking water well in the course of 3 or 4 years.

The Village Sanitation Regulation is now in force in 9,933 out of 10,850 villages in the State containing 25 or more houses. It is understood that the constitution of Village Improvement Committees has resulted in impressing on the villagers the need for local initiative in matters pertaining to village sanitation.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

401. A Committee consisting of 12 official and non-official members has been formed for each of the malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan for dealing with questions connected with the improvement of the malnad, and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is being annually provided for the purpose.

The Committees are assisted by two executive officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioners, one for the Shimoga and the other for the Kadur and Hassan districts. The Committees commenced work about the beginning of the year (1914-15) and during the course of the year attended to the following practical measures :—(1) clearance of rank vegetation ; (2) sinking of wells for the supply of good drinking water; (3) improvement of drainage ; (4) free distribution of quinine ; (5) increased medical aid ; (6) extension of existing villages and shifting of insanitary village sites to healthy places and (7) spread of knowledge on sanitation and hygiene.

The Committees have also submitted recommendations in respect of a number of other measures with regard to some of which, such as the establishment of itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries, grant of building materials, etc., Government have already passed orders, while others such as the increase in the number of maternities, granting loans for sanitary improvements, etc., are still under consideration.

Inspection.

402. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 28 towns in several districts and the District Sanitary officers also inspected a fairly large number of towns and villages.

Sanitary works and outlay.

403. During the year, the Sanitary Board examined several big schemes connected with the improvement of certain parts of the Mysore city. The sanitary works carried out by the District Boards and Municipalities consisted of construction and repair of wells, improvement of drains, removal of congestion and the like and the amount spent by them on these works was Rs. 36,253. A sum of Rs. 3,68,049 was also spent by the Public Works department in carrying out works of a sanitary nature. The sanitary works carried out by the Malnad Improvement Committee have already been mentioned.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Staff.

404. The strength of the vaccination staff consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants and three Deputy Inspectors and 117 vaccinators. Two additional vaccinators were temporarily employed during the year under report.

Operations.

405. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 137,735 against 108,632 in the previous year. The district staff of vacci-

nators performed 71·77 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 12·97 per cent, and the medical subordinates at the dispensaries, including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 15·26 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 126,511 against 99,577 and revaccination 11,224 against 9,055 in the previous year.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and revaccination in which the results were known, were 117,993 and 4,459, respectively, against 91,835 and 5,230 in 1913. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 21·44 against 17·01 in the previous year.

Inspection.

406. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers examined 6,997 persons. Of these, 4,624 or 66·08 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 1,205 or 17·22 per cent bore small-pox signs and 1,168 or 16·69 per cent were unprotected. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors examined 68,522 persons, of whom 27,254 or 39·77 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 22,956 or 33·50 per cent signs of small-pox and 18,312 or 26·73 per cent were unprotected. Similarly medical subordinates examined 59,241 persons. Of these, 33,699 or 56·88 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 13,320 or 22·48 per cent signs of small-pox and 12,222 or 20·63 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

407. During the year, there were 13,654 deaths from small-pox against 8,722 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 2·39 as against 1·53 in 1913.

Expenditure.

408. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 24,233 against Rs. 23,031 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-3-8 as compared with Re. 0-4-5 in 1913.

General.

409. During the year compulsory vaccination was newly introduced into five municipal towns. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates in 20 places. Endeavours are being made to carry out a preliminary survey of unprotected children to constitute a proper basis for a systematic and efficient programme of vaccination work.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

410. During the year 695 calves were purchased, in addition to four calves which remained in the Institute at the commencement of the year, thus making a total of 699 calves. Of these, 684 calves were inoculated, four died and 11 remained unvaccinated at the close of the year. Of the 684 calves inoculated, 202 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of vesicles, two calves died during the development period and the remaining 480 calves yielded vaccine enough for 240,104 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 500·21 cases against 440·77 in the previous year. The vaccine stock was maintained in an efficient condition by transfer from calf to calf. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, quantities sufficient for 141,967, 1,450 and 31,523 cases were issued to vaccinators, sanitary officers and medical officers, respectively. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was 50,559 units. There has been a marked increase in the quantity supplied to every district.

Receipts and expenditure.

411. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,774 against Rs. 3,844 in 1913. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 10,061 against Rs. 8,372 in the previous year.

General.

412. During the year 29 candidates were trained as vaccinators against 11 in the previous year. Of these, six were stipendiary pupils deputed for training by the Malnad Improvement Committee and 23 were private students. Of the latter, eight secured the posts of vaccinators in

the State. The most noticeable feature of the year's record of work is the marked increase in the quantity of vaccine prepared and issued from the Institute.

The Institute which was located in the compound of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, was transferred to the Lal-Bagh Lodge where new stables for calves are being built and other changes effected to meet the special requirements of the Institute.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

413. The number of medical institutions working at the beginning of the year was 155. One female dispensary at Champion Reefs was closed, and a Maternity and Hospital at Robertsonpet and 5 dispensaries at other places in the State were newly opened during the year, bringing the total number of hospitals and dispensaries working at the end of the year to 160 against 155 on the 31st December 1913. Their classification is as follows:—

20 State Public, including 7 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
118 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
8 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

414. The number of beds for men and women in the 135 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding seven special hospitals) were 411 and 407 against 410 and 396, respectively, in the previous year.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

415. The number of patients treated in the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, during the year was 100 against 83 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 2,906 and Rs. 565 against Rs. 3,268 and Rs. 564, respectively, in 1913.

Number of patients treated.

416. The number of in-patients treated in the 135 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 10,855 against 10,794 in the previous year and that of the out-patients was 1,404,668 against 1,332,346 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,634	242·80	610,367	3,349·24	616,001	3,592·04
Women ...	3,930	156·21	291,687	1,704·62	295,617	1,860·83
Children ...	1,291	45·55	502,614	2,755·83	503,905	2,801·38
Total ...	10,855	444·56	1,404,668	7,809·69	1,415,523	8,254·25

Nationality of patients.

417. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1913	*1914*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,672	13,462
Hindus	991,992	1,054,378
Mahomedans	286,898	300,376
Other classes	50,578	47,307

Diseases treated.

418. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1913	*1914*
Malarial fevers	218,467	222,569
Injuries	107,712	109,388
Diseases of the eye	141,232	162,774
Diseases of the respiratory system	101,039	111,830
Rheumatic affections	47,861	51,980
Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	268,307	287,606
Diseases of the nervous system	33,611	35,858

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 2,422 against 1,847 in 1913.

Surgical operations.

419. Surgical operations were performed on 42,442 patients, including the 56 who remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 41,424 were cured, 845 relieved, 22 discharged otherwise, 107 died and 44 remained at the close of the year. Of the 42,386 principal operations performed during the year, 2,066 were major and 40,320 minor. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 916 against 866 in the previous year.

Disposal in-patients.

420. Out of 10,855 in-patients treated, 5,921 were cured. 2,312 relieved, 1,721 were discharged otherwise, 809 died and 92 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

421. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the seven special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,48,437 against Rs. 4,38,365 in the previous year.

Midwives.

422. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 120 against 112 in 1913. They attended to 8,439 cases against 7,944 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 70 cases as in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended by them was 0·45 against 0·39 in 1913.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

423. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and 8 Railway dispensaries was 106,615 against 86,042 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,194 against 1,661 in 1913. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

424. The number of patients treated in the several Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries was 314,391 against 276,376 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 269,936 were cured, 39,320 relieved, 425 died and 4,710 were under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1914.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

425. On the 1st January 1914 there were 200 lunatics in the Asylum and during the year there were 115 admissions, bringing the total number of patients treated to 315. The number of persons discharged was 73, of whom 44 were cured, 25 relieved, one not improved, 2 were otherwise discharged and one absconded. Of the rest, 29 died and 213 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Age, sex and nationality of patients.

426. The majority of admissions, *viz.*, 78, was as usual, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 21 persons were between 40 and 60 years, 7 were under 20 years and 9 were above 60 years. Of the total admissions during the year, 89 were men and 26 were women; and 76 were Hindus, 20 Mahomedans and 19 Christians.

427. Out of the 115 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were ascertained in 84 cases. In 50 cases there was predisposition and 34 cases were due to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

428. On the first day of January 1914, there were 26 criminal lunatics and 7 men were admitted during the year, making a total of 33 (29 men and 4 women). There were 2 discharges and 4 deaths, leaving 27 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of lunatics was 27·72 against 26·11 in 1913. Criminal lunatics.

429. At the beginning of the year 1914, there were 43 patients and 28 lunatics were admitted during the year, making a total of 71 (40 men and 31 women). Of these, 17 were discharged and 5 died. There were thus 49 patients at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

430. As usual, special care was taken of the weak and the emaciated and the excited persons were given open air rest and treatment combined with tub baths and sleeping draughts. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 146 giving a daily average of 8·96. Health of the lunatics.

431. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 66·45 against 72·82. The net profit from the lunatic labour was Rs. 118 against Rs. 255 in 1913. Employment of lunatics.

432. At the beginning of the year, there were 8 patients and 15 were admitted during the year, making a total of 23 (15 men and 8 women). Of these, 11 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 10 patients (7 men and 3 women) at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,371 was received from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients

433. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 28,343 against Rs. 25,303, the increase being chiefly under establishment and diets. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of Civil and Military Station was Rs. 6,528 against Rs. 5,761. Deducting receipts from various sources the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 18,015 against Rs. 17,730 in 1913. Cost.

434. Every attempt was made to keep the inmates cheerful and happy by periodical treats and gramophone entertainments, distribution of sweets and flowers on festival days, and daily distribution of *pan supari*, snuff and tobacco to those accustomed to their use. General.

The quarters for the matron and additional cells for female insanes were approaching completion.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

435. At the beginning of the year there were 34 patients and 34 were newly admitted during the year, making a total of 68 (55 men and 13 women). Of these, 15 were discharged and 7 died, leaving 46 inmates at the close of the year. The daily average of the strength of the Asylum was 29·35 against 24·76 in 1913. Strength of Asylum.

436. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was followed during the year. Treatment.

437. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,277 against Rs. 3,273 in 1913. Cost.

438. Four patients were admitted during the year and a sum of Rs. 152 was claimed on account of the maintenance of these patients. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

439. Among the patients, those who were fit for manual labour were employed in some useful occupations. Several public spirited citizens offered free gifts of books and periodicals to the Asylum. General.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

440. The number of patients treated during the year was 954 against 763 in the previous year. Of these, 685 were labour cases and the remaining In-patients.

cases related to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 954 patients, 927 were discharged cured, 12 relieved, one was discharged otherwise and 14 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 21·25 against 16·21 in 1913.

Out-patients.

441. The total number of out-patients treated was 15,329 against 14,945 in 1913, the daily average being 91·92 against 96·87 in 1913.

Nationality of patients.

442. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	83	972	1,055
Mahomedans	65	2,928	2,993
Hindus	800	11,422	12,222
Other classes	6	7	13
Total ...	954	15,329	16,283

Surgical operations.

443. Surgical operations both major and minor were performed on 1,306 patients, of whom 740 were cured, 562 were relieved and 4 died.

Cost.

444. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,301 against Rs. 13,638 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

445. During the year 8 pupil midwives passed out and one was under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

446. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 493 against 573 in the previous year. Of these, 371 were discharged cured, 73 relieved, 13 discharged otherwise and 23 died, leaving 13 at the end of the year. The daily average number of patients treated was 14·89 against 17·48 in 1913.

Out-patients.

447. The number of out-patients treated was 10,339 against 11,466 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients treated was 90·14 against 102·65 in the previous year.

Nationality of patients.

448. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	13	138	151
Mahomedans	112	2,781	2,893
Hindus	357	7,345	7,702
Other classes	11	75	86
Total ...	493	10,339	10,832

Surgical operations.

449. Surgical operations were performed on 869 patients, of whom 800 were cured, 62 relieved, 2 discharged otherwise, 4 died and one remained at the close of the year.

Cost.

450. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,423 against Rs. 9,540 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

451. During the year, 3 pupil midwives passed out and 4 were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients.

452. The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 785 against 449 in 1913. Of these, 1 was treated for cholera, 159 were treated for plague, 77 for small-pox and 548 for other diseases.

Cost.

453. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,143 against Rs. 5,690 in 1913.

General.

454. There are reasons to believe that the popular prejudice against resorting to Epidemic Diseases Hospital is wearing away.

(6) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

455. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,682 against 1,473 in the previous year. Of these, 966 were cured, 515 relieved,

83 discharged otherwise, 1 died and in the case of 39 patients the treatment was unsuccessful and 77 patients remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

456. The number of out-patients treated was 14,720 against 14,338 in the previous year. Out-patients.

457. The daily average of both in- and out-patients was 133·08 men, 77·91 women and 70·83 children, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 177·74, 68·35 and 64·81 respectively Daily average.

458. Of the 16,402 in- and out-patients treated, 8,261 were men, 4,166, women and 3,975, children. Classified according to nationality, 618 were Europeans and Eurasians, 13,392 were Hindus, 2,066 were Mahomedans and 326 belonged to other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

459. Of 1,682 in-patients, 184 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 838 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 182 for diseases of cornea, 203 for diseases of iris, 95 for glaucoma and the remaining 180 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 14,720 out-patients, 7,947 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,447 for diseases of cornea, 1,621 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,112 for errors of refraction, 587 for diseases of the eyelids, 494 for diseases of iris, 198 for tumours and the remaining 1,314 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

460. Surgical operations were performed on 1,676 patients including those who remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,333 were cured, 270 relieved, 42 discharged otherwise, 1 died and 30 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

461. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 26,072 against Rs. 33,974 in 1913. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1914.)

462. The number of articles received for examination was 416 relating to 132 cases, 60 being cases of suspected human poisoning, 11 of abortion, 4 of cattle poisoning, 46 of blood and seminal stains, and 11 being miscellaneous cases. In 74 or 56·06 per cent of the cases sent up, poison etc., was detected. Toxicological analysis.

463. Two hundred and fifty-two articles of various kinds were received for chemical analysis. Of these, 70 were samples of water, 113 urine, 30 intoxicating liquors and drugs, 23 articles of food, 5 alum, 3 aniline colours and 8 miscellaneous articles. Chemical analysis.

464. The number of articles received for bacteriological analysis was 2,905. Of these, 1,631 were samples of water, 1,091 of blood, and 183 miscellaneous articles. Bacteriological analysis.

The examination of some of the blood samples was undertaken with a view to find out the cause for some of the undiagnosed fevers prevalent in Bangalore. It is now established that some of these are due to the *Bacillus paratyphosus B* and *Bacillus Columbense*. Further researches are required to ascertain if Malta fever is prevalent in the Mysore State.

VIII. Plague Administration (1914-15).

465. The recorded attacks and deaths during the year numbered 7,021 and 4,789 against 4,788 and 3,322 respectively in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,233 in the number of attacks and 1,467 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 0·84 per mille against 0·58 in the previous year. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths in a month were 1,320 and 857 respectively in September 1914 and the lowest numbers 84 and 52 respectively in May 1915. The Mysore district including Mysore city suffered most with 2,083 attacks and 1,484 deaths and the Hassan district least with 186 attacks and 121 deaths. The attacks and deaths in Plague attacks and deaths.

the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	350	235
Mysore city	577	402
Bangalore district	1,058	742
Kolar district	805	627
Tumkur district	348	257
Mysore district	1,506	1,082
Hassan district	186	121
Shimoga district	650	393
Kadur district	505	283
Chitaldrug district	1,036	647
Total ...	7,021	4,789

Of the total number of deaths from plague, 2,569 or 53·64 per cent were among men and 2,220 or 46·36 per cent were among women. As in previous years the largest number of deaths (1,807) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest (308) among those above 60 years. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 66·54 among men and 70·25 among women as compared with 68·98 and 69·87 respectively in 1913-14.

Preventive measures.

466. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year:—

Evacuation.—The usual facilities for evacuation were provided and arrangements were made for the supply of bamboos free to the poor and at cost price to others in places where hutting materials were not procurable. To prevent indiscriminate erection of sheds, the villagers were required to confine the sheds to sites which had been selected as suitable for the purpose.

Disinfection.—The disinfection of infected houses was carried out with kerosene oil emulsion and desiccation combined with fumigation by burning neem leaves. As usual, houses evacuated on account of plague were cleaned up and thoroughly lime-washed before re-occupation.

Inoculation.—During the year, 21,308 persons were inoculated as against 9,473 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations was in the Bangalore district. A whole-time inoculating officer was temporarily posted for each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Plague hospitals.

467. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals:—

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city	175	98	56·00
Mysore city	131	82	62·59
Kolar Gold Fields	206	55	26·69

Staff.

468. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained only in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme. Small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses.

Expenditure.

469. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 11,093 against Rs. 19,540 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1914-15).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

470. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are described below:—

(1) *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Honours courses in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College were instituted and the necessary staff and equipment were provided. The Central College was affiliated in Group (iii)—History—of the Intermediate Course and the staffs of the two Colleges were strengthened in other ways.

(2) *Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education.*—Substantial progress was made under the new scheme for opening more village elementary schools with the aid of the people and 1,100 aided primary schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs. 84,000 were started during the year, the monthly grant to each varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, exclusive of the contributions from the villagers, while 100 adult schools and 130 Government village elementary schools at a total annual cost of Rs. 42,800 were sanctioned at the end of the year. A special grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs was made for the construction of village school buildings. A sum of Rs. 5,162 was contributed by private individuals for village school buildings and 57 private buildings were given as gifts for new elementary schools.

(3) *Introduction of Compulsory Education.*—A considerable amount of preliminary work was done in connection with the introduction of compulsory education in 15 selected centres. Steps were taken to obtain lists of boys of the compulsory school-going age and Committees with Attendance Officers were appointed. Arrangements were made for the admission of 1,200 additional boys into the schools in those centres. Proposals for opening about 100 new schools and strengthening the staffs of existing ones were sanctioned in the latter part of the year and a few schools were started before the end of the year.

(4) *Practical Instruction.*—To supplement the training in manual occupations such as cardboard and paper folding which is being given in 48 centres, a scheme for the introduction of elementary industrial or vocational courses was sanctioned as part of the secondary school curriculum in 40 additional centres.

(5) *Itinerant Teachers.*—The experiment of employing itinerant teachers to visit groups of adjoining villages for imparting instruction is being tried in the taluks of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur with useful results.

(6) *English Education in Rural Areas.*—An impetus was given to the study of English in rural areas by reducing the people's contribution from two-thirds to one-half.

(7) *Sloyd Classes.*—The number of wood sloyd centres increased from 9 to 10, the total number of pupils in all the classes being 1,207. The work in all the centres was satisfactory. There were 48 paper sloyd centres during the year where instruction in card-board work and paper folding was regularly given. The total number of boys trained in them was 4,693 as against 3,887 in the previous year. All the centres except six, where work was somewhat disturbed by plague, made good progress during the year.

(8) *Vacation Classes.*—Vacation classes were conducted in Bangalore and Mysore from the 15th April to 31st May 1915 and 116 teachers underwent training.

(9) *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,306 against 2,279 in the previous year.

(10) The pay and prospects of the officers of both the inspectoral and tutorial staff were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 1,89,834.

(11) Fifty scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned during the year for such pupils of village elementary schools as were desirous of continuing their studies in the IV and V classes of secondary schools and these scholarships were largely availed of.

(12) The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme were extended to the employees of aided schools other than teachers.

(13) To encourage physical education, eight more gymanastic teachers were appointed.

(14) A special committee was appointed to determine the lines on which Sanskrit education could be further developed in the State so as to conserve real scholarship and to attract deserving students to this branch of study.

(15) Orders were passed for the provision of two lakhs of rupees annually in the Public Works department budget for the construction of buildings for colleges and schools other than village schools in addition to the usual provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the education budget for village schools.

(16) A general scheme for the grant of foreign scholarships was sanctioned during the year and a special committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. The subjects that were selected for study during the first year were paper manufacture, banking, systems of education, organic chemistry, mechanical engineering and actuarial science. During the year, four Government scholarships, two Damodar Doss scholarships and five loan scholarships or eleven in all, were awarded and made tenable in England or America; and all of them except two loan scholarships were availed of. In addition to these, a special scholarship was awarded for the study of architecture in Bombay.

Number of schools and scholars.

471. Under the special impetus given to education by liberal provision of funds, the number of public institutions increased from 3,001 to 4,278 and the attendance of pupils from 158,334 to 191,172. The number of private institutions, which is always fluctuating, however, decreased from 2,133 to 1,859 and the attendance fell from 29,396 to 26,825. The total number of institutions both public and private was 6,137 with an attendance of 217,997 pupils as against 5,134 institutions with an attendance of 187,730 pupils in the previous year. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 138,487 or 75·7 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 108,939 or 78·6 per cent in 1913-14. There was one school to every 4·8 square miles of the area and to every 930 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 41·7 and 8·9 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 25·5.

Proportion of scholars to population.

472. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 31 to 1 in 26, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 20 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 32. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Tumkur took the first place, Bangalore came next in order and Kadur last. Bangalore showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur coming next in order and Kadur last.

473. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1914-15 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	1	913	17
High Schools (English)	14	2	5,045	45
High Schools (Vernacular)	3	1	141	5
Middle Schools	240	83	31,662	9,957
Primary Schools	3,456	383	112,780	26,339
Training Institutions	5	2	264	42
Kindergarten Schools	2	...	29	6
Industrial Schools	24	3	1,235	121
Commercial Schools	4	...	347	14
Engineering Schools	2	...	198	...
Sanskrit Schools	43	...	1,847	92
Agricultural Schools	2	...	29	...
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	44	...
Total ...	3,803	475	154,534	36,638
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Advanced	5	...	51	...
Elementary	1,852	2	25,530	1,244
Total. ...	1,857	2	25,581	1,244
Grand Total ...	5,660	477	180,115	37,882

474. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 560 were Europeans and Eurasians, 3,062 were Native Christians, 27,390 were Mahomedans, 181,641 were Hindus and the remaining 5,344 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 3·4 in the case of Hindus, 9·4 in the case of Mahomedans, 11·7 in the case of Native Christians, 10·7 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 4·1 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

Classified according to nationality, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 37,882, was made up of 304 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,200 Native Christians, 6,775 Mahomedans, 16 Parsis, 10,323 Brahmins, 310 Kshatriyas, 1,558 Vaisyas, 5,175 Lingayets, 390 Jains, 10,442 other high caste Hindus, 790 low caste Hindus and 619 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 1·11 in the case of Hindus, 4·8 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·6 in the case of Native Christians, 14·6 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 1·48 in the case of others.

475. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6, while the attendance thereat rose from 551 to 561. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,222 pupils, 47 Hindustani middle schools with 3,916 pupils of whom 18 were girls, and 285 Hindustani primary schools with 9,974 pupils, of whom 1,533 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 26 Hindustani middle schools with 1,864 pupils and 87 primary schools with 3,071 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddars and Korachars increased from 174 to 203, of which 119 were departmental, 72 were aided and 12 unaided schools. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 4,795 to 5,387, of whom 4,639 were boys and 748 girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11, but their strength decreased from 323 to 306, of whom 25 were girls. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

476. Of the 439 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 4 Kannada high schools, 43 Sanskrit schools, 151 Anglo-Kannada middle schools, 3 English middle schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil middle schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani middle schools, 73 Kannada middle schools, 73 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools and 4 Panchama middle schools. The remaining 65 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 3,456 public primary schools for boys, 3,170 were Kannada schools, 285 Hindustani schools, and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 383 primary schools for girls, 291 were teaching Kannada, 87 Hindustani, 4 Tamil and one Mahratti. Of the 1,859 private institutions, 5 taught Sanskrit, 1,852 a vernacular and 2 the Koran.

In the public schools, 20,827 pupils learnt English, 12 French, 10,234 a classical language, and 171,258 a vernacular language. Of the 26,825 pupils in private institutions, 113 learnt English, 139 a classical language and 26,573 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

477. There were 3 English and 4 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 20 high schools, 323 middle schools for secondary education and 3,839 public schools for primary education.

478. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Boys	2·22	2·10	11·45	9·98	3·69	3·27	13·20	12·49	69·44	72·16
Girls	0·24	0·14	3·33	1·71	2·13	2·31	9·15	9·80	85·15	86·04

Night schools.

479. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artisans increased from 110 to 254, of which 142 were aided and 112 were unaided. Of the total number, 194 were Kannada schools, 34 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 25 were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

480. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 206 to 389 and their strength from 4,514 to 9,340, of whom 1,027 were girls. To obviate the hardships felt by the teachers and to ensure the stability of the schools, the payment of grants to these schools was made monthly instead of annually as was hitherto the case.

Training institutions.

481. There were 7 training institutions during the year, of which 5 were for training masters, *viz.*, the Training College comprising the Graduates' Training class in Mysore, and four district normal schools at Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur and 2 for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 264 as against 99 and that of school mistresses 42 against 21 in the previous year.

Industrial schools.

482. The number of industrial schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27, but their strength decreased from 1,386 to 1,356, of whom 104 were girls. Of the 27 industrial schools, 2 were under Government management, 21 were aided schools for boys, 1 was an aided school for girls and 3 were unaided schools. The number of pupils in the industrial sections of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, increased from 169 to 183, of whom 132 were in the industries and crafts section, 35 in the arts section and 16 in the workshop section. Different castes and creeds including Panchamas were represented in these sections. Of the students sent up from various sections to the Madras technical examinations, more than 78 per cent were successful with a fair number in the first class. The value of work done in the carpentry and machine workshops during

the year amounted to Rs. 19,000. The Industrial School at Channapatna which had been temporarily placed under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce was retransferred to the Education department towards the end of the year. The number on the rolls increased from 54 to 74. The subjects taught in the school were lacquer work, carpentry, preparation of models of fruits, flowers and leaves in wood and pith and smithy. The Government Industrial school at Sagar had 18 pupils against 16 in the previous year, of whom 13 were learning carpentry and 5 smith's work. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur increased from 39 to 55, of whom 19 were full-time and 36 part-time scholars belonging to the local schools. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. The 3 Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 36, 16 and 69 pupils on the rolls against 49, 22 and 63 respectively in 1913-14. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. Of the total number of pupils in the 3 schools, *viz.*, 121, 35 were weavers by caste. The school at Dodballapur obtained two certificates of honourable mention at the Dasara Exhibition and a certificate of merit at the Bowringpet exhibition. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja paid a visit to the school at Molakalmuru in December 1914.

Of the aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur are the more important ones. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, masonry, rattan work, rope-making, modelling, engraving, cabinet making, weaving, dyeing, tailoring and painting. There were 4 unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory and the Panchama school for girls both in the Mysore city, an elementary carpentry school at Nonavinkere in the Tiptur taluk and an industrial school for Panchamas at Kestur in the Mandya taluk, started under the auspices of the Hindu Mission for the education of backward classes.

Schools for special instruction.

483. The number of pupils in the engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute decreased from 89 to 78, of whom 31 were in the senior sub-overseers' class, 29 in the junior sub-overseers' class and 18 in the shekdari class. The results of the school in the final examinations conducted by the Board of examiners and in the Madras Technical examinations were very satisfactory, two of the successful candidates at the latter standing first for the Presidency in Mensuration (Intermediate) and in Building Materials and Construction (Advanced) respectively and several others taking very high places. The students of the sub-overseers' class were taken on excursions and visited several tanks, channels and other engineering works in the State.

484. The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, entered on its second year of existence and its scope was extended by the addition of an Industrial Teachers' Training class, a Permanent Way Inspectors' class, a Telegraph Signallers' and Traffic class and a class for training in motor driving. To afford facilities for the training of men engaged in professional or other work during the day, arrangements were made to hold evening classes in technical drawing, electric wiring and motor mechanics. The opening of a class for teaching house decoration and painting is under contemplation. The strength of the school increased from 42 to 120. Fourteen students who completed the course prescribed for the Permanent Way Inspectors' class and four who finished their training in the Telegraphic and Traffic class obtained employement on the various railway lines under construction.

485. The number of commercial schools was 4 as in the previous year, of which 2 were Government institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided, *viz.*, the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. Two graduate

teachers who finished a course in higher commercial subjects at Bombay were appointed as headmasters of the Government commercial schools. The strength of the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, increased from 88 to 171 and the school showed good results at the public examinations in technical subjects held by the Mysore Government. A system of popular lectures was inaugurated in connection with the school and the lectures were attended by the students and the general public. The commercial classes for the teaching of the indigenous system of accounts were transferred to Chikkapetta for the benefit of merchants and other business men and the staff of that section was strengthened by the appointment of a Tamil and a Guzerati teacher. The senior class of the section also received instruction in Kannada, elements of banking and commercial geography. The section is very popular and is often visited by business men. In the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, additional classes for book-keeping, short-hand and commercial geography were started and a vernacular section for imparting instruction in the indigenous system of accounts and in Guzerati was also opened. There were 105 subject-pupils in both the sections. The number of subject-pupils in the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, decreased from 110 to 102. The strength of the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, increased from 28 to 37. More than 60 per cent of the students who appeared from these institutions for the various public examinations were successful.

Two more graduate teachers were sent to the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, for training in higher commercial subjects and two stipendiary students were undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay.

486. The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 17 pupils on its rolls against 14 in the previous year. Of these, 5 were in the articulation class, 4 in the first standard and the others in higher classes. Four of the advanced pupils were able to read from any Kannada book. Five deaf mutes learnt weaving, two learnt tailoring and knitting, 4 made plain rattan things of household use and 5 advanced pupils could make rattan articles of all kinds—plain and ornamental. The drawing class made good progress. The rattan articles prepared by the pupils won a silver medal and a money prize at the Dasara Exhibition.

The strength of the school for the blind at Mysore remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27. Three beginners were learning the Braille alphabet, 8 had reached the first vernacular standard, and the rest were in the second and higher standards. In Arithmetic, the pupils made fair progress. Thirteen pupils learnt vocal music, 7 were learning to play on the *tabala* and 7 on the violin. The Adhyayana class was also continued. A reading room for the benefit of the pupils was started during the year, interesting and instructive passages being read out to them from newspapers and journals every day.

487. The aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug had 9 pupils on its rolls. The unaided Kindergarten School at Davangere which is maintained from public subscriptions and fees had 26 pupils, of whom 4 were girls. The Model Infant School, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, had on its rolls 48 pupils, of whom 13 were girls and it followed a special curriculum of lessons.

Results of public examinations.

488. For the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University, 88 candidates appeared in the Language branch, of whom 48 passed, all in the second class. In the Science branches, 11 out of 20 passed in Physics with 1 in the first class, 4 out of 5 in Chemistry, 3 out of 5 in Mathematics, and 11 out of 14 in Geology. In History and Economics, 35 out of 41 passed and in Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada), 4 out of 5 passed with 1 in the first class. At the B.A. Honours (Preliminary) examination all the 4 candidates who appeared passed. Altogether 41 candidates passed both the branches of the B.A. degree examination. In the Intermediate examination, out of 235 candidates examined, 84 passed with 16 in the first class. For the Matriculation examination, 9 candidates appeared, of whom 5 passed. For the public examination held in the State in connection with the Second-

ary School-leaving Certificate Scheme, 692 candidates were registered from the several high schools and 687 sat for the examination, of whom 156 were found eligible for the college course as well as for the public service and 101 for the latter only. At the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,845 candidates were examined and 750 passed with 18 in the first class and 444 in the second class. The remaining 288 candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, *viz.*, English.

In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 17 passed out of 31 examined, of whom 11 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 1 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 1 from the Sanskrit Patasala, Dharwar, and 3 were private candidates. Of the 17 successful candidates, 1 passed in Yajurveda, 2 in Jyotisha, 2 in Vyakarana, 1 in Tarka, 9 in Vedanta and 2 in Sahitya.

For the Moulvis' examination, 3 candidates appeared but none passed. For the Pandits' examination, 11 candidates appeared and 5 passed, of whom 3 were female candidates.

At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 83 candidates were examined and 34 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,545 candidates were examined and 1,002 passed with 21 in the first class and 954 in the second. The rest of the candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, 22 in Sanskrit, 3 in Persian, 1 in Urdu and 1 in Kannada. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 250 candidates appeared and 156 passed with 78 in the first class.

At the examination for Teachers' Certificates, 23 out of 32 passed in the upper secondary grade, including 1 female candidate and 157 out of 226 passed the lower secondary grade, including 24 female candidates. For the examination for higher normal certificates, 11 candidates appeared and 6 passed. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 24 candidates appeared and 22 passed. At the examination for proficiency in sewing, 37 candidates appeared and 24 passed with 6 in the first class.

Students' hostels.

489. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 24 against 27 in the previous year, of which 20 were for boys and 4 for girls. Of the total number, 12 were under Government management, 3 were aided and 5 unaided hostels for boys and 4 unaided hostels for girls. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,253, of whom 954 were boys and 299 were girls. Of the 1,253 boarders, 205 were in colleges, 249 were in the high school classes, 274 in the middle schools, 261 in primary schools and 264 in special schools. All the hostels were efficiently managed and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

490. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. The hockey team of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, won the silver cup presented by His Highness the Yuvaraja at the Dasara Tournament. In the inter-school sports also, the College distinguished itself and won two cups and several prizes. In the Maharani's College, Mysore, the annual sports and the tennis tournament were held as usual. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools of the State.

Controlling agencies.

491. The inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 District Inspectors, of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, 1 Inspectress for Hindustani girls' schools and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools and 1 for Sanskrit schools. The Inspector-General toured through the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur, visiting several schools and discussing with the leading citizens of all the places that he visited their local educational needs. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the rest of the staff.

492. During the year, the majority of the village school committees continued to take active interest in the affairs of the schools. They co-operated with the department in inducing well-to-do persons to undertake the

construction and repairs of school houses, selection of sites and the collection of money contributions for the purpose. Several private individuals also rendered valuable help in the matter of construction of new school buildings.

Expenditure on public instruction.

493. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during 1914-15 was Rs. 23,07,289 against Rs. 21,24,860 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,91,560	4,455	4,83,008	3,94,693	42,869	1,68,962	12,85,547
For women ...	16,039	...	1,49,797	86,152	5,655	2,045	2,59,688
Total ...	2,07,599	4,455	6,32,805	4,80,845	48,524	1,71,007	15,45,235

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,066	1,03,655	99,645	2,48,135	90,289	1,79,264	7,62,054

Sources of expenditure.

494. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn are as follows:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	12,96,215	13,44,243	61·00	58·27
Local Funds ...	4,11,625	4,44,464	19·37	19·26
Municipal Funds ...	32,425	31,015	1·52	1·34
Fees	2,08,953	2,38,313	8·27	10·33
All other sources ...	1,75,642	2,49,254	9·83	10·80
Total ...	21,24,860	23,07,289	100·00	100·00

495. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 11,09,630 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 12,398 on municipal schools, Rs. 4,20,148 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,059 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,38,424 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 4,23,630 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

496. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 9·19 per cent, high schools for boys 8·65 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·29 per cent, primary schools for boys 17·10 per cent, girls' schools 10·22 per cent, special schools 9·51 per cent, and the remaining 33·03 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

497. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-6-6, of which the State revenue provided Re. 0-3-9 against Re. 0-3-8 in 1913-14. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-0-9 against Rs. 9-4-2 in 1913-14. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 7-15-6 against Rs. 11-3-6 in 1913-14, of which a sum of Rs. 3-8-1 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-5-1 from Local and Municipal funds against Rs. 3-14-6 and Re. 0-12-3 respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools, the cost was Re. 0-8-1 against Rs. 3-4-7 in 1913-14.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

498. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,89,762, of which a sum of Rs. 1,13,362 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 60,362 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 16,038 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil based on the average monthly attendance was Rs. 1,030-9-0 for the Central College, Rs. 172-15-4 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 2,004-12-0 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,99,448, the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 43-11-0.

Expenditure on primary education.

499. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,94,693 against Rs. 3,35,521 in 1913-14. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure was 17·10 against 15·80 in 1913-14.

Expenditure on female education.

500. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,69,347 and it was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,73,703
Local Funds	32,102
Municipal Funds	4,732
Fees	4,805
Subscriptions and endowments	54,005
Total ...	2,69,347

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions it was free.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

501. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 1,16,533 against Rs. 97,184 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,05,149 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 11,384 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	13,056
Local Funds	...
Fees	65,021
Subscriptions and endowments	38,456
Total ...	1,16,533

Scholarships.

502. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 99,645 or 4·31 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 21,648, in professional colleges Rs. 48,629, in secondary schools Rs. 11,211, in primary schools Rs. 1,745 and in special schools Rs. 16,364. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 36,896, of which a sum of Rs. 10,089 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 4,080 for engineering, Rs. 5,164 for forestry, Rs. 780 for agriculture and veterinary science, Rs. 1,793 for actuarial science and accountancy and Rs. 14,990 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on Damodar Das Scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 11,713. Of the old students undergoing training in the previous year, one studying for electrical engineering in America has finished his course and is about to return to India, and another has already returned after taking the A. R. C. S. degree. One student who was granted a scholarship to specialize in organic chemistry has been sent to America. Two other students are under training, one in organic chemistry in relation to soap manufacture and the other in organic chemistry in relation to agriculture. During the year two more scholarships were sanctioned from this fund.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 38, of which 3 were held by high school students and the rest by students of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 34 scholarships were granted during the year from the State Funds, besides 6 other scholarships from the Gumbuz Funds. Of the 40 scholarships, 14 were held in the college classes and 26 in the secondary schools. Seven scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz Funds.

A sum of Rs. 432 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 251 in 1913-14.

Grants-in-aid.

503. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 2,52,020 or 10·95 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 2,00,456 or 9·43 per cent in 1913-14. The contributions from various funds are given below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	2,31,413
Village School Funds	3,918
Local Funds General	4,944
Municipal Funds	11,745
Total ...	2,52,020

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 2,31,413, a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 16,990 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 30,080 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 20,350 for Sanskrit schools, Rs. 54,201 for special institutions and Rs. 1,455 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

504. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State Funds towards buildings and other charges during the year was Rs. 16,889, of which a sum of Rs. 13,303 was allotted to building works and Rs. 3,586 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

505. The total expenditure on Government Educational buildings during the year was Rs. 1,65,678 against Rs. 2,97,989 in 1913-14. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 47,671 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,18,007 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were:—

(1) Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.
(2) Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.
(3) New building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.
(4) Temporary building for the Training College, Mysore.
(5) Agricultural School at Hebbal, Bangalore taluk.
(6) High Schools at Hassan and Tumkur.
(7) Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools in Malleswaram, Bangalore.
(8) Kannada girls' school, Kolar.
(9) Kannegowdan Koppal school, Mysore city.
(10) Anglo-Vernacular school and girls' school at Hassan.
(11) Anglo-Hindustani school at Chitaldrug.
(12) Anglo-Vernacular schools at Saklespur, Heggaddevankote and Chamrajnagar.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1914-15).

Encouragement to authors.

506. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 2,658 was spent in the purchase of books and journals against Rs. 3,779 in 1913-14. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was paid as subscription for a period of 1 year and 6 months for 200 copies of the *Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 115 for 23 copies of Indian Education, Rs. 33 for 79 copies of the *Mahilasakhi* and Rs. 10 for 2 copies of the Education Review. A sum of Rs. 270 was disbursed as remuneration for the publication of selections from certain published works and 25 sets of Ramayanam were purchased for Rs. 112. The other books purchased were " Specimens of Old Indian Poetry " and Spencer's " Kannada Grammar in English."

III. Literature (1914-15).

Publications registered.

507. During the year 123 books and periodicals were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 71 were in Kannada, 22 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 20 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 50 publications as against 66 in the previous year.

Nature of literature.

508. Arranged according to subject matter, 28 were works on religion, 18 on language, 10 on history and geography, 2 on art, 1 on medicine and 1 on philosophy; there were 5 dramatic, 7 poetical and 5 biographical works and 7 were works of fiction. There were 14 periodicals and 25 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1914-15).

Number of muzrai institutions.

509. During the year there were in all 18,938 institutions, 33 being outside and the rest within the State, enjoying an estimated income from lands and other sources of Rs. 8,80,000 and a cash grant of Rs. 3,22,000 from the State Budget. About 17,400 of these had an individual income of less than Rs. 100 a year, while the income of 133 of the more important institutions was over Rs. 1,000 annually. At the close of the year there was a total accumulated surplus of Rs. 16,00,000 out of which a little over 8 lakhs was invested in Government and other authorised securities.

510. A fresh cash grant of Rs. 81-8-0 was sanctioned for the temple of Sri Ganga Visveswara Devaru at Bhimanakatte in the Tirthahalli taluk in lieu of certain inam lands originally enjoyed by it, but brought under khalsat at the inam settlement and alienated to others. The monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage at Bangalore was enhanced to Rs. 100 owing to the growing needs of the institution.

Construction and repairs.

511. Eighty-seven muzrai institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 70,687, of which Rs. 61,168 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,519 was met from the State Grant.

Revision of the scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

512. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned by Government in the case of the following institutions :—

(1) Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud.
(2) Sri Venkataramanaswami and Umamaheswaraswami temples at Chintamani.
(3) Sri Anjaneya and Ganapati Devaru temples at Kadur.
(4) Sri Sarada temple at Sivaganga.

Matts.

513. The properties of the following institutions continued to remain during the year under the management of Government :—

(1) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
(2) Sri Uttaradi Matt at Hole-Narsipur.
(3) Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
(4) Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanya.
(5) Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur in the Koppa taluk.
(6) Majjigehalli Matt at Majjigehalli in the Mulbagal taluk.
(7) Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
(8) Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
(9) Bhandigade Sampige Matt in the Koppa taluk.

The presiding High Priests of the Sri Parakala Matt and the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt having passed away, the succession of Pandit Puranam Narasimha Achar to the former under the titular name of Sri Vageesa Brahmatantra Parakala Swamigalu and of Vedamurti Ramachar to the latter under the titular name of Sri Vidya Varidhi Thirtha Sripadangalavaru was recognised by Government.

The Guru of the Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola breathed his last in March last and the installation of a successor is under consideration.

The High Priest of the Sri Uttaradi Matt visited the State during the year and held a Vidwat Sabha at Bangalore. The Swamigalu of the Sri Parakala Matt attended the Vairmudi Utsavam held at Melkote in the latter part of March last.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund.

514. The income of this charity amounted to Rs. 7,718-4-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,803-15-8. On the 30th June 1915, there were 158 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

515. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam were maintained in good condition and the usual services therein were duly performed. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana were also maintained from the funds of the institution.

Deposits by private individuals.

516. Three deposits of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,900 were accepted during the year for performance of specified services in certain temples. The acceptance of two offers of Rs. 3,000 each from Mr. H. Rangaswami Iyengar of Mysore and Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya, Pleader, Bangalore, for the benefit of certain charitable and religious institutions is under the consideration of Government. The aggregate value of all such deposits was Rs. 6,23,000 at the close of the year, including Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government prior to 1908, when the practice of receiving deposits for charitable purposes was revived.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

517. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :—

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
(2) The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
(5) Anathalaya at Mysore	600
(6) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ...	120

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

518. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore are the only two educational institutions working under the control of the Muzrai department. The question of reorganizing the former is under the consideration of the special committee appointed to report upon the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State. Three students appeared for the Vidwat Examination held in the Mysore Sanskrit College, and one passed in Dwaita Vedanta, Part II.

For the final Ayurvedic Examination two batches of students appeared and out of them, eleven came out successful and were presented with certificates as "Ayurveda Vidwans." The first three students of the first batch were chosen to undergo a further course of training under Ayurvedic physicians of standing and were given scholarships of Rs. 25 a month to proceed to Calcutta for a period of one year.

Inspection.

519. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent visited the muzrai institutions at Melkote, T.-Narsipur and Sosale in the Mysore district, Anekal and Bannerghatta in the Bangalore district, and Shimoga and Pillangere in the Shimoga district. The Mysore Charities at Tirupati in the Chittoor district were also inspected.

General.

520. Under the authority vested in Government by the Muzrai Regulation, VI of 1913, rules under sections 13, 15 and 35 of the Regulation were promulgated and brought into force during the year.

The question of the reorganization and improvement of the Muzrai department has been engaging the attention of Government. An up-to-date list of the muzrai institutions in the State with their income and expenditure and other particulars has been prepared and the publication of a manual of the department is under consideration.

II. Amrut Mahal (1914-15).

Health of cattle.

521. The season was not a favourable one for cattle breeding as the rains were not timely and equally distributed throughout the State and consequently there was shortage of water and grass in most of the kavals. The cattle however enjoyed complete immunity from contagious diseases during the year. The deaths were mostly from old age and numbered 366. In addition to this number, 456 head of cattle died in consequence of the heavy

rains in July 1914. On the whole the condition of things was not as unsatisfactory as was at one time apprehended.

Stock.

522. The stock opened with a balance of 8,096 head of cattle and 855 calves were born during the year, 6 cows were recovered from *servegars* in lieu of missing cattle, 8 heifers recovered from the herdsmen on account of heavy mortality in the herds and 2 recredited to the accounts, which had been struck off the accounts as dead in 1913-14, thus bringing the total number to 8,967. Of this, 1,304 died, 415 were sold, 11 were struck off the accounts and one was given as a present, leaving a balance of 7,236 head of cattle at the close of the year.

Sheep

523. There were 222 sheep at the beginning of the year and 65 lambs were born making a total of 287 sheep. Out of this number, 33 sheep died, 16 were sold, 4 rams were supplied free of cost for breeding purposes to owners of large flocks of sheep, and 2 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of 232 sheep at the end of the year. Arrangements were made to supply breeding rams in Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts.

Improvement of the breed of milch cattle.

524. The year opened with a balance of 18 head of cattle, 3 calves were born and one Nellore bull was presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Of these, 3 calves were sold, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year.

Other improvements.

525. In 9 Amrut Mahal kavals some wells were sunk and kattes repaired. Lantana was removed in 159 acres in 4 kavals. An area of 1,717 acres was sown with gram and a sum of Rs. 1,750 was realised by the sale of a portion of the produce left after reserving about 85½ pallas of gram for Government cattle.

Receipts and expenditure.

526. The total receipts for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 42,490, of which Rs. 32,894 were from the sales of cattle, Rs. 105 from the value of missing cattle, Rs. 6,226 from *terige*, Rs. 1,040 from hides and Rs. 2,225 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,510 as against Rs. 33,999 in the previous year.

General.

527. Most of the important kavals were inspected by the Superintendent. Eight kavals were thrown open to the cattle of the adjoining villages for grazing until rains set in and 5 kavals were resigned in favour of the Revenue department for cultivation. One cattle pound was erected in the Shimoga district to check illicit grazing. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to present three gold and four silver bangles to the successful *servegars* and cattle attendants.

III. Archæology (1914-15).

General.

528. The work of revising the Mysore Gazetteer was entrusted to the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in addition to his duties and an additional establishment was sanctioned tentatively for this purpose. In the latter part of the year an Assistant was appointed temporarily for one year. The programme of work of the department for the next three years was approved and the entertainment of an additional establishment costing Rs. 384 per mensem for one year in the first instance was sanctioned. A scheme for the preparation of photographs of certain important buildings in the State for sale to the public, was sanctioned.

During the year the printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume made fair progress and two appendices to the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* were printed. Good progress was made in the revision of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica and the printing of the Kannada and Tamil texts of the supplement to Volumes III and IV of the same publication. A good deal of preliminary work was done in connection with the revision of the Mysore Gazetteer.

Inscriptions.

529. The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches toured in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan districts. He made a resurvey of the Magadi taluk and of some other parts of the Bangalore district and inspected

some temples of archæological interest in the Mysore district. A visit was paid to Sravanabelagola for taking photographs of some Jaina sculptures for illustrating the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume. A cursory examination was made of the *Ayudhasala* or armoury of the Mysore Palace.

530. The total number of new records copied during the year was 334. Classified according to the characters in which they are written, 10 are in Nagari, 6 in Persian, 5 in Tamil, 2 in Telugu, 9 in English and the rest in Kannada. A large number of the new records can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Ganga, the Chola, the Chalukya, the Hoysala and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There were also a few inscriptions relating to the Mahrattas and the Ummattur, Channapatna, Yelahanka and Solur chiefs. Among the archæological discoveries of the year, the following deserve mention. A Ganga copper plate inscription from the Hoskote taluk is of considerable interest as it differs from the other published Ganga grants in several details and mentions a hitherto unknown Ganga King of the name of Vijaya Krishnavarma, son of Madhavavarma. A stone inscription at Kuppepalya, Magadi taluk, gives the name of Sivamara, son of the Ganga King Sripurusha as Sivamar-Ereyappa, and states that he was the Governor of Kunungil-Nadu, *i.e.*, a district of which the modern Kunigal was the capital or chief town. Another record of about A.D. 900 at Begur, Bangalore taluk, is interesting as it mentions Benguluru, *i.e.*, Bangalore, thus testifying to the antiquity of the place. Some of the earliest records of the Hoysala dynasty were found at Tonachi, Krishnarajpete taluk, and Bindiganavale, Nagamangala taluk. Some *Viragals* of the 12th and 13th centuries found at Agrahara-Bachahalli, Krishnarajpete taluk, describe the suicide of a line of chiefs, who were the devoted servants of the Hoysala Kings, along with their wives and followers on the death of their successive masters from Vinayaditya or Ereyanga to Narasimha III. A copper plate inscription of Harihara II, received from Krishnarajpete, gives the exact date of death of Bukka I. Besides these, two inscribed gilt copper images from Nepal received from the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and two stone inscriptions from Nagai in the Nizam's Dominions received for decipherment were also examined during the year. One of the former represents the Buddhist Goddess Tara and the other a Buddhist devotee kneeling with folded hands. Of the latter, one is a Chalukya inscription of A.D. 1063 giving some interesting particulars about that dynasty and its feudatories. The other records a grant by a minister named Kalidasa in A.D. 1092.

Ancient manuscripts.

531. About 70 palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of a pandit at Sankigatta, Magadi taluk, were examined during the year and were found to bear on general literature, the Vedas, Vedanta, logic, grammar, mantrasastra and ritual. Of the other works examined during the year, the most interesting was the *Nyayasudarsana*, a Sanskrit philosophical work in the form of a learned commentary on the Brahmasutras according to the Visistadvaita system by Varada Narayana, who appears to have flourished in the early part of the 13th century. There were also some minor Sanskrit works in the form of hymns to deities by Tirumalarya, a great Sanskrit and Kannada author, who lived in the latter half of the 17th century, and who was the minister of Chikka Deva Raja Odeyar of Mysore. Another work examined was *Venupura Kshatriya Vamsavali*, a Kannada prose work about 100 years old, giving an account of the chiefs of the Kalale family.

IV. Ethnography (1914-15).

Ethnography.

532. During the year under report, rough drafts were prepared for 12 castes, *viz.*, Sudugadusidda, Budubudike, Jettis, Hasalars, Togatas, Bhatraju, Panchalas, Reddis, Darjis, Aradhyas, Ladars, and Dasari and accounts of three castes, *viz.*, Brahmins, Halepaikas and Lingayets were collated for preparing drafts.

V. Government Press (1914-15).

General

533. Mr. Yates' term of ten years' engagement as Superintendent of the Press expired with the close of the year under report, but his services have been extended by another year. During his tenure of office. several improvements have been effected in the Press, and the out-put of work has more than doubled itself.

The Press Probationers deputed in 1912 for practical training in printing and allied branches of work in England, returned to Bangalore after satisfactorily completing the prescribed courses there. While in England, they also attended technical classes and distinguished themselves in the several examinations.

Establishment.

534. There were 387 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 396 in the previous year. Arranged according to nationality, there were 2 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 12 Indian Christians, 46 Mahomedans and 319 Hindus. There were also 52 boys, making a total of 439 against 416 in the previous year. Of these 128 were borne on the permanent establishment, 287 were pieceworkers, and the remaining 24 were volunteers. The number of permanent hands in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24, the same as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

535. Two printing machines valued at Rs. 7,351 and shafting pulleys, collars, etc., costing Rs. 310 were added to the stock of the machine branch; 1,273 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,572 and 15,736 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 6,925, were cast in the Press and taken to credit in stock. A sum of Rs. 308 was spent on account of repairs to the machinery against Rs. 747 in the previous year. The value of teakwood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 119 against Rs. 351 in the year 1913-14. The total value of the plant at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore was Rs. 2,27,242.

Out-turn of work.

536. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that there was a substantial increase in the out-turn of all the sections of the Press except the stereo-foundry and the lithographic section. The large increase was chiefly due to the printing of the Municipal Account forms newly introduced.

	1913-14	1914-15
Number of pages composed	51,327	63,727
,, ,, printed	16,382,760	20,089,430
,, books bound	926,415	1,473,417
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 13,612	lbs. 15,736
Number of stereo-plates	1,074	920
,, embossing impressions	31,415	34,190
,, lithographic ,, ...	44,061	32,743

Receipts and expenditure.

537. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources aggregated Rs. 3,796 as against Rs. 4,860 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,18,637.

Technical education.

538. A day school has been established for the boys in the Press, where they receive elementary education during a portion of each day as a foundation for entering upon a technical course. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a modern printing school where practical and theoretical instruction will be daily imparted not only to employees in the Press but also to a limited number of students from outside.

VI. Stationery (1914-15).

Revision of establishment.

539. The scale of pay fixed in March 1899 for the office establishment of the Government Stationery Depot was revised during the year at an additional recurring cost of Rs. 1,248 per annum.

540. The year under report opened with stock valued at Rs. 48,480 to which was added new stock of the value of Rs. 1,41,187, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,89,667. Stationery articles of European manufacture worth Rs. 94,660 were purchased during the year. There was a notable increase in the purchase of Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles during the year, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 27,817 against Rs. 16,792 in the previous year. Stock.

541. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices of the State amounted to Rs. 1,30,037 against Rs. 1,33,177 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction in the price of blank books supplied from the Press in consequence of the favourable rates at which papers and binding materials were available during the year. Supply to public departments.

542. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 59,630. Balance.

VII. Meteorology (1914-15).

543. The chief event of the year under report was the starting of pilot balloon observations from the 19th May 1915 at the Bangalore observatory by means of a theodolite in accordance with the suggestion of the Director-General of Observatories, with a view to collaborate with the Imperial Meteorological department in the investigation of the velocity and direction of upper air currents at different heights for the purpose of correlating them with weather. The observations were commenced by Mr. Normand, Imperial Meteorologist, who, during his stay here in May last, gave instructions to the staff of the observatory and this work has formed part of the daily work of the observatory. General.

544. The observatories maintained by the Mysore State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one at Bangalore which was a first class station and three third class observatories, one each at Mysore, Hassan, and Chitaldrug where readings are taken daily at 8 hours. Observatories.

545. The daily observations were regularly noted at Bangalore and communicated to the British Indian Stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. Daily weather telegrams were despatched from Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla and from Hassan to Madras. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations at each of these four places were also forwarded at the end of each month to Simla, and the monthly registers of 10 hours and 16 hours observations recorded at Bangalore to Calcutta, for inclusion in the monthly weather review. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Madras pattern shed in Bangalore with those observed in the Steevenson's Screen, which it was intended to discontinue from 1st January 1915, will continue for 2 or 3 years more, as the data already obtained are not sufficient. Working.

546. There were at the beginning of the year, 224 raingauge stations in the State. One new station was opened in the Hassan district during the year, making a total of 225 stations working at the end of the year. Out of these stations, 185 or 82 per cent were inspected against 81 per cent in the previous year. Rain registration.

547. Government have sanctioned the publication annually in future of the hourly values of the records of the various self-registering instruments in the Bangalore Observatory so that they may be available to meteorologists for study. Publication of observations.

548. The Director-General of Observatories visited the Central Observatory at Bangalore on the 11th February 1915, and passed highly appreciative remarks about the work done there. Inspection of observatories.

549. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 24, being the proceeds from the sale of some old unserviceable articles and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,962 against Rs. 11,885 in 1913-14. Receipts and expenditure.

VIII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1914-15).

General.

550. The activities of the department have been greatly extended during recent years. In addition to its work proper connected with the upkeep of the various gardens in its charge, the department has been entrusted with the development of activities connected with industrial and commercial planting, horticultural research and experiments, distribution of economic plants and seeds, spread of technical information, horticultural education, town improvements and development of hill stations.

The Lal-Bagh.

551. In consequence of the many improvements effected in the garden and the establishment of various new adjuncts to it, the Lal-Bagh continued to increase in popularity as a centre of recreation and an institution of scientific and technical interest. The work of the seed depot and sale room considerably increased during the year and a large number of indents from raiyats desiring to make trials with vegetables were complied with in addition to the free supply of plants and seeds to State and charitable institutions. During the year 67,022 plants and 777 cuttings were sent out as against 14,324 plants and 631 cuttings respectively in the previous year, while the quantity of seed issued increased from 789 lbs. or 3,811 packets to 2,999 lbs. or 5,111 packets. The Bureau of Economic Botany was largely used by the public and especially by students and it did useful work in procuring material for the extraction of oil, camphor, fibres, etc., in collecting economic vegetable products and in collecting and recording useful information on economic subjects from various technical and miscellaneous publications. Satisfactory work was done in the seed testing room and the fumigatorium, all seeds sold being regularly tested and all plants received as well as those sent out being thoroughly fumigated.

Zoological collection.

552. Additions were made as usual by purchases, exchanges, donations and births in the menagerie. Amongst the purchases may be mentioned a pair of lions, a tiger cub, a black ape, a sulphur-crested cockatoo and 2 slender lorris. The additions received by exchange included 1 cassowary, 1 sambhur, 1 deer, 1 nilghai and 1 monkey. There were some casualties among the deer caused by a pack of wild dogs which entered the enclosure and killed some twelve of the younger spotted deer as also 1 muntjac, 1 emu, 1 urial and several gazelles. A tiger which had been in the Lal-Bagh for over 15 years and which so far as is known, constitutes a record of longevity in confinement, died of old age.

Horticultural shows.

553. The summer and winter horticultural shows were very successful and the exhibits under all classes were fairly representative. The entrance fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,255.

Horticultural education.

554. There were under training in the Horticultural School 16 students. A night school was started with the object of imparting elementary instruction in English and Kanarese to the *malis*.

Improvements.

555. Some of the lawns were completely renewed and the tank bund road was properly laid out and metalled. The construction of a plant house specially designed for the cultivation of Anthuriums and other aroids especially alocasias which require protection, the erection of seed staging with adjustable roofing for accommodation of seed pans and the construction of a storage cistern near the out-door nursery and of a cave for guinea pigs were some of the principal works carried out during the year. The open air cage for tigers was completed and good progress was made with the arrangement of a sitting place near the main gate and the improvements to the main entrance itself. The collection of Zephyranthus and Crinum was added to and made fairly representative. A good deal of new planting was done in the economic garden. The collection of plants bearing edible fruits, other than recognised and commercially developed fruit trees, was nearly completely planted up and contained 60 kinds. The collection of rubbers, fibres spices, gums, etc., was considerably extended and the medical section was also largely added to.

Finance.

556. The sale proceeds realised in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 5,487 as against Rs. 5,563 in the previous year. In addition to this, free supplies were made as usual to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 34,571 exclusive of a sum of Rs. 8,360 spent on special improvements and the purchase of a pair of lions.

Other gardens and parks.

557. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park and the Sunkal Tank Farm at Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks and a few minor gardens at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nundydroog were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. In the Cubbon Park, good progress was made in the laying out of gardens to the south of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, around the new Bandstand and between the King's and Queen's statues. Some works of improvement were also executed by the Public Works department. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, besides the clearance and improvement of the grounds a new shrubbery was planted and the nursery was extended. Experimental cultivation was also carried on with the Barbadoes variety of sugar-cane. The net cost of maintaining these gardens amounted to Rs. 36,576 against Rs. 15,302 in the previous year.

Development of hill stations.

558. The supervision of the hill stations in the State was assigned to this department during the year and the improvement of the Nundydroog Hill station was undertaken in the first instance. A sum of Rs. 11,360 was spent during the year on various measures of improvement such as repairs and additions to existing bungalows, equipment of additional furniture, crockery, etc., improvement of the grounds, provision of means of transport for visitors, improvement of the water-supply and arrangements for the supply of stores and services for the convenience of visitors. Although the first season was very short, 240 visitors stayed on the Hill for periods varying from 1 to 15 days and the amount realised in the way of rents, chair hire, etc., was Rs. 744.

IX. The Government Museum (1914-15).

Visitors.

559. The total number of visitors during the year was 315,099 (178,667 men and 136,432 women) against 477,309 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of 162,210 in number or 34 per cent. This decrease is mainly attributable to the closing of the Museum for about two months on account of repairs and improvements to the building.

Additions–Arms and armour.

560. Two old Karnatic guns, one Karnatic sword, one bow of New Hebrides with five arrows and two models of brass cannons were added to the collection during the year.

Natural history.

561. Carcasses of a black lemur, a spotted deer, an American coaite, a gazelle, a bear, a tiger and a peacock were received from the Lal-Bagh. A collection of different varieties of snipe was added. Some skeletons of a few birds were purchased and 200 entomological specimens were also added to the collection.

Economic and industrial section.

562. A *guftigar* box manufactured in the School of Arts at Trevandrum and illustrations of carving on mother-of pearl and cowry were purchased during the year. A collection of mill-made goods, illustrating different grades of manufacture, was also added.

Coins.

563. One gold coin of Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar, a silver coin of Hyderabad and some copper coins of Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Gwalior were added to the existing stock. Nine silver and three bronze medals were also acquired.

Cost.

564. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,712 against Rs. 3,735 in the previous year.

General.

565. During the year the Curator visited the Government Museum at Madras to study the methods adopted for the collection and arrangement of exhibits. A general catalogue was completed and photographs for reparing the blocks for the illustrations were taken.

X. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1914-15).

Printing presses.

566. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 51 printing presses at the end of 1914-15 as against 60 at the end of 1913-14. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 15 in the Mysore district, 4 in the Shimoga district, 4 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and one each in the Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur districts.

Newspapers and periodicals.

567. There were 8 newspapers and 38 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette and the Police Gazette, the Revenue and Agricultural Gazette, and the Mysore Economic Journal which are publications issued respectively by the Police and Revenue departments and the Mysore Economic Conference. The periodical last mentioned is a monthly journal dealing with matters relating to the economic development of the State and is published both in Engish and Kannada.

Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 27 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 2 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the 8 newspapers, 1 was published daily, 1 bi-weekly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 38 periodicals, 1 was published weekly, 1 quarterly and the rest monthly. Three of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, one was a comical journal, ten were literary and educational publications, eighteen were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1914-15).

Libraries.

568. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore. The opening of two public libraries, one at Bangalore and one at Mysore, was sanctioned during the year, and the Public Library at Bangalore was formally opened on 1st May 1915.

Oriental Library.

569. During the year 435 printed and 29 manuscript works were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1914-15 was thus 18,805, of which 10,240 were printed books and 8,565 manuscripts. During the year 1,540 manuscript and printed books were consulted in the library by visitors, while 402 printed and 45 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study.

Educational Library and Museum.

570. During the year 387 volumes were added to the Educational Library bringing the total number of volumes to 8,329. The additions comprised works relating to principles of education and child psychology, history, biography and technical education and books of general educational interest. The number of volumes lent out to schoolmasters and others was 660 against 685 in 1913-14. The number of visitors to the Educational Museum increased from 1,038 to 1,341 and included private gentlmen, ladies and students as well as educational officers both of the State and of British Provinces. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the exhibitions held at Mysore, Bangalore, Dodballapur, Bowringpet and Settihalli in the Channapatna taluk.

Museum Library.

571. During the year under report 32 volumes, comprising new books, administration reports, art and scientific journals and other miscellaneous publications, were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,731. The number of visitors to the library was 283 against 300 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 198 was spent on the library during the year.

Central Book Depot.

572. The value of stock in the Central Book Depot at the end of the year 1914-15 was Rs. 1,35,753 and that in all the branch Book Depots Rs. 10,813, making a total stock of Rs. 1,46,566 as against Rs. 1,20,259 at the end of 1913-14. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 80,277. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 47,492.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
General Department.

The 6th December 1915.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1914-15.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.*	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.†	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 1st July 1914 to 19th July 1914. Was also in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 11th May 1915 to 28th May 1915.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.‡	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.		
5. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914		
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.§	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Do ...	1st July 1914		
8. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	23rd November 1914.	23rd December 1914.	

* Was on privilege leave from 11th May 1915 to 28th May 1915.
† Do from 7th October 1914 to 21st October 1914.
‡ Do. from 1st February 1915 to 15th February 1915.
§ Do from 23rd November 1914 to 23rd December 1914.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1914-15.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VII of 1914.—The Mysore Naval and Military News (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	11th Aug. 1914	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	VIII of 1914.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	Yes ...	13th Aug. 1914	
3	IX of 1914.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation.	No ...	20th Aug. 1914	
4	X of 1914.—The Mysore Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	21st Sept. 1914	
5	XI of 1914.—The Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
6	XII of 1914.—The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	18th Dec. 1914	
7	I of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.	No ...	5th Feb. 1915	
8	II of 1915.—A Regulation to continue in force the provisions of certain Emergency Regulations.	Yes ...	11th Feb. 1915	
9	III of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902.	No ...	19th April 1915	
10	IV of 1915.—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.	Yes ...	Do	
11	V of 1915.—The Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	29th May 1915	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	386	140	2	13	130	381	1	...	...	13	60	308	1,42,470	Swords and lances.	*a* According to revision sanctioned during the year.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*b* Includes the additional strength temporarily sanctioned on account of the war.
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,812*a*	1,713	411	14	27	401	1,682	3	...	...	46	381	1,255	1,81,400	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	620*b*	509	116	2	12	5	606	1	...	...	32	95	479	2,54,855	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	*c* Includes farriers establishment which was not included under combatants in previous years.
Imperial Service Transport Corps	494*c*	474*c*	52	3	...	58	465	1	...	...	11	48	406	75,330	Revolvers and swords.*d*	
Total ...	3,323	3,082	719	21	52	594	3,134	6	...	...	102	584	2,448	6,54,055	...	*d* For officers only.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 11,50,903	165	1,433	50	85	197	3,252	72	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	118	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	723	12 to 25									
Constables	5,169	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,018	11,172	5,871	6,788	5,552	6,636	3,260	3,882	2,292	2,754	55·5	57·2	58·7	58·5	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,80,349	Rs. 2,24,288	Rs. 67,510	Rs. 81,670	37·4	36·4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	4	7	5
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	...	2	3
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	42	33	75	33
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	43	108	59
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	...	4	4
		Total ...	116	81	197	104
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	60	74	134	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	12	18	8
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	21	35	15
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	10	17	7
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	19	15	34	21
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	15	28	43	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	36	83	119	90
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	7	17	8
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	125	179	304	200
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	45	84	40
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	2	7	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	97	126	223	122
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	16	26	23
		Total ...	443	619	1,062	642

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	51	33	5	23	...	...	5	...	33	9	...
65	802	302	13	74	...	85	130	...	302	249	...
4	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	..	3	...	...
121	872	340	18	101	...	85	136	...	340	270	...
66	164	25	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	79	1
10	16	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	4	5	...
20	50	14	1	10	...	2	1	...	14	18	...
14	13	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	6	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
29	33	14	7	2	...	...	5	...	14	8	..
75	188	25	3	11	2	1	8	...	25	114	...
7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	...
189	432	90	1	20	5	20	42	1	89	239	...
45	103	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	10	45	...
4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
124	292	75	...	29	2	4	40	...	75	123	...
17	17	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	9	...
618	1,333	270	17	96	9	30	97	1	250	659	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	9	9
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	27	27	34
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	28	36	43
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	2	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	5	3	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	3	...	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	1	24	12
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	2	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	5	14
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	2	20	41	31

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	
74	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	13	3	2	...	...	...	...	257	
1	1	...	...	1	2	7	12	49	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	
5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	17	
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	One released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
27	13	10	3	5	2	7	12	378	Do

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	49	26	75	28
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	87	85	172	78
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	82	76	158	65
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	73	73	146	78
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,493	1,382	2,875	1,402
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,784	1,642	3,426	1,651
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	90	121	211	114
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	14	20	16
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	135	231	130
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	241	409	650	337
		Theft { ordinary	1,318	2,133	3,451	2,299
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	136	136	272	180
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	23	78	101	46
37	419, 420	Cheating	26	49	75	38
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	141	201	342	198
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	22	19	41	29
		Total ...	1,907	3,025	4,932	3,127
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	23	45	68	52
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	68	1,179	1,247	833
		Total ...	96	1,228	1,324	890
		Grand Total ...	4,442	6,730	11,172	6,544

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
31	122	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	50	...
90	108	37	...	30	...	2	5	...	37	44	...
79	84	11	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	38	...
75	102	21	...	7	...	3	11	...	21	31	...
1,292	876	351	4	254	6	60	6	18	348	252	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,567	1,292	429	4	309	6	67	22	18	426	415	...
133	256	24	...	10	...	...	14	...	24	177	1
15	17	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	8	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	273	32	...	10	...	1	21	...	32	184	1
403	489	229	8	137	2	51	31	...	229	152	...
2,224	2,051	1,025	43	575	26	115	194	69	1,022	611	...
133	120	42	1	21	3	7	10	...	42	40	...
71	92	51	...	33	...	5	12	1	51	25	...
44	54	29	...	20	2	4	3	...	29	15	...
206	549	107	4	23	1	...	79	...	107	263	...
26	55	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	31	...
3,107	3,410	1,486	56	812	34	182	329	70	1,483	1,137	...
4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
47	72	42	5	1	2	1	33	...	42	18	...
1,172	1,403	1,282	7	160	...	6	1,103	...	1,276	68	...
1,223	1,481	1,325	12	161	2	7	1,137	...	1,319	89	...
6,784	8,661	3,882	107	1,489	51	372	1,742	89	3,850	2,754	2

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	3	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	5
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	24	31	58
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	27	31	65
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	10	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	11	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	52	50	19
		Theft { ordinary	1	207	164	103
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	4	10
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	3	5	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	5	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	7	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	....	1
		Total ..	1	276	235	141
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	2	5	2
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	9	6	5
		Total ...	1	11	11	7
		Grand Total ...	5	373	354	287

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	40	
...	15	7	3	2	2	...	...	17	
1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	50	
132	28	38	5	5	3	...	...	170	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	47	46	8	8	13	...	...	311	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	56	
39	20	15	...	3	...	...	...	102	
165	63	49	6	2	...	...	...	343	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
3	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	36	
17	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	14	
14	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	
251	91	71	12	7	...	...	...	701	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
37	95	21	...	...	...	...	...	47	Six furnished security.
37	95	21	...	...	...	...	...	60	Six furnished security.
535	259	151	25	20	15	7	12	1,763	Seven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C. Six furnished security.

Note.—The decrease of 32 pending cases (under Serials 9, 11, 18, 20, 23, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, and 41) and under total of classes I to VI and also in the grand total is due to incorrect information furnished by the Hassan District during the preceding year.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1914-15					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	124	115	30	253	...	...	...	...	479	283	...	108	100	...	...	74	1 person made approver.
District Magistrates' Courts.	42	70	...	58	5	46	...	...	97	109	5	25	67	3	...	5	4 persons dealt with under Sec. 562, Cr. P. Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	20,042	21,621	*4,274	6,503	1,878	26,252	...	...	35,183	38,907	7,930	18,107	7,655	262	27	4,898	28 do
Total ...	20,208	21,806	*4,304	6,814	1,883	26,298	...	...	35,759	39,299	7,935	18,240	7,822	265	27	4,977	32 persons dealt with under Sec. 562, Cr. P. Code and 1 made approver.

* Excludes 159 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases															
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	12	10	209	125	50	22	59	37	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	15	
Sessions Courts	8	5	131	63	43	21	72	30	...	...	...	...	2	2	31	9	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	53	38	427	224	124	61	516	240	...	...	...	...	45	13	106	61	
Total ...	73	53	767	412	217	104	647	307	...	...	...	...	48	16	158	85	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.														Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	26	32 *	28	25	2	2	56	59	23	27	33	32	3,78,025	2	7	16	...	...	...	...	18	1	4	2	20	17,86,360	571·40	7	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	785	745 †	2,608	2,869	141	130	3,534	3,744	2,787	2,843	747	901	7,63,378	36	2,710	123	1,919	812	18	83	33	1,580	584	104	575	8,52,152	133·29	4	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,976	10,005 ‡	23,453	22,764	565	506	32,994	33,275	22,981	23,228	10,013	10,047	28,00,051	1,031	20,795	938	15,720	5,821	704	264	...	11,404	5,271	649	5,904	26,85,805	159·42	255	
Total ...	9,787	10,782 §	26,089	25,658	708	638	36,584	37,078	25,791	26,098	10,793	10,980	39,41,454	1,069	23,512	1,077	17,639	6,633	722	347	51	12,985	5,859	755	6,499	53,24,317	288·31	266	

* Exclusive of 1 suit transferred. † Exclusive of 2 suits transferred. ‡ Exclusive of 8 suits transferred. § Exclusive of 1‡ suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ...	29	27	2,98,451	35	45	15,62,363	64	72	18,60,814	37	47	16,04,755	27	25	2,56,058	9	6	10	* Excludes 22 cases which were actually disposed of last year.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	851	912	10,83,187	3,042	3,191	85,21,204	3,893	4,103	96,04,391	2,981	3,422	84,72,491	912	681	11,31,906	576	76	29	
Munsiffs' Courts	8,856	8,845*	21,82,031	25,237	25,188	35,21,116	34,093	34,033	57,73,147	25,226	25,053	30,09,887	8,867	8,980	27,63,261	6,662	1,771	547	
Total ...	9,736	9,784*	35,63,669	28,314	28,424	1,36,74,683	38,050	38,208	1,72,38,352	28,244	28,522	1,30,87,133	9,806	9,686	41,51,219	7,247	1,853	586	Do

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	277	332 (a)	338	267 (b)	615	599	202	337	413	262	3,46,835	4,20,372	138	212	24	41	24	44	10	14	6	26	428·08	682·67	(a) Exclude appeals transferred.
Do appellate decrees ...	155	178	209	301	364	479	186	254	178	225	39,675	37,814	114	133	32	45	14	16	8	5	18	55	293·58	251·13	
Do original orders ...	20	35	66	43	86	78	51	46	35	32	...	...	35	20	8	7	1	1	6	12	1	6	161·84	151·63	
Do appellate orders ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767·00	...	(b) Excludes 142 appeals transferred to the District Court, Bangalore.
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	245	251	454	553	699	804	448	630	251	174	1,36,640	1,41,466	268	426	74	95	45	51	30	50	31	8	171·59	143·51	
Do orders ...	16	17	62	75	78	92	61	72	17	20	...	...	33	39	15	19	1	2	5	8	7	4	112·15	94·52	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	77	98	332	340	409	438	310	327	99	111	66,717	72,552	197	206	59	63	38	40	13	13	3	5	122·60	93·22	
Do orders ...	1	...	3	6	4	6	4	3	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·50	92·00	
Total ...	792	911	1,464	1,585	2,256	2,496	1,263	1,669	993	827	5,89,867	6,72,204	790	1,038	212	271	123	154	72	102	66	104	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1914.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 78 Lock-ups ...	1,174	10,464	10,782	11,638	1,234·91	1,251·06	1,349	Rs. 1,13,530	Days 12·61	Number of deaths 17

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	109,270	106,124	48,036	47,986	51,168	47,853	799	723	1,359	1,175	7,908	8,387	109,000	105,723	Rs. 2,48,15,140	Rs. 2,46,54,075	147	214	245	437	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	47,728	1,01,90,868 0 0	82,650 8 0	47,550	1,05,36,915 0 0	81,979 8 0	
Sales	51,196	1,09,56,973 0 0	84,961 8 0	48,360	99,00,246 0 0	79,899 4 0	
Wills	791	.....	2,932 0 0	719	.....	2,662 8 0	
Money bonds	747	2,69,539 0 0	613 4 0	700	4,74,062 0 0	548 4 0	
Miscellaneous	8,538	33,97,760 0 0	37,021 1 5	8,394	37,42,852 0 0	37,378 4 0	
Total ...	109,000	2,48,15,140 0 0	2,08,178 5 5	105,723	2,46,54,075 0 0	2,02,467 12 0	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	87,787 9 8	.....	.....	90,572 0 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,20,390 11 9	.....	.....	1,11,895 11 11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,15,292	3,73,002	2,99,154	4,14,446	3,92,411	3,78,665	35,781	
1. Hoskote	1,984	2,982	3,773	5,757	2,868	3,015	2,742	
2. Dodballapur	4,372	5,798	4,812	9,184	3,742	3,867	5,317	
3. Nelamangala	5,634	3,768	3,318	8,952	2,411	2,601	6,351	
4. Tyamagondlu	6,353	3,263	2,921	9,274	1,956	2,347	6,927	
5. Kankanhalli	69	3,513	2,746	2,815	2,314	2,759	56	
6. Magadi	2,744	3,290	3,772	6,516	3,140	3,084	3,432	
7. Closepet	2,942	3,958	2,758	5,700	2,490	3,486	2,214	
8. Channapatna	15,076	8,839	7,941	23,017	5,351	9,094	13,923	
9. Anekal	1,501	3,218	2,475	3,976	3,217	3,624	352	
10. Sarjapur	2,525	1,764	1,724	4,249	1,500	1,760	2,489	
11. Devanhalli	4,650	3,846	3,016	7,666	3,905	3,301	4,365	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,592	2,612	2,343	6,935	2,185	2,503	4,432	
Total ...	52,442	46,851	41,599	94,041	35,079	41,441	52,600	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	4,887	12,200	21,684	26,571	12,319	19,545	7,026	
2. Bowringpet	15,120	10,817	11,720	26,840	9,066	11,495	15,345	
3. Chintamani	34,169	11,511	9,801	43,970	9,458	10,706	33,264	
4. Srinivaspur	—294	1,780	1,582	1,288	1,364	1,460	—172	
5. Mulbagal	3,489	3,225	4,361	7,841	4,516	5,309	2,532	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,241	4,811	4,606	6,847	4,867	5,403	1,444	
7. Chikballapur	20,231	13,136	10,417	30,648	8,907	9,850	20,798	
8. Bagepalli	192	826	580	772	616	541	231	
9. Gudibanda	1,092	1,281	1,290	2,382	892	962	1,420	
10. Goribidnur	1,650	2,043	2,020	3,670	1,599	2,150	1,520	
11. Malur	2,369	2,399	2,279	4,648	1,979	2,432	2,216	
Total ...	81,137	64,029	70,340	1,55,477	55,583	69,853	85,624	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	32,795	28,004	27,547	60,342	22,338	19,951	40,391	
2. Maddagiri	6,246	4,791	4,381	10,627	2,563	3,157	7,470	
3. Koratagere	1,823	1,822	1,046	2,869	1,379	1,369	1,500	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	3,948	4,805	3,716	7,664	3,379	3,015	4,649	
5. Sira	6,824	4,262	4,856	11,680	4,146	4,209	7,471	
6. Gubbi	2,608	4,657	4,979	7,587	4,101	3,558	4,029	
7. Tiptur	34,979	10,315	8,465	43,444	4,165	5,418	38,026	
8. Turuvekere	2,221	1,784	1,778	3,999	1,613	1,480	2,519	
9. Pavagada	1,027	1,238	1,069	2,096	811	921	1,175	
10. Kunigal	4,929	3,908	3,901	8,830	3,043	3,211	5,619	
Total ...	97,400	65,586	61,739	1,59,138	47,478	46,289	1,12,849	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	67,448	2,75,639	2,06,268	2,73,716	2,66,992	2,32,463	41,253
1. Hunsur	10,601	7,010	6,348	16,949	4,836	9,266	7,683
2. Chamrajnagar	13,736	7,355	5,281	19,017	4,351	5,385	13,632
3. Yedatore	2,862	1,993	2,518	5,380	1,704	2,357	3,023
4. Heggaddevankote ...	278	765	1,449	1,727	632	1,058	669
5. Gundlupet	7,223	4,119	4,771	11,994	2,684	5,477	6,517
6. Nanjangud	43,977	13,828	24,496	68,473	11,387	31,910	36,563
7. T.-Narsipur	2,395	2,467	2,320	4,715	1,678	1,982	2,733
8. Periyapatna	2,468	2,312	2,257	4,725	1,899	2,008	2,717
9. Bannur	6,324	2,204	2,325	8,649	2,181	3,133	5,516
10. Talkad	4,248	1,674	988	5,236	1,036	2,112	3,124
11. Seringapatam	3,341	10,693	9,774	13,118	10,926	9,711	3,407
12. Mandya	1,290	1,926	1,720	3,010	1,485	2,046	964
13. Krishnarajpete	411	1,572	2,233	2,644	2,108	1,773	871
14. Malvalli	1,092	4,294	5,088	6,180	4,420	4,239	1,941
15. Nagamangala	2,712	1,892	1,872	4,584	2,547	2,635	1,949
16. Melkote	2,593	1,664	1,315	3,908	1,343	1,176	2,732
17. French Rocks	6,784	3,232	2,875	9,659	2,168	2,768	6,891
18. Saligram	3,805	3,220	2,490	6,235	3,445	1,596	4,639
19. Maddur	98	831	3,129	3,227	769	714	2,513
Total ...	1,16,241	72,951	83,189	1,99,430	61,599	91,346	1,08,084

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	10,266	16,530	13,359	23,625	14,648	14,575	9,050	
2. Alur	22,236	4,476	4,399	26,635	3,973	3,273	23,362	
3. Saklespur	3,721	4,905	5,131	8,852	5,686	3,886	4,966	
4. Belur	3,768	3,273	3,327	7,095	4,204	3,999	3,096	
5. Arsikere	14,361	9,152	7,237	21,598	5,640	4,541	17,057	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,092	2,496	3,152	5,244	2,242	2,717	2,527	
7. Arkalgud	6,846	3,497	3,606	10,452	3,008	3,072	7,380	
8. Hole-Narsipur	8,619	6,240	5,615	14,234	4,319	5,948	8,286	
Total ...	71,909	50,569	45,826	1,17,735	43,715	42,011	75,724	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	19,741	40,979	45,041	64,782	43,871	37,907	26,875	
2. Kumsi	1,061	911	1,282	2,343	1,078	1,306	1,037	
3. Channagiri	2,579	3,148	3,282	5,861	2,789	2,938	2,923	
4. Honnali	4,268	2,956	2,569	6,837	2,619	2,635	4,202	
5. Nyamti	3,742	3,293	2,865	6,607	4,969	3,671	2,936	
6. Shikarpur	6,926	5,651	4,756	11,682	11,360	3,677	8,005	
7. Sorab	21	1,525	1,492	1,513	1,641	1,310	203	
8. Sagar	11,523	6,255	5,990	17,513	4,576	5,330	12,183	
9. Kallurkatte	1,462	1,114	1,301	2,763	1,075	1,231	1,532	
10. Tirthahalli	12,515	6,859	6,092	18,607	3,991	3,990	14,617	
Total ...	63,838	72,691	74,670	1,38,508	77,969	63,995	74,513	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	41,694	36,767	37,983	79,677	25,458	25,874	53,803	
2. Tarikere	37,464	12,411	12,239	49,703	9,308	9,033	40,670	
3. Birur	7,978	4,823	8,652	16,630	5,249	5,872	10,758	
4. Kadur	6,295	5,355	4,638	10,933	3,421	3,108	7,825	
5. Yedahalli	2,002	1,539	1,830	3,832	1,268	1,888	1,944	
6. Mudgere	8,328	3,397	2,361	10,689	2,042	2,231	8,458	
7. Koppa	7,750	2,313	1,773	9,523	1,196	1,301	8,222	
Total ...	1,11,511	66,605	69,476	1,80,987	47,937	49,307	1,31,680	
Sringeri	2,219	6,632	5,683	7,902	5,568	6,902	1,000	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	10,589	21,316	11,803	22,392	17,813	15,316	7,076	
2. Davangere	1,56,848	82,538	76,976	2,33,824	16,622	1,28,300	1,05,524	
3. Harihar	8,798	8,869	9,233	18,031	6,276	12,877	5,154	
4. Holalkere	3,957	4,042	3,132	7,089	3,804	3,556	3,533	
5. Hosdurga	2,080	2,968	3,284	5,364	2,130	2,080	3,284	
6. Hiriyur	1,973	2,573	3,543	5,516	2,652	2,376	3,140	
7. Challakere	6,213	5,359	6,730	12,943	3,789	5,887	7,056	
8. Molakalmuru	1,551	2,544	2,133	3,684	2,097	2,606	1,078	
9. Jagalur	7,202	4,150	3,624	10,826	2,647	2,848	7,978	
Total ...	1,99,211	1,34,359	1,20,458	3,19,669	57,830	1,75,846	1,43,823	
Grand Total ...	9,82,648	12,28,864	10,78,401	20,61,049	10,92,161	11,98,118	8,62,931	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1914-15.

State	July 1914	August 1914	September 1914	October 1914	November 1914	December 1914	January 1915	February 1915	March 1915	April 1915	May 1915	June 1915	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	12·69	5·96	4·07	5·54	2·60	1·03	0·39	0·09	1·28	1·76	2·53	8·94	46·88	30·46	39·23	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1914-15.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1914		During June 1915		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	9	6	8	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	8	5	4	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	8	
4. Javar	12	13	14	0	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	2	14	4	
6. Gram	9	9	6	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1914-15.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	30,03,413	.....	30,03,413	376	1,53,543	1,53,919	31,57,332
Establishment	.....	.....	2,68,256	.....	26,714	26,714	2,94,970
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	2,34,802	.....	763	763	2,35,565
Suspense	.....	.....	23,175	.....	.....	.....	23,175
Total ...	.....	.....	35,29,646	.....	.....	1,81,396	37,11,042
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	17,852	85,176	1,03,028	.....	.....	.....	1,03,028
Establishment	.....	.....	68,106	.....	.....	.....	68,106
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2,873	.....	.....	.....	2,873
Suspense	.....	.....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	1,218
Total ...	.....	.....	1,75,225	.....	.....	.....	1,75,225
33. Civil Works—							
Works: Civil Buildings	7,46,143	93,171	8,39,314	62,068	1,755	63,823	9,03,137
Works: Communications ...	68,555	5,28,566	5,97,121	1,00,901	3,65,677	4,66,578	10,63,699
Works: Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,81,496	1,77,160	3,58,656	95,814	9,196	1,05,010	4,63,666
Establishment	.....	.....	3,89,394	.....	.....	93,774	4,83,168
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	49,673	.....	.....	2,679	52,352
Suspense	.....	.....	11,386	.....	.....	.....	11,386
Total ...	.....	.....	22,45,544	.....	.....	7,31,864	29,77,408
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	68,372	7,805	76,177	.....	.....	.....	76,177
Establishment	.....	.....	11,877	.....	.....	.....	11,877
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	88,174	.....	.....	.....	88,174
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	60,38,589	.....	.....	9,13,260	69,51,849
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	978	.....	978	.....	675	675	1,653
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	978	.....	.....	675	1,653

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1914-15.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs..
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	1,594	20,975	22,569	.....	.....	.....	22,569
Establishment ...	...	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	125
Tools and Plant ...	...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total ...	...	.....	22,700	.....	.....	.. ...	22,700
33. Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings ...	28,009	—2,821	25,188	...	.....	.....	25,188
Works — Communications ...	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	8,959	15,539	24,498	.....	.....	.....	24,498
Establishment ...	...	.....	2,431	.....	.....	.....	2,431
Tools and Plant ...	...	.. ...	101	.....	.....	.....	101
Total ...	...	.....	52,247	.....	.....	.....	52,247
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	...	.....	75,925	.. ...	.....	675	76,600
Total, Public Works Department	...	.....	61,14,514	.....	.....	9,13,935	70,28,449
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34 A. Bangalore Electric Tramways	15,677	.....	15,677	.....	.....	.....	15,677
Cauvery Powor Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	10,70,701	...	10,70,701	.....	.....	.....	10,70,701*
35. Revenue Expenditure ..	7,05,889	.....	7,05,889	.....	.....	.....	7,05,889
Total, Fund Heads ...	...	.....	17,92,267	.....	.....	.....	17,92,267
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	56,782	.....	56,782	.....	.....	.....	56,782
Establishment ...	778	.....	778	.....	.....	.....	778
Tools and Plant ...	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36
Total, Contributions ...	...	.....	57,596	.....	.....	.....	57,596
Total, Electrical Department ...	...	.....	18,49,863	.....	.....	.....	18,49,863
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	...	.....	79,64,377	.....	.....	9,13,935	88,78,312

*IV Installation Rs. 9,95,218 and other Capital Works Rs. 75,483, including Rs. 364 incurred on Mekedattu project.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1914-15	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	256,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks.
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1913-14	752	25,76,987	113	51,320	254	1,92,954	3,243	24,22,447	4,362	51,83,708	
	1914-15	749	25,18,336	111	55,750	255	1,72,930	3,163	27,41,105	4,278	54,88,121	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,12,15,806	1,01,08,057	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				95,93,051	92,96,576		
2. Fluctuating ...	12,03,213	1,06,20,434	1,18,23,647	5,38,250	4,73,704	38,247	16,03,131
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				4,05,695	4,11,989		
Total ...	12,03,213	1,06,20,434	1,18,23,647	1,05,36,996	1,01,82,269	38,247	16,03,131
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	18,80,975	18,80,975	18,98,244	18,80,975	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	3,442	3,442	5,367	3,442	...	...
Total ...	...	18,84,417	18,84,417	19,03,611	18,84,417	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				6,98,956	14,56,492		
2. Sandalwood ...	4,30,391	25,12,364	29,42,755	20,62,618	3,14,819	53,807	6,21,708
3. Miscellaneous ..				6,36,666	4,95,929		
Total ...	4,30,391	25,12,364	29,42,755	33,98,240	22,67,240	53,807	6,21,708
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	986	58,327	59,313	51,336	58,143	156	1,014
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,15,073	53,10,330	54,25,403	50,19,588	52,85,234	7,926	1,32,243
3. Ganja license fees ...	2,208	83,912	86,120	66,585	83,479	...	2,641
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	91,508	91,508	68,781	91,508	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,375	17,413	25,788	17,10	15,663	21	10,104
Total ...	1,26,642	55,61,490	56,88,132	52,23,396	55,34,027	8,103	1,46,002
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,95,111	5,95,111	5,79,675	5,95,111	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,928	8,928	7,246	8,928	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,56,316	4,56,316	4,49,560	4,56,316	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	22,981	22,981	29,833	22,981	...	...
Total ...	...	10,83,336	10,83,336	10,66,314	10,83,336	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property...	.....	4,033	4,033	2,728	4,033	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	53,154	53,154	46,449	53,154	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	5,856	5,856	6,352	5,856	.....	
Total ...	.....	63,043	63,043	55,529	63,043	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	29,854	29,854	32,076	29,854	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	26,343	26,343	33,856	26,343	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	97,292	2,71,763	3,69,055	2,64,946	2,59,943	741	1,08,371
4. Customs on supari...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	2,329	3,620	4,152	2,329	.....	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	.....	14,571	14,571	13,506	14,571	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	24,077	24,077	26,589	24,077	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	2,21,387	2,21,387	1,84,777	2,21,387	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	1,18,623	1,18,623	1,11,232	1,18,623	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts...	.....	2,02,937	2,02,937	2,07,496	2,02,937	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	69,440	69,440	88,924	69,440	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	76,867	76,867	1,09,071	76,867	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	2,909	2,909	8,770	2,909	.....	.....
Total ...	98,583	10,61,100	11,59,683	10,85,395	10,49,280	741	1,09,662
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	9,22,940	4,20,000	13,42,940	30,00,000	9,22,940	.....	4,20,000
2. Interest on Investment							
3. Interests—	.....	14,16,180	14,16,180	13,35,152	14,16,180	.....	.....
(*a*) On Government securities ...							.....
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	1,05,706	1,05,706	1,26,531	1,05,706	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	30,528	30,528	34,013	30,528	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities.	.....	2,56,148	2,56,148	2,50,588	2,56,148	.....	.....
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works.	.....	64,596	64,596	97,503	64,596	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,75,092	1,75,092	1,66,900	1,75,092	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	...	3,190	3,190	1,802	3,190	...	...
Total ...	9,22,940	24,71,440	33,94,380	50,12,489	29,74,380	...	4,20,000
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	7,24,030	7,24,030	8,80,761	7,24,030	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,38,460	10,38,460	9,73,491	10,38,460	...	...
Total ...	...	17,62,490	17,62,490	18,54,252	17,62,490	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	27,81,769	2,70,20,114	2,98,01,883	3,01,36,222	2,68,00,482	1,00,898	29,00,503
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	20,745	...	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	3,30,805	3,30,805	2,76,364	3,30,805	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits ...	...	15,32,618	15,32,618	32,82,440	15,32,618	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,01,806	6,01,806	6,66,053	6,01,806	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do ...	...	67,40,727	67,40,727	56,49,724	67,40,727	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	19,08,700	19,08,700	16,71,851	19,08,700	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,88,196	3,88,196	3,78,734	3,88,196	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	42,196	42,196	15,774	42,196	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	1,83,079	1,83,079	7,82,441	1,83,079	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,17,28,127	1,17,28,127	1,27,44,126	1,17,28,127	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	27,81,769	3,87,48,241	4,15,30,010	4,28,80,348	3,85,28,609	1,00,898	29,00,503
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	5,40,96,154	4,86,36,666	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,56,000	2,65,000	2,65,060	2,66,068	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	14,831	15,711	
Total ...	2,56,000	2,65,000	2,79,891	2,81,779	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,15,000	8,15,000	8,51,107	7,40,121	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	12,100	14,000	10,303	12,321	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	22,000	23,500	27,424	27,671	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .	8,49,100	8,52,500	8,88,834	7,80,113	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	7,92,600	9,27,105	10,88,834	8,52,664	
3. Account Department	1,21,000	1,35,060	1,27,047	1,35,868	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	10,11,200	10,11,900	9,48,384	9,62,983	
5. Excise	3,41,000	3,50,000	3,39,296	3,49,011	
6. Forests	8,38,000	8,47,000	9,07,008	11,78,832	
7. Police	10,31,300	11,20,300	10,75,545	11,52,042	
8. Jail Department	1,51,000	1,53,000	1,32,124	1,29,675	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,42,900	9,09,000	8,59,297	8,80,951	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,11,000	2,10,000	2,29,149	2,53,447	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,52,800	1,52,100	1,36,745	1,19,710	
13. Army	15,56,000	15,70,000	14,40,369	63,74,029	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	4,34,100	5,62,600	4,02,904	4,56,871	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	94,82,300	99,48,005	96,86,692	1,48,46,683	
D. Public Instruction	16,12,100	18,16,100	13,21,262	15,18,415	
E. Medical charges	8,66,800	9,94,895	8,21,493	8,56,810	
F. Religious charges	3,55,000	3,57,000	3,52,284	3,61,193	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	18,95,000	49,58,000	10,12,195	46,46,214	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	13,79,000	6,54,000	9,37,235	10,70,701	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	6,65,000	6,00,000	48,284	15,677	
Total ...	39,39,000	62,12,000	19,97,714	57,32,592	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	43,07,000	55,27,000	31,14,740	44,64,233	
2. Repairs	10,18,000	10,91,000	9,77,074	8,84,073	
3. Establishment	5,52,000	5,98,500	5,62,689	5,26,919	
4. Tools and Plant	44,000	38,500	95,264	59,503	
5. Suspense account	.....	.....	569	15,687	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	59,21,000	72,55,000	47,50,336	59,50,415	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	7,900	9,500	10,798	9,510	
J. Pensions	12,03,000	12,40,000	11,56,588	11,89,549	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,27,000	4,64,000	4,27,188	4,44,502	
2. Registration charges	91,000	90,000	86,412	90,572	
3. Agricultural charges	87,800	2,13,000	88,836	1,20,386	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,319	3,32,390	
5. Miscellaneous	8,46,000	7,56,000	3,98,164	7,39,647	
Total ...	17,84,800	18,56,000	13,33,919	17,28,497	
Total Services ...	2,97,77,000	3,43,06,000	2,60,99,811	3,67,54,956	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	13,18,273	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	68,91,216	—68,57,758	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	30,83,869	15,23,083	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	6,16,520	6,03,590	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	54,73,291	56,50,546	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,55,181	19,74,571	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	1,50,326	4,03,021	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	17,883	39,845	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	... ..	1,78,88,286	46,55,171	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	4,39,88,097	4,14,10,127	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,01,08,057	72,26,539	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	.....	.....	5,40,96,154	4,86,36,666	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1914.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 135 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,404,668	10,855	5,921	2,312	1,721	809	.....	92	4,48,437	7,809·69	444·56	8,254·25	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 8 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1914.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	108,055	115,866	7,811	...	103,087	106,482	3,395	.....	18·94	20·30	18·07	18·66	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1914-15.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15	Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	563	732	463	411	1,51,356	...	...	22,368	...	1,73,724
1	1	Do for women	7	7	3	7	16,038	...	...	...	...	16,038
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	183	191	136	147	17,143	654	...	...	40	17,837
1	...	Do for women	4	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	Colleges, Teaching	...	6	...	1	4,455	...	...	...	...	4,455
8	8	Total ...	757	936	605	566	1,88,992	654	...	22,368	40	2,12,054
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	4,534	5,046	3,768	4,034	93,363	...	...	74,392	16,457	1,84,212
2	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	30	141	25	108	11,313	3,958	...	...	2	15,273
147	161	Middle Schools, English, for boys	23,075	23,860	17,278	17,201	1,02,702	12,263	4,336	93,654	8,165	2,21,120
82	79	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,597	8,170	5,916	5,801	42,464	...	14,914	2,239	2,786	62,403
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	50	44	40	40	11,069	...	...	277	3,451	14,797
...	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	...	5	...	4	346	...	...	...	...	346
7	7	Middle Schools, English, for girls	909	844	781	633	18,565	...	...	3,105	15,854	37,524
74	76	Do Vernacular, for girls	8,490	8,745	5,446	5,665	75,360	...	1,732	1,354	18,684	97,130
328	343	Total ...	45,685	46,855	33,254	33,486	3,55,182	16,221	20,982	1,75,021	65,399	6,32,805
		Primary Schools.										
2,272	3,456	Primary Schools, for boys	93,972	1,22,993	63,074	90,332	87,932	2,86,909	6,274	1,732	11,846	3,94,693
308	383	Do for girls	14,171	16,126	9,040	10,620	38,087	31,877	3,000	69	13,119	86,152
2,580	3,839	Total ...	1,08,143	1,39,119	72,114	1,00,952	1,26,019	3,18,786	9,274	1,801	24,965	4,80,845
		School Education (Special).										
3	4	Training Schools for Masters	99	258	198	245	21,816	21,053	...	...	...	42,869
2	2	Do do Mistresses	21	42	25	28	4,452	77	...	...	1,126	5,655
2	2	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	47	35	31	16	5,795	...	...	55	433	6,283
25	24	Industrial Schools for men	1,285	1,252	907	945	42,145	...	...	326	59,800	1,02,271
2	3	Do do for women	101	104	85	100	1,020	...	...	...	1,026	2,046
4	4	Commercial Schools	193	361	121	255	4,726	...	...	2,899	...	7,625
42	43	Sanskrit Schools	1,802	1,939	1,427	1,625	14,003	...	459	2,127	1,574	18,163
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	41	44	29	30	2,026	...	...	599	939	3,564
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	89	78	75	86	7,966	...	...	2,129	...	10,095
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	42	120	47	115	13,626	...	...	215	1	13,842
1	2	Agricultural Schools	29	29	21	38	6,880	...	...	...	288	7,118
85	88	Total ...	3,749	4,262	2,966	3,483	1,24,405	21,130	459	8,350	65,187	2,19,531
3,001	4,278	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	158,334	191,172	108,939	138,487	7,94,598	3,56,791	30,715	2,07,540	1,55,591	15,45,235
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
7	5	Advanced	160	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,126	1,854	Elementary	29,236	26,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,133	1,859	Total, Private Institutions ...	29,396	26,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,49,645	87,673	300	30,773	93,663	7,62,054
5,134	6,137	Grand Total ...	187,730	217,997	108,939	138,487	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,289

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1915-16

(Ending 30th June 1916)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1916

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1915-16

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1916).

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit in July 1915 to Melkote and in December to Talkad. On the 22nd January 1916, His Highness left Bangalore for Delhi *viâ* Bombay. After a brief visit to Baroda, His Highness reached Delhi on the 21st February 1916 and returned to Mysore on the 29th of the same month. His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in April and May and returned to the capital on the 7th May 1916. His Highness paid a visit to Sringeri in May 1916 and accompanied His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir to a shooting camp at Karapur in June 1916, returning to Mysore on the 25th idem.

Visits of High Personages.

2. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Gersoppa Falls in November 1915. His Highness the Raja of Rajapippala arrived in Bangalore in June 1916 and paid visits to the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Kolar Gold Fields. His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar with Her Highness the Maharani paid visits to Bangalore and Mysore in June 1916. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to Mysore, took part in a shooting excursion at Karapur and visited Sivasamudram and the Kolar Gold Fields. His Highness also went round the public offices and the Chief Court in Bangalore.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. The Dewan attended the investiture ceremony held at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 13th July 1915. While at Simla, he met the officers of the Government of India in connection with certain questions which were under correspondence or pending disposal. During his stay at Bombay on the return journey, he discussed with the Government of Bombay the question of the development of a harbour at Bhatkal. In September 1915, he visited the towns of Kolar and Chitaldrug. In the month of December 1915, he toured in the Tumkur district and in February 1916, in the Mysore district. On the 16th February 1916 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Delhi and returned on the 2nd March. In April 1916 he inspected all the taluks in the Hassan district and he stayed at Ootacamund from the 22nd May to the 1st June 1916.

4. The Yuvaraja paid a visit in July 1915 to Simla. On his return journey, he visited Gwalior, Sipri, Bhopal, Bombay and Poona and arrived at Bangalore on the 3rd August. He visited Channapatna in December 1915 and Kunigal in January 1916. Towards the close of the latter month, he started on a tour and after visiting Baroda and Bombay returned to Bangalore on the 5th March 1916. He stayed at Ootacamund for about two weeks in April and June 1916 and paid a short visit to Seringapatam at the end of the latter month.

5. The other Members of Council toured through several taluks in the State for purposes of inspection.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. The Mysore Civil Service Examination was held in November 1915 under the revised rules of January 1913, and three candidates who were successful were appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. During the year, power was given to the members of the Mysore Legislative Council to ask supplemental questions, if necessary, and the total number of questions that could be asked at any meeting of the Legislative Council was raised from 12 to 20. Four non-official gentlemen elected from the Mysore Representative Assembly and four from the district group electorates were nominated as members of this Council during the year. The work done by the Council will be referred to in Chapter III of this report.

Efficiency Audit.

8. The Efficiency Audit Branch continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. Preparation and scrutiny of manuals and rules on various subjects were taken up. During the year two taluk offices, one sub-division office and the Bangalore City Municipal Office were inspected and a new system of conducting, registering and filing correspondence was introduced in some of the important offices of the State. A scheme was sanctioned and brought into operation for ensuring speedy enquiry into serious irregularities.

Village and Malnad Improvement Schemes.

9. The work done under these two schemes is referred to in detail elsewhere in this report under the heads "condition of the people" and "progress of sanitation."

The Mysore Economic Conference.

10. A most encouraging sign of the times is the willing help which the public have been giving and the alacrity with which officials and non-officials are responding to the spirit of improvement. As a result of investigations and discussions, sound ideas of economic progress are gradually spreading. In addition to a Standing Committee and the three Central Committees, there were 8 District Committees and 75 Progress Committees at work during the year under report and 48 taluk conferences were held for propagandist work and for educating the rural public.

11. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met nine times during the year and reviewed the work of the Central Committees and the District Committees. Special attention was paid during the year to the subject of collecting and maintaining correct statistics. All the available statistics were incorporated in the district and taluk hand-books published from time to time, and additional information and statistics of a technical nature were being compiled by the District Economic Superintendents.

12. The following is a brief account of work done by the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce during the year under report.

The Agricultural Committee.

13. The schemes undertaken by the Agricultural Committee mainly related to sericulture, horticulture, fruit culture, improvement of cocoanut, potato, and sugar-cane cultivation, cultivation of tea and camphor, improvement of agricultural stock and sheep farming, and establishment of manure depôts and dairy farms.

14. The services of the Italian sericultural expert who had been once entertained by the State, were re-engaged and the scope of his duties defined. From the Channapatna sericultural farm, which is the gift of a local merchant, a large number of disease-free eggs were distributed. The construction of a training school at the farm was sanctioned. The Committee took on lease four acres of land and planted a mulberry garden. Fair work was done also in the other experimental farms in the State under the management of the Committee. The Committee assisted a private gentleman at Tarikere to plant mulberry and arranged for two successful

demonstrations in rearing; and supplementary rules for the grant of loans for sericultural operations were prepared and submitted to Government. Accurate statistics of mulberry cultivation and the manufacture of silk in the State were collected from sixty-five taluks, and a detailed enquiry into the condition of sericulture in the Mysore district was also conducted. Sixteen students were undergoing training in horticulture. A great deal of propagandist and some practical work was done for the promotion of fruit culture.

15. A recommendation for the introduction of a Pest Act for combating pests and diseases of plants and injurious weeds is under the consideration of Government.

16. The formation of an agricultural farm in the Kannambadi tract for experimenting in sugar-cane was also recommended. At the instance of the Committee, a sum of Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned for the purchase of oil cake for distribution to raiyats as manure on payment. The question of attaching two breeding bulls to each veterinary dispensary was considered and a scheme submitted to Government. The Committee paid special attention to the question of sheep farming and proposed to start experimental work in three districts. Eight applications for dairy farm loans were dealt with. Through the exertion of the Tumkur District Committee, an agricultural school was started at Chikkanahalli in the Sira taluk. Subjects relating to subsidiary occupations, paucity of agricultural labour, establishment of district and central museums and facilities for fodder and fuel were under investigation. The Committee continued to issue bulletins containing original and selected matter. The number issued during the year was 20.

The Education Committee.

17. The public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore were further developed by the Education Committee. At their instance a scheme for rural libraries was sanctioned. As a result of their recommendation for the improvement of industrial and commercial education, two aided industrial schools were converted into Government institutions. Four new ones were started and a scheme for opening commercial classes at taluk stations was sanctioned. Arrangements were made at the Maharani's College to give industrial training to girls and women. The formation of students' aid associations in large cities and towns was considered. Some of the other important schemes considered by the Committee were, opening special classes for training adults, improvements in normal training, school excursions, visual instruction, and publication of books in Kanarese. The Committee prepared a comprehensive scheme for the collection and compilation of educational statistics which has since been approved. The question of the education of the backward communities received attention. The itinerant lecturers appointed at the instance of the Committee did good work in spreading sound ideas among the people. A scheme for the appointment of honorary supervisors was approved, to enable taluk units to provide themselves with agencies to help them in popularising ideas of economic improvement. To help students and others in the choice of vocations, a Committee called Vocational Guidance Board was constituted and a large number of applications for advice were dealt with by them.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

18. The Industries and Commerce Committee continued to distribute fly-shuttle slays at concessional rates, with a view to encourage the introduction of improved appliances. The number issued during the year was 122. At the instance of the Committee, the purchase of a Soap Plant was sanctioned. A large amount of business was done in the depôt of the Arts and Crafts Institute. A large consignment of goods from the depot was sent to Darjeeling for being exhibited at the Arts Exhibition held there. During the year, the co-operative movement received a further impetus and practical application in the promotion of industrial undertakings, five loans having been sanctioned in this connection. In view of the scarcity of dye-stuffs owing to war conditions, the Committee investigated the practicability of manufacturing the necessary colours from vegetable materials. The results of these investigations were published in a bulletin. The jaggery plant at Kunigal was transferred to a private individual, and certain concessions to the promoters of tile factories for the establishment of tile works at Channapatna and Tumkur were recommended. The Committee considered the subject of a uniform system of weights and measures in the State and have submitted certain proposals which are receiving the consideration of Government. Valuable assistance has also been received from the Committee in the formation of a

Chamber of Commerce in the State. Subjects relating to the establishment of a cotton mill in Mysore, manufacture of paper pulp, wood-distillation, and pencil, glass and button manufactures, cutlery industry, establishment of land and industrial banks were the more important of the other subjects that engaged the attention of the Committee and are under investigation. The transactions in the Mysore Bank which was established by the efforts of the Committee increased from 40 to 53 lakhs during the year

Conference work.

19. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 9th June 1916 and subsequent days, 125 subjects were brought forward for discussion. Of these, 87 subjects were discussed and the rest were referred to the Committees concerned for further action. The majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above, were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are, the extension of the scheme for compulsory and elementary education, the further development of the education of the backward classes, spread of industrial schools, training of people in agriculture, industries and commerce, and supply of trained teachers from normal schools, granting loans to intending tea-planters, establishing a tea factory, starting more implement depôts and veterinary dispensaries in the State, demonstration of fruit gardens in the malnad districts, development of sheep rearing, supply of power-driven drills for boring purposes and portable pumping sets, improving the work of the agricultural associations and concessions for starting pencil manufacture, manufacture of bamboo pulp, provision for teaching the manufacture of electric fittings and establishment of telegraph offices at all the taluk head-quarters. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees and the departments concerned for further action.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

20. The thirty-second session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in Mysore on the 19th October 1915 and succeeding days. In accordance with the system of triennial election, 284 members were returned from 123 electorates during the year under report and 258 members were present on the first day of the session. The privilege of considering the State Budget in the Assembly and offering suggestions in the matter was granted during the year. The number of subjects of general and local interest discussed during the session of the Assembly was 392. Four non-official gentlemen were, under the rules, nominated by the members of the Representative Assembly for appointment to the Mysore Legislative Council.

The British Resident.

21. During the year under report, Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., succeeded the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

22. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1915-16).

Extent of arable lands.

23. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,867,777 acres as against 18,864,692 acres in the previous year. Of this 1,381,518 acres constituted alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,486,259 acres of which 8,597,362 acres were assessed lands and the remaining 8,888,897 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

24. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams was 7,779,668 acres representing about 90·4 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 50,099 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

25. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,160,372 with an area of 7,323,801 acres, giving an average of 6·31 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1915-16).

Original survey and classification.

26. During the year under report, 2 inam villages comprising 276 fields with an area of 2,191 acres were surveyed in detail. Classification was carried out in 3 inam villages containing 515 fields measuring 2,732 acres, as also in respect of 244 acres of land comprised in 55 survey numbers newly brought under irrigation in 3 villages in the Devanhalli taluk, and 5,474 acres comprised in 1,144 fields in 42 villages in the Closepet sub-taluk where unoccupied arable lands were subdivided for purposes of cultivation.

Revision survey.

27. Re-survey operations were completed in 242 villages in the Chikmagalur, Dodballapur and late Lakvalli taluks. The total area re-surveyed was 463,021 acres or 723·47 square miles. Sub-division of *kharab* lands measuring 8,104 acres in 75 villages of the Closepet sub-taluk and of lands measuring 1,899 acres, concerned in the Cauvery Reservoir Project, was the chief item of miscellaneous work done during the year.

Reclassification.

28. Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 434 villages in the Kunigal and Koppa taluks and in the late Honnavalli and Lakvalli taluks. The work extended to 74,691 acres comprised in 21,747 fields.

Revision settlement.

29. Revised rates were announced in the Belur taluk of the Hassan district and the Maddagiri taluk of the Tumkur district.

Belur taluk.

30. The tract comprising the Belur taluk partakes of the nature of both the maidan and malnad portions of the State, the eastern portion being maidan, and the western, malnad. The taluk is well provided with good roads, three of them having been made since the original settlement. Rice is the staple crop; and sugar-cane and coffee are also grown to some extent. The rainfall is about 33 inches in the maidan and 70 inches in the malnad portion. Though there has recently been a slight fall in the population of the tract, the increased facilities in communication provided since the original settlement, the improvement in agricultural resources, the largely increased prices of food stuffs and the appreciable increase in the extension of cultivation, indicate a substantial progress in the tract. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate resulting in an increase of only Rs. 7,301 or 5 per cent over the collections of 1911-12. The average old and new rates are as shown below: —

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 11 5	0 12 7
Wet	3 12 5	3 15 8
Garden	5 1 11	4 9 7

Maddagiri taluk.

31. The Maddagiri taluk enjoys advantages of many kinds. The rainfall is moderate and ordinarily sufficient for the kind of cultivation followed. The geological peculiarities of the surface lend themselves to the formation of surface springs on a wide area and keep the wells well supplied. The streams in the tract are helpful in many ways in the regions through which they pass, while the tanks are in a very fair condition. The population has increased during the past 3 decades and public health is remarkably good. Village communications have improved and the railway has, since the original settlement, been brought within reasonable distance on two sides of the tract. The material resources of the people have increased to a notable extent and prices of produce have risen much. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are moderate and the average old and new rates are given below:—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 10 9	0 13 4
Wet	4 5 10	4 13 9
Garden	5 4 9	4 14 0

32. There has, on the whole, been an increase of Rs. 17,803 or 10·48 per cent over the collections of 1909-10. The rates were well received by the raiyats in the two taluks referred to above.

Cost of the department.

33. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,33,688 as against Rs. 1,19,710 in the previous year.

Survey maps.

34. During the year, the maps of 303 villages in resettled taluks and of 296 other villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were printed and issued, and final maps of 277 villages were prepared for being printed and issued.

Potgi settlement.

35. The remuneration payable to the patels and shanbhogs in the resettled villages of the Tumkur taluk, the villages of the late Koratagere taluk now forming parts of the Sira and Nelamangala taluks, the villages of the late Anantapur taluk now forming part of the Shikarpur taluk and the villages of the late Nagar taluk now forming part of the Tirthahalli taluk was revised and sanctioned during the year. The decennial revision of potgi was sanctioned in respect of the Koppa and Kankanhalli taluks and the Gudibanda sub-taluk. The final remuneration payable to the village officers of 11 inam villages situated in 4 different taluks was also sanctioned.

III. Land Revenue (1915-16).

Alienation.

36. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year under report for public and other purposes was as shown below:—

	A.	g.	sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones ...	248	31	91
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	118	6	30
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc. ...	860	6	52
(4) For improvement of roads	77	16	60
Total ...	1,304	20	112

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

37. An extent of 62,600 acres assessed at Rs. 54,830 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 12,374 acres with an assessment of Rs. 9,974 was relinquished during the year under report, as against 56,253 acres and 13,459 acres respectively in the year 1914-15. There was a net increase in the cultivated area of 50,226 acres assessed at Rs. 44,856.

Area under cultivation.

38. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,617,401 acres as against 6,244,302 acres in the previous year. Of this about 979,632 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops, chiefly paddy and sugar-cane, as against 934,563 acres in the previous year.

39. Action is being taken in the Bangalore district for the disposal of 2,000 acres out of 17,500 acres of land in the Kankanhalli taluk and 4,000 acres in the Closepet sub-taluk newly sub-divided and made available for cultivation out of gomal and kharab lands.

Land revenue demand.

40. The actual demand of the State under land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,06,41,321 as against Rs. 1,06,20,434 in the previous year. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years due at the beginning of the year, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,24,04,580 as against Rs. 1,19,58,324 in 1914-15. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 44,594, a part of the arrears of previous years, was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,23,59,986 as the net recoverable demand.

Collections.

41. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,06,26,610 leaving a balance of Rs. 17,33,376 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 85·9 against 85·2 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

42. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 94,761 against 85,029 in the previous year. The majority of these were, as in the previous year, confined to mere issues of demand notices. The amount collected after the issue of such notices was Rs. 7,81,121 or 92 per cent of the total amount, *viz.*, Rs. 8,46,247 realised after the issue of coercive processes of various kinds.

Revenue money order system.

43. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of revenue money orders during the year under report in the two districts of Bangalore and Mysore alone was 1,263, the amount involved being Rs. 22,083 as against 1,137 and Rs. 21,254 respectively throughout the State in the previous year. Other districts also had recourse to this system, though to a smaller extent, of remitting kandayam. The term of three years for which the system was originally sanctioned having expired, a continuance of the system for a further period of 3 years was sanctioned during the year under report.

IV. Inam Settlement (1915-16).

Original work.

44. During the year, 4 land inams and one ready money inam were newly confirmed. Sixteen land inams were resumed and struck off the registers resulting in a reduction of Rs. 101-11-0 in the inam revenue and an increase of Rs. 274-8-9 under land revenue.

Revision of quit-rent.

45. Seven whole inam villages and sixteen inam lands were revised during the year resulting in an increase of the combined quit-rent by Rs. 316-6-0. One ready money inam of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum was raised to Rs. 1,800.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

46. During the year, the number of registers prepared was 28 for whole inam villages and 64 for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, 1,050 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patrika* and Government orders, etc. Seven title deeds for whole inam villages and seven others for minor inams in Government villages were issued.

Cost of the department.

47. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 3,691 as against Rs. 3,928 in 1914-15 and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, 1868 has been Rs. 11,96,982. The total annual revenue was Rs. 2,72,873.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1915-16).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

48. During the year the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 21, 20, 21[c], 18 and 21 respectively at different periods. Five meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Additional powers to the members of the Legislative Council.

49. During the year, power was given to the members to ask supplementary questions, if necessary, and the total number of questions that could be asked at any meeting of the Legislative Council was raised from 12 to 20.

Bills considered.

50. Besides the five Bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, (2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, (3) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883 and (5) a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy, the following Bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) The Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill.
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.
(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.
(5) The Provident Funds Bill.
(6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906.
(7) A Bill to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.
(8) The Minor Tank Restoration Bill.
(9) The Criminal Tribes Bill.
(10) The Transfer of Property Bill.
(11) The Mysore Companies Bill.
(12) The Mysore Arbitration Bill.
(13) A Bill to amend the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, 1913, and
(14) The Mysore University Bill.

51. Seven of these Bills were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, the five Bills that were pending at the close of the last year and the Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900. The remaining twelve Bills were in various stages of progress. In addition to these, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, was passed under Section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.

Regulation VI of 1915.

52. *The Indian Soldiers Litigation Regulation.*—Under this Regulation, the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act XII of 1915 of British India were introduced, *mutatis mutandis*, into Mysore. It makes the provisions of the Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation No. V of 1915 permanent.

Regulation VII of 1915.

53. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.*—All fines realised in criminal courts for breaches of bye-laws made by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board were being credited to the State Funds. The President of the Board urged the necessity of crediting the fines to the funds of the Board as the entire sanitation of the area under the control of the Board was being attended to by the Board at a heavy cost.

54. In the case of Municipalities fines imposed under Section 16 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, are credited to the Municipal Council. The

Mysore Mines Regulation was therefore amended so as to authorise fines levied for breach of any bye-laws framed by the Sanitary Board being credited to the funds of the Board instead of to the State Funds.

55. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*— Under Section 40 (2) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, every sale of immovable property by a municipal council required the previous sanction of Government. Before the Municipal Regulation, 1906, was passed the Deputy Commissioners as Presidents of municipalities had the right to sell sites without the previous sanction of Government. In order to save time and correspondence in petty cases, the Regulation was amended so as to authorise the city municipal councils to lease immovable property for a term not exceeding 7 years or sell immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 500 and the other municipal councils to deal similarly with immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 200. Regulation VIII of 1915.

56. The Regulation empowers the municipal council to frame bye-laws to compel owners of motor vehicles, bicycles and tricycles to carry a numbered disc thereon. The municipal councils were given the same power with respect to the carrying of water mains through private property as they have in respect of drains.

57. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.*— It was found necessary to increase the small cause jurisdiction in certain munsiffs' courts to materially lighten the work without hardship to the parties. Accordingly Regulation IX of 1915, empowers Government to invest a munsiff with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100. Regulation IX of 1915.

58. Again Section 21 of the Civil Courts Regulation had not clearly provided for cases where the order of appointment passed by a judge of a subordinate court was not approved by the District Judge. The section was recast so as to give power to Government to frame rules in this behalf.

59. *The Mysore Lunacy Regulation.*—The Law relating to the custody and guardianship of lunatics and the management of their estates was contained in Rule 22 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872, and that about the reception and detention of lunatics in Mysore in Notification No. 141, dated the 31st July 1874. As these rules were found to be defective, this Regulation was enacted on the lines of the Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912. The main difference between the Regulation and the British Indian Act is that whereas in the British Indian Act provision is made for private lunatic asylums and also for more than one Government asylum, this Regulation contains no such provisions as it is not intended either to allow private asylums to be established here or to establish any other Government asylum than the one now in the Bangalore City. Regulation I of 1916.

60. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*— Prior to the passing of this Regulation, in the case of sale of immovable property for arrears of revenue in default of payment by the purchaser within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase money, there was no alternative but to forfeit the deposit to Government after defraying the expenses of sale. This was felt as a hardship. A discretionary power has therefore now been given to the Deputy Commissioners to forfeit the deposit or not. Moreover it was not clear whether the liability under Section 182 of the Code to make good the deficiency of price in a resale applied both to the case of a default of deposit required in Section 179 and of payment within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase money under Section 181. The Civil Procedure Code does not make any distinction between the two classes of defaulters in the case of civil court sales. This Regulation adopts the same principle in the case of revenue sales also. Regulation II of 1916.

61. In some cases where sales were ordered to be set aside under Section 185, the Deputy Commissioners were ordering payment of interest to the purchaser as compensation. The legality of the course was doubted and as it was considered necessary to expressly recognise the practice, the section was suitably amended.

62. For the introduction of survey and settlement into an alienated village, the law required that the consent of every one of the holders of the village should be obtained. It was considered desirable that Government should be empowered

to introduce survey and settlement into an alienated village where at least a large majority of the holders applied for such introduction. The Regulation has been amended so as to empower Government to do so where an application is made by joint holders who hold in the aggregate not less than three-fourths of the shares in the village.

Regulation III of 1916.

63. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*— Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, the properties, etc., of His Highness the Maharaja are exempt from payment of Municipal toll or tax other than water rate or special sanitary cess. The Regulation extends this exemption to the properties of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore also. It was passed under Section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, as the subject was one falling under the proviso to Section 12 (2).

Regulation IV of 1916.

64. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.*— The duties leviable on bills of exchange and promissory notes were increased in British India by Act VI of 1910 as amended by Act I of 1912. This Regulation brings the scale of duty in Mysore into conformity with that prevailing in British India.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871.

65. Fines at double the usual rates were ordered to be levied on impounded ass and goat in the Harihar and Davangere municipalities and at the rate of two annas on every impounded goat throughout the Tumkur district.

(2) The Chief Commissioner's Rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums in Mysore, 1874.

66. The notification appointing the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, as an official visitor of the Asylum, Bangalore, was cancelled.

(3) The Opium Act, I of 1878.

67. (*a*) The price of opium sold by Government to licensed vendors was fixed at Rs. 41-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

(*b*) A rule was added exempting certain preparations from the operation of the Opium Act.

(4) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.

68. Rules in respect of the powers of the Judges in making appointments to ministerial offices of the civil courts were framed.

(5) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*a*) A new rule was inserted requiring the thumb impression of illiterate parties to certain documents in revenue cases.

(*b*) Rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules was amended by prescribing that the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner should be obtained for removal of the material from unoccupied assessed land.

(*c*) A new proviso was added to the 1st para of Rule 41 A, authorising under certain conditions the grant by Deputy Commissioner of lands containing sandal trees without recovering the upset price due for bonuses payable thereon.

(*d*) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to the jodi village Srirangapur in Hosdurga taluk and the sarvamanya village Honnaikanhalli in Malvalli taluk.

(6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

69. The manager of the Agricultural Farm, Hebbal, the Junior Assistant Entomologist of the Agricultural department and the Agricultural Inspector in charge of the Marthoor Farm, Sagar taluk, were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation.

(7) The Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894.

70. Certain amendments in the general rules for working open lines of railway regarding the use of vacuum brakes in mixed trains, the locking of all facing points for the passage of trains, and the packing up and carriage of dangerous goods, on the railways under the control of the Government, were sanctioned.

71. The power of executing every sentence passed by courts martial on the members of the Imperial Service Transport Corps on active service when they remain outside the State, was delegated to the Commandant, with effect from the date of departure of Colonel J. Desaraj Urs from the field. (8) The Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.

(*a*) The stamp duty on receipts for family allotments exceeding Rs. 20 on behalf of the members of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers serving at the front, was ordered to be remitted during the period of the present war. (9) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

(*b*) Court fee adhesive labels of the new design were directed to be used for the purpose of "Foreign Bill" "Share Transfer" and "Notarial" stamps.

(*c*) All Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions, and all Amildars were appointed to be Deputy Commissioners in respect of the powers under Section 18 (2) of the Regulation, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

72. (*a*) Eleven blocks in different parts of the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga districts were constituted State Forests. (10) The Mysore State Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) The boundaries of the Bondravi block in the Chitaldrug district and the tracts in the Shimoga district, brought under the operation of the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules, were revised.

(*c*) Rules were issued for the control of the transit within, and of the import into and export from, the Mysore State, of sandalwood.

73. The killing or capture of male bison in the Mallakuppe and Ainur-Marigudi State Forests of the Mysore district, was absolutely prohibited for a period of four years. (11) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

74. The court of the munsiff of Narasimharajapura was invested with the functions of a District Court in proceedings under this Regulation involving amounts not exceeding in value the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff. (12) The Mysore Succession Certificate Regulation, VII of 1901.

(*a*) The levy of a railway cess in the district of Chitaldrug and Tumkur at 6 pies and 3 pies per rupee, respectively on all items of excise revenue, except shop-rental, was sanctioned. (13) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

(*b*) Rule 141 was amended by directing that a copy of the annotated audit note should be sent to the Comptroller within three months from the date of receipt of the audit note.

(*c*) The villages of Sitkal, Nittur, Hosahalli and Chelur in the Tumkur district were constituted into Unions.

(*d*) The village of Dummi in the Holalkere taluk was declared to have ceased to be a Union.

75. (*a*) The reduced rates of fees for registration in books I and IV were ordered to be continued. (14) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) Rules for the destruction of unserviceable records in the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars were issued.

(*c*) Addenda to Rule 22 were issued laying down the procedure to be followed by the registering officer where the correct date of execution is not given or when no date is given.

(*d*) Certain rules providing for the return, by post, of documents presented for registration were brought into force.

(*e*) Two new paragraphs to sub-clause (*d*) of clause (1) of Rule 84 A were inserted authorising the filing of "return of lands acquired under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation," and "communications received from other offices intimating the cancellation or modification of transactions evidenced by papers previously filed," in the supplementary Register Book I.

(*f*) Rules for the maintenance of minute books by registering officers were prescribed.

76. Rules for the guidance of the Benches of Magistrates were modified by directing the acquittal of the accused where the majority of the members of a Bench are not agreed, without allowing a casting vote, on convicting him. (15) The Criminal Procedure Code, II of 1904

(16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

77. Vaccination was declared compulsory in thirty municipalities and in the local area within the control of the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields.

(17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*a*) The provisions of Section 17 were extended to certain specified areas on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*b*) Amended rules under Sections 34 and 35 of the Regulation were issued for the special sanitation of certain villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*c*) The existing bye-laws and rules were declared to continue in force, pending the framing of new bye-laws by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

(*d*) The rate of fee for slaughtering pigs was ordered to be raised from 2 to 4 annas.

(18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

78. (*a*) The words "President of the Municipal Council" were substituted for the words "Deputy Commissioner" wherever they occurred in the Municipal Election Rules of 1909 so far as the Mysore City Municipality was concerned.

(*b*) The Health Officer was notified to be the only *ex-officio* Municipal Councillor for the Bangalore City Municipality.

(*c*) The Palace Controller was appointed, instead of the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, as an *ex-officio* member of the Mysore City Municipal Council.

(*d*) The Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga district, ceased to be a Municipal Councillor and *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Shimoga Municipal Council.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

79. (*a*) The rules for the election of members from the districts were amended by conferring on the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board the privileges of the District Boards in the matter of voting.

(*b*) The rules in regard to the asking of questions in the Legislative Council were amended by allowing 20 instead of 12 questions, by allowing supplementary questions at every meeting of the Legislative Council and by requiring that the questions shall be sent 12 clear days before the meeting.

(20) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

80. The provisions of Section 37 of this Regulation were extended to the town of Bowringpet.

(21) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

81. Eight tank panchayets were constituted in the taluks of Bangalore Tumkur, Malur, and Sira.

(22) The Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.

82. Srimad Vidya Varidhi Thirtha Sripadangalavaru of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale in the T.-Narsipur taluk was exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

(23) The Guardian and Wards Regulation, V of 1911.

83. Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions and Amildars were empowered to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner within their respective revenue jurisdiction.

(24) The Mysore Insolvency Regulation, VI of 1911.

84. The Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura was invested with the jurisdiction of a District Court, in cases in which the aggregate amount of debts does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff.

(25) The Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation, VII of 1911.

85. The Regulation was extended to the Chikmagalur, Shikarpur, Hoskote, Anekal, Vadigenahalli and Dodballapur municipalities.

(26) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

86. Rules for regulating the speed of motor vehicles in the Bangalore and Mysore cities, were issued.

(27) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

87. Elementary Education was declared compulsory in 40 places in the State.

88. Eighteen village courts were established for 15 individual, and 3 groups of villages. (28) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

(*a*) The circumstances under which service in India shall be deemed to be service under war conditions under the Regulation, were declared. (29) The Indian Soldiers' Litigation Regulation, VI of 1915.

(*b*) Rules were issued fixing:—

the authority to whom notice should be given;

the form and the manner of the service of the notice and the certificate;

and the authority by whom it was to be decided whether or not any soldier of the force was at any time serving under war conditions.

II. Military (1915-16).

89. The military force of the State is composed of— Nature of force.

(*a*) Two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga.

(*b*) Three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in other districts.

(*c*) One Imperial Service Transport Corps stationed at Bangalore.

90. In order to increase the strength of the regiment in the Field from 470 to 521 and to provide for necessary future reinforcement, the strength of the Imperial Service Lancers was temporarily increased from 620 to 671, the non-effectives returned from the Field being treated as supernumeraries. Including this addition, the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force was 3,319, namely, 671 including medical and veterinary officers in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,812 in the three battalions of infantry and 439 in the Transport Corps according to the revision sanctioned during the year. Sanctioned strength.

91. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,212 including 50 supernumeraries. The Imperial and Local Service Lancers were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 43 men; the infantry battalions by 3 commissioned officers, 9 non-commissioned officers and 77 men; and the Transport Corps by 1 commissioned officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 8 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:— Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(a) Cavalry Regiments	50*	154	861
(b) Infantry	57	375	1,291
(c) Transport Corps	12	85	332

* Including medical and veterinary officers.

92. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,288 officers and men including the non-combatants, 482 were Mahomedans and 490 were Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments 747 were Mahomedans and 151 Mahrattas out of 1,773; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps 294 were Mahomedans and 56 Mahrattas out of 504. The rest of the force consisted of other Hindus and also of Christians. Composition of the force.

93. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances and the Local Service Regiment with carbines, swords and lances and the Infantry with swords and muskets. Arms provided.

94. The Imperial Service Regiment continued to be on active service in the Field throughout the year. Six drafts of reinforcements numbering in the aggregate 129 men were sent to the Field from the depôt at Bangalore during the year. Duties on which employed.

95. The detachment of the Local Service Lancers, detailed for duty in connection with the training of the Imperial Government Remounts at the depôt of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, continued to remain in Bangalore. A party of 27 men was detailed in connection with the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajanukunte in November 1915. Detachments of the 3rd Battalion of the Infantry with band were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara of 1915 and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday of 1916. This regiment also furnished guards at Gersoppa Falls and at Fern Hill and Sringeri during His Highness the Maharaja's visit. An officers' guard from this regiment was furnished at the shooting camp at Karapur during the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir in June 1916.

96. Nine drivers of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps with 10 carts and 20 mules detailed for Field service continued to remain in the Field during the year. A small detachment was detailed to Bombay to hand over 6 ambulance carts and 12 ponies intended for the general officer commanding, Aden Brigade, to the Embarkation Commandant at Bombay. A detachment was sent to the Hesasrghatta Grass Farm for training 54 amrut mahal bullocks taken over to the corps. Detachments were also sent to Mysore for the Dasara and for the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Some officers and men were detailed for dak arrangements in connection with the visit to Gersoppa Falls of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Detachments were also despatched to bring grass from Hessarghatta and other farms in addition to carriage work and a special party was sent to Kunigal for miscellaneous work.

Efficiency.

97. The Imperial Service Lancers in the Field were engaged on the important work of guarding the Suez canal in Egypt. They had encounters with the enemy on three occasions and acquitted themselves on all these occasions very creditably. The good services rendered by the following officers in the Field were recognised by the British Government:—

(1) Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., mentioned in Sir A. Wilson's despatch.

(2) Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur, promoted to the First class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur.

(3) Jamadar Lingaraj Urs, admitted to the Indian Order of Merit.

(4) Resaldar Syed Ahmed and Jamedars Kasi Rao Sinday and Venkoji Powar, awarded distinguished service medals.

98. The depot and reinforcements were drilled under the general supervision of the Officiating Inspecting Officer. There were under training 216 recruits and 155 remounts during the year in the riding school attached to this regiment. Of these, 69 recruits and 115 remounts were discharged, leaving 145 recruits and 40 remounts at the close of the year. The training of reinforcements and recruits at the depôt in musketry received attention. The arms of the depot were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in June 1916. On the 1st July 1915 there remained in the Imperial Service Lancers Depot at Bangalore 140 horses, and 48 remounts were purchased and 54 were transferred from the Local Service Regiment which brought the total to 242. Deducting 92 casualties, there remained 150 horses in the depot at the close of the year. There were also 185 mules and 3 camels at the depot on the 1st of July 1915. Deducting casualties, there remained 169 mules and 3 camels at the close of the year.

99. With the kind permission of the Government of India, the Local Service Regiment was newly armed with carbines and the regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry drill, etc., by the commandant aided by instructors. In the riding school attached to this regiment there were 212 recruits and 91 remounts under training. Deducting 56 recruits and 24 remounts which were discharged from the school during the year, there remained 156 recruits and 67 remounts in the school at the close of the year. There were 291 horses in the regiment on 1st July 1915 and 76 remounts were transferred from the Imperial Service Lancers Depôt and a foal born in the regiment was also taken to the ranks. Deducting 99 casualties that occurred during the year, there remained 269 horses on the strength of the regiment at the close of the year. The recruits and men belonging to the infantry regiments were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of drill instructors.

100. The officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were given training in parade of regimental carts, marching order, guard mounting, foot drill and also exercises in the entraining and detraining of carts, ponies and bullocks in railway waggons. Training was also given in semaphore and Morse signalling and alarm bugle and lectures were delivered on the care of carts and on the manner of handling them. Ambulance classes were also held and lectures to non-commissioned officers on ambulance and first aid were given by the medical officer attached to the corps. Fifty Amrut Mahal bullocks were trained by the Transport men during the year. At the end of the year there were 117 ponies, 9 mules, 553 bullocks and 298 carts on the strength of the corps. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the corps in January 1916. The discipline and efficiency of the corps were maintained at a high level.

Military Stores.

101. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Stores to all units of the Mysore Army and also to the Palace military force. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps kept in the Military Stores were all in a good condition.

102. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,72,860 against Rs. 11,84,601 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1914-15	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarter establishment	49,405	46,007
Imperial Service Lancers	3,10,968	2,81,221
Local Service Regiment	1,71,837	1,83,302
Infantry Regiments	2,14,845	2,35,074
Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	2,19,505	1,98,162
Military Stores	6,299	6,947
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	77,742	87,197
Miscellaneous	20,000	20,944
Palace military	1,14,000	1,14,006
Total ...	11,84,601	11,72,860

Miscellaneous.

103. With a view to enforce better discipline, portions of the Mysore Military Regulations were made applicable to the Local Service Regiment and to the Infantry Regiments. The drainage scheme of the Mysore Imperial Service Lines was completed and a beginning was made in the construction of Barr Lines at Tumkur.

Government stud farm at Kunigal.

104. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the farm 10 stallions, 112 mares and 125 foals. The births during the year were 18 colts and 17 fillies giving a percentage of 31·25 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 11 mares and 4 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 3 stallions, 14 mares and 39 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 9 stallions, 109 mares and 125 foals in the farm. The approximate value of live stock on the farm at the end of the year was Rs. 36,721 against Rs. 63,016 in the previous year.

Stock.

Cost.

105. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 72,970 against Rs. 52,717 in 1914-15.

III. Police (1915-16).

Constitution.

106. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 869 officers and 5,200 constables against 865 officers and 5,169 constables in the previous year, the increase being due to the entertainment of additional establishments for the Kolar-Chintamani Section of the Kolar District Board railway, for the Yelahanka-Chikballapur Railway, for the T.-Narsipur town, for the outpost at Mirle in the Yedatore taluk and for the Finger Print Bureau and the inclusion of 10 recruits of the Kolar Gold Fields. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 11 Superintendents, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 118 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 727 Head Constables, Jamadars, Daffedars and Sergeants and 5,200 constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 22

officers and 102 men was continued for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, Cauvery Reservoir Works near Kannambadi, the tanks near Mavathur and Hirige, the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway construction works, the outpost at Nandidroog, the Public Works Treasury at Akkihebbal, and for attending to the registration of non-Asiatic foreigners. A force of 4 officers and 16 men was sanctioned during the year for Yedatore town, Kumsi sub-taluk and the watching of non-Asiatic foreigners in the Bangalore city.

107. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police.

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1914-15		1915-16	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	13	104	11	86	13	104
Gold Fields Police	42	287	42	277	42	287
Total ...	55	391	53	363	55	391
City Police, Bangalore	55	292	54	278	55	274
City Police, Mysore	47	275	46	254	46	254
Total ...	102	567	100	532	101	528
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	164	13	173
District Police other than the above:—						
Head-quarters including police training school.	20	4	16	6	17	4
Bangalore district	89	540	89	533	89	529
Kolar district	79	436	79	431	79	432
Tumkur district	86	586	84	583	86	579
Mysore district	78	432	75	340	73	319
French Rocks circle	46	278	46	270	46	269
Hassan district	70	390	70	385	69	380
Shimoga district	86	479	86	463	85	466
Kadur district	57	380	56	353	57	358
Chitaldrug district	88	534	87	534	88	529
Total ...	699	4,059	688	3,898	689	3,865
Grand Total ...	869	5,200	854	4,957	858	4,957
Temporary force ...	26	118	...	...	...	...

The police training school.

108. During the year 100 constables were trained in the first session and 110 in the second session. All the constables passed in the final examination. There were 41 students in the station house officers' and Inspectors' classes; of them 39 passed the final examination. The criminological museum attached to the school consisted of several articles of interest such as house-breaking implements, spurious coins, moulds, specimens of poisonous drugs usually employed in committing crimes, and different garbs used by professional criminals. All these are used while imparting instruction to students.

Preservation of order.

109. The criminal investigation staff was employed in making enquiries about criminal gangs and bogus companies and in collecting information of a confidential nature regarding suspicious characters and watching the movements of foreign and political suspects, notorious K.D's., etc.

110. During the year, 17 non-Asiatic foreigners were registered and the movements of 946 aliens watched. Surveillance was maintained to guard against the ingress of agitators. The names of 1,547 persons were borne in the K. D. registers of the several districts and cities.

111. Action was taken by the police under the preventive sections and 8 notorious K.D.'s with several previous convictions were ordered to notify their residence. In 75 cases 112 persons of vagrancy and bad character were arrested and 70 of them were convicted, 22 acquitted and 20 were under trial. Prevention of crime.

112. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 593 against 432 in the previous year. The Superintendents of Police either personally directed on the spot or supervised the investigation of all important cases. The Amildars either partially or fully investigated 69 cases against 77 in the previous year. The number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 29,257. Investigation of crime.

113. The number of cognizable cases pending at the beginning of the year was 4,388 and there were 7,921 cases during the year against 6,730 in the previous year. Of these 12,309 cognizable cases which the police had to deal with, 3 were transferred to the British Police, in 196 cases investigation was refused, in 6,010 cases charge sheets were submitted and 3,075 cases were reported to magistrates on B form, 687 on C form and 125 were otherwise disposed of by withdrawal, compounding, etc. There were thus pending 2,213 cases with the police at the end of the year. Cognizable cases.

114. Of the 6,010 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 4,107 cases ended in conviction, 974 in acquittal and 929 were under trial. Of the 3,075 cases reported in B form final orders were passed on 1,825 cases leaving 1,250 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 687 cases reported on C form, the magistrates passed orders on 322 cases and 365 were pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,109 cases involving 2,448 persons were reported direct to magistrates; and of these, 150 cases involving 273 persons ended in conviction.

115. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 8,108 against 6,788 in the previous year. Including 1,763 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 9,871 persons; of these, 186 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 6 died and 7 escaped. The cases against 64 persons were compounded. The number of persons sent up for trial was 9,608 of whom 4,968 were convicted, 2,671 acquitted or discharged and the remaining 1,969 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

116. The number of serious offences against person dealt with during the year was 1,091 against 1,063 in the previous year. Of these, 80 were cases of murder against 74 in the previous year. Thirty-six of them ended in conviction and 28 in acquittal or discharge. Serious offences against person.

117. The magistrates dealt with 14,583 cases involving 29,280 persons against 13,189 cases involving 25,767 persons in the previous year. Of these 3,627 involving 5,821 persons ended in conviction. Non-cognizable cases.

118. The village police arrested 80 persons in 61 cases against 106 persons in 80 cases in 1914-15. Of the 80 persons arrested, 64 were convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged, 1 released by the police and 3 were under trial before magistrates. The village police of the Bangalore and Kolar districts made the largest number of arrests. Village police.

119. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 184 persons or 9·7 per cent as against 226 persons or 12·3 per cent in the previous year. Previous convictions.

120. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,14,934 as against Rs. 2,24,288 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 98,578 or 45·8 per cent as against Rs. 81,670 or 36·4 per cent in the previous year. Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

121. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 154,449 of which 137,487 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 89·01. Processes.

122. The Inspector-General of Police inspected 6 district police offices, 77 investigating centres, 36 sub-stations and 43 outposts. The Deputy Commissioners Inspection work.

visited 47 investigating centres, 21 sub-stations and 15 outposts, and the Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendent of Police inspected 107 investigating centres, 123 sub-stations and 211 outposts. Two investigating centres, 17 sub-stations and 24 outposts were left uninspected.

Finger print.

123. In the finger print bureau 4,191 slips were dealt with during the year, of which 1,597 were received for record and 2,594 for search. Of the latter 458 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 10 civil suits and 9 criminal cases against 17 civil suits and 5 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 6 civil suits and 22 criminal cases. It is interesting to mention that finger prints were the main source of detection in the two important cases of burglaries, one in the Central College and the other in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Arms Regulation.

124. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1915 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,263 against 17,389 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 78 persons with the result that 52 were convicted, 21 were acquitted or discharged and 5 were under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

125. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1915 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 288. Including one case involving 4 persons pending at the close of the previous year, there were 7 cases involving 10 persons in which prosecutions were instituted. Of these 5 cases involving 5 persons ended in conviction and one case involving 4 persons in acquittal and the remaining one case relating to one person was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

126. The number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation during the year under report was 10 who were concerned in 3 cases as against 16 concerned in 6 cases in 1914-15. Eight persons were convicted, one was acquitted and one died during trial.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

127. Under this Regulation, 99 juveniles were prosecuted during the year against 22 in the preceding year and all of them were convicted. Of these, 87 who were first offenders were warned and the rest were fined.

Rewards.

128. During the year, 75 officers and men were rewarded by promotions and 230 by money rewards. Rewards amounting to Rs. 788 were given by private individuals in token of their appreciation of police services.

Punishments.

129. During the year 13 officers and 25 men were awarded black marks as against 7 officers and 24 men in the previous year; 153 officers and 2,016 men were fined, suspended, or degraded as against 138 officers and 1,295 persons in the previous year; 4 officers and 142 men were dismissed the service as against 2 officers and 163 men in the previous year, and the number of officers and men convicted by magistrates during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 officer and 49 men.

Expenditure.

130. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 11,33,033 against Rs. 11,50,903 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1915-16).

Extradition.

131. During the year under report, 53 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 39 were British subjects, 13 were subjects of the Mysore State and one was a subject of Savanur. Including 10 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 63 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 50 were convicted, 4 were acquitted, 5 were discharged, leaving 4 under trial at the end of the year. Ninety-four persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian Courts for trial. Of these, 34 were British and 60 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 52 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 42 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known except in 15 cases. Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 4 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1915-16).

Courts.

132. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 130. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 26 Magistrates of the first class, 59 Magistrates of the second class and 31 Magistrates of the third class. There were also three Justices of the Peace. The number of Bench Magistrates' Courts was six at the close of the year.

Offences reported.

133. The number of offences reported to the several courts rose from 21,691 in 1914-15 to 24,029 during the year under report. Of these, 34·47 per cent were offences affecting the human body, consisting chiefly of criminal force and assault, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; 23·83 per cent were offences against property, consisting particularly of theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 39·34 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 20,120 or 83·73 per cent as against 17,776 or 81·51 per cent in 1914-15. Out of the offences returned as true, 14,012 were under the Indian Penal Code and 6,108 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,262 or 9·00 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,222 or 9·02 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

134. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 19,994, of which 18,199 or 96·02 per cent were disposed of leaving 1,795 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 18,019 or 90·12 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 36 cases; and the Courts of Sessions 144. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 19·38 days against 23·20 days, by the District Magistrates 8·62 days against 16·95 days, and by the Courts of Sessions 32·22 days against 35·25 days in 1914-15. Of the 144 cases disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 136 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

135. The number of persons brought to trial rose from 34,995 in 1914-15 to 36,941 in the year under report. Of these, 6,831 were arrested by the police, 1,638 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 28,472 appeared on summonses. Including pending cases, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 41,853 against 39,299 in 1914-15. Cases involving 36,690 persons or 87·69 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these the Courts of Sessions disposed of cases relating to 319 persons, District Magistrates 57, and other Magistrates 36,314.

Results of trial.

136. Of the persons involved in the cases disposed of, 26,856 or 73·19 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 21,175 or 76·26 per cent and 9,420 or 25·68 per cent were convicted against 7,822 or 22·50 in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 299 were committed to Sessions, 71 died or escaped, 2 were kept in the Lunatic Asylum and 42 persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of persons that remained under trial at the close of the year was 5,143.

Punishments.

137. Of the persons convicted 11 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation, 1 was sentenced to solitary confinement, 2,020 were sentenced to imprisonment, 7,631 to fine and 84 to whipping. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentence of death was confirmed in the cases of all these persons.

138. Eight persons sentenced to death and 5 persons (including one from the previous year) sentenced to transportation for life, appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. In the case of six persons out of the former the sentence of death was confirmed and it was commuted to one of transportation in the case of the other 2 persons. The sentence of transportation for life was confirmed in the case of 2 persons out of the latter and it was reduced to various terms of imprisonment in the case of the remaining 3 persons. Seven more persons who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment during the year and in former years submitted memorials. Including 3 cases pending at the end of the previous year, there were 10 memorials for disposal and every one of them was rejected.

139. Of the 2,068 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation for life and solitary confinement, 21·66 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·24 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 15·42 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 2·66 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years, and 1·62 per cent to imprisonment over 7 years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 6,683 out of 7,631, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 834 cases they ranged from Rs. 10 to 50; in 91 cases they were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; in 18 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in 5 cases between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 57,373 out of which a sum of Rs. 54,025 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,700.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

140. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 412 involving 613 persons. Of these, 309 persons were discharged and 294 were convicted, leaving 10 persons pending trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 3 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace and 62 were required to furnish security for good behaviour.

Witnesses.

141. The number of witnesses who attended before Magistrates was 1,29,327 against 1,22,596 in the previous year. Of these, 1,22,638 were detained for one day, 5,784 for two days, 757 for three days, and 148 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 61,708 as against 49,273 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,486 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases as against 1,060 in 1914-15. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,052 against Rs. 3,626 in 1914-15.

Appellate courts.

142. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13 against 12 in 1914-15.

Appeals.

143. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 882 appeals involving 1,725 persons. There were 14 appeals from orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 191 appeals, the Courts of Sessions with 111 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers with 580. In 38 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 408 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 84 cases they were modified, in 253 cases the sentences were reversed, in 4 cases the proceedings were quashed, 3 cases were referred to the Chief Court for revision, and in 10 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 82 cases involving 178 persons pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

144. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 33·32 days against 49·95 days in 1914-15, in the Sessions Courts 28·26 days as against 31·12 days and in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates 30·93 days against 32·42 days in 1914-15.

Revisional jurisdiction.

145. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 939 persons. In the case of 220 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 406 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 33 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 68 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in respect of 73 persons they were reversed, in the case of 3 persons the proceedings were quashed and in 53 cases new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Cases involving 15 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision and cases involving 68 persons were thus pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

146. The receipts during the year excluding those of the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 97,834 as against Rs. 99,671 and the charges to Rs. 3,26,508 as against Rs. 3,02,633 in 1914-15.

European British subjects.

147. There were 29 cases involving 33 European British subjects against 23 cases involving 27 persons in 1914-15. Sixteen cases involving 17 persons ended in conviction, 9 cases involving 11 persons in acquittal and 4 cases involving 5 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1915-16).

148. The number of civil courts at the beginning of the year was 25 including the temporary second Munsiff's court at Tumkur which was established in May 1915 and continued during the year. To afford facilities to the people of the interior malnad taluks of the Kadur district, a new Munsiff's court was established at Narasimharajapura with effect from 1st July 1915 with jurisdiction over the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura. The number of village courts at the beginning of the year was 18, and 128 new courts were established during the year, making a total of 146 village courts in the State at the end of the year. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

149. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 29,743 against 25,658 in the previous year, 16,339 being ordinary and 13,404 small cause. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work. The number of suits filed in the courts of Subordinate Judges was 3,379 and in that of the District courts 23. Of the 16,339 ordinary suits, 13,909 or 85·13 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,414 or 8·65 per cent to immovable property and 1,016 or 6·22 per cent to other matters. Out of the 13,404 small cause suits 9,354 were based on contracts in writing, 726 on contracts not in writing ; 1,390 were on accounts stated, 81 for money had and received, 1,516 for the price of goods sold, 41 for wages, etc., 23 for damages for breach of contracts, 149 for rent, 103 for the recovery of movables or their value, and 21 for damages. Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

150. In 341 or 2·09 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the subject matter ranged in value as particularised below :—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	7,535	46·12
Between Rs, 100 and Rs. 1,000	7,993	48·92
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000	432	2·65
Above Rs. 5,000	38	0·24

151. Among small causes, 1,520 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 9,336 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 ; 1,863 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 685 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

152. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,553 (exclusive of 427 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 41,016 (inclusive of 720 refiled and remanded suits) of which 24,499 were ordinary suits and 16,517 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 15,597 against 14,423 in 1914-15 ; of these, 339 were disposed of without trial, 10,470 without contest, 4,786 after contest and 2 by reference to arbitration. Disposal of suits.

153. The number of small causes disposed of was 13,170. Of these, 452 were disposed of without trial, 1,189 were compromised, 1,526 were decreed on confession, 7,999 were decreed *ex-parte*, 97 were dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,906 were disposed of after contest and one was disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 28,767, leaving 12,249 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 10,996 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 1,219 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 34 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 168·99 to 164·25 days and that of contested ordinary suits from 354·19 to 348·94 days and that of uncontested suits from 77·01 to 68·98 days.

154. Including 1,564 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year there were 7,274 cases for disposal against 6,924 in 1914-15. Of these 584 were Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,701 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 92 were applications for review of judgment and 274 were applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*. The remaining 4,623 cases related to other matters. Of the total number, 5,440 were disposed of and 1,834 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

155. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 41,576 against 38,208 in 1914-15. Of these, 29,830 were disposed of, leaving 11,746 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 60·58 against 61·58 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 1,761 cases and movable property in 201 cases. Out of 1,140 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 143 persons were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 9,16,442.

Insolvency applications.

156. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 380 against 395 in 1914-15. Of these, 159 were granted, 129 were rejected, 26 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 24 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

157. The total number of appeals which came up for disposal in the District courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges, was 1,043 including those pending at the close of 1914-15. Of these, 741 were disposed of against 957 in the previous year, leaving 302 appeals pending at the end of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

158. There were 262 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report and 418 were filed during the year, of which 100 appeals were transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore division. Thus there were 580 appeals for disposal in the Chief Court as against 599 in the previous year. Of these, 285 were disposed of against 337 in 1914-15, leaving 295 pending disposal at the end of the year against 262 in 1914-15.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

159. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted and retained during the year was Rs. 2,46,808 against Rs. 4,20,371 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 798-11-8 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 708-1-7 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 123-0-6. The average duration of appeals was 346·35 days against 682·67 days in the Chief Court, 144·48 days against 143·51 days in the District courts, and 132·89 days against 93·22 days in the Subordinate Judges' courts.

Second appeals.

160. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 241 against 301 in 1914-15. The aggregate value was Rs. 57,082 against Rs. 37,814 in the previous year.

161. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 237. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the previous year, was 466 against 479 in 1914-15. Of these, 268 were disposed of against 254 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 212-15-11 and Rs. 38-14-7 respectively. The average duration was 242·80 days against 251·13 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

162. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 79 as against 78 in 1914-15. Of these 58 were disposed of, leaving 21 appeals pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matter was 77. Of these, 60 were disposed of and 17 were pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

163. The total number of processes issued during the year was 2,07,346 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,13,973, the cost of process establishment being Rs. 77,151.

Receipts and expenditure.

164. The total receipts and expenditure, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 5,37,865 and Rs. 4,44,094 respectively against Rs. 4,89,401 and Rs. 4,15,159 in 1914-15; the increase under receipts was due to the larger number of suits instituted during the year under report, while that in expenditure was due to the formation of the new Munsiff's court at Narasimharajapura and to the increase of pay to the establishment of several classes of courts under the revision scheme.

165. The libraries of several courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District Judge's court, and the central record room, Bangalore, and the District Judges inspected several subordinate courts. General.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1915.)

166. The total number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the past year, *viz.* 80, consisting of the Central Jail in Bangalore, the District Jail in Mysore and the Special lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields, 6 district lock-ups and 71 taluk lock-ups. Number of jails and lock-ups.

167. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,349 prisoners of all classes; and 10,256 were admitted during the year, as against 10,464 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 11,605 against 11,638 in 1914. Of these 10,380 were discharged, leaving a balance of 1,225 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population was 1,244·84 against 1,251·06 in the previous year. Prison population.

168. Of the total jail population, there were 4,145 convicts against 4,351, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 3,273 and 872 respectively. Of these, 3,198 were discharged or otherwise disposed of. The convict population at the end of the year was 947. The daily average number of convicts was 993·23 against 995·38 in 1914. Convicts.

169. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups increased from 7,128 in 1914 to 7,287 in the year under report. Of these, 7,019 were discharged or otherwise disposed of and there were at the end of the year 268 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 242·78 and the average period of detention, 12 days during the year, as against 246·39 and 12·61 respectively in 1914. Under-trial prisoners.

170. Of the 2,172 convicts admitted by direct committals during the year, 2,083 were men and 89 were women. The majority of the convicts were Hindus, *viz.*, 1,709; Mahomedans numbered 290; 172 were Christians and 1 was a Jain. Classified according to literacy, 357 were able to read and write, 15 were able to read and the remaining 1,800 were illiterate. Offences against property contributed the largest number of prisoners, the number admitted on that account being 1,009. Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

171. Of the 2,172 convicts admitted during the year, 212 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,941 to rigorous imprisonment, 13 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 6 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number of convicts admitted 1,005 had a sentence of only one month and under. Nature of the sentence.

172 The number of prisoners with previous convictions was 334 or 15·37 per cent of the total number, against 355 or 13·98 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 199 had one previous conviction, 99 two previous convictions and 36 more than two. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 19. Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

173. The total number of prison offences recorded during the year was 408 against 304 in 1914. Out of these, 403 were dealt with by the infliction of minor punishments and the remaining five by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 50 cases. Prison offences.

174. Of the 3,198 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 752 were transferred to other jails, 180 were released on appeal, 1,959 on expiry of sentence, 281 under remission rules and 1 under the special orders of Government, 3 were executed and 22 died. Of the 7,019 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,940 were acquitted, 1,655 were convicted and sentenced, 417 transferred and 7 escaped. Discharges.

175. Of the 281 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-15-11. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-12-5 against Rs. 1-5-4 in 1914. Remission and the working of the mark system.

Escapes.

176. It is satisfactory to note that there were no escapes among the convicts in the jails and lock-ups during the year under report. Two of the convicts who had escaped in the previous ten years were recaptured during the year.

Health of prisoners.

177. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals for treatment rose from 355 in 1914 to 477 during the year under report. The daily average was 19·38 against 10·50 in 1914. There were 22 deaths, all among convicts.

Prison earnings.

178. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 16,212 against Rs. 15,224 in 1914.

Expenditure.

179. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,06,237 against Rs. 1,13,530 in the previous year.

Average cost per head.

180. The cost per head was Rs. 85-5-6 against Rs. 90-11-11 in the previous year.

Details of expenditure.

181. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	40,322	32 6 3
2	Dietary charges	51,700	41 8 7
3	Hospital charges	1,333	1 1 1
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	3,274	2 10 1
5	Sanitation charges	420	0 5 5
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,305	1 13 8
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	70	0 0 11
8	Other charges	6,813	5 7 6
	Total ...	1,06,237	85 5 6

Industries in jails.

182. The usual industries including gardening were carried on in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and the jail at Mysore. The total outlay incurred in connection with them was Rs. 19,944, and the realisations including the value of vegetables grown and book adjustments amounted to Rs. 26,444, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,500.

Religious and moral instruction.

183. As in previous years, the representatives of some of the religious agencies provided religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Religious books were allowed inside the jails and were largely availed of by the prisoners, those who were unable to read getting them read by others who could read.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1915-16).

Registration offices.

184. During the year under report the *ex-officio* sub-registry offices at Sagar, Honnali, Turuvekere and Srinivaspur were converted into special sub-registry offices. Thus the number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices at the end of the year were 56 and 22 respectively.

Registration of documents.

185. The total number of documents registered during the year was 107,407 against 105,723 in 1914-15. Of these, 104,394 related to immovable property, 71,444 being compulsorily and 32,950 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,286 related to movable property, 726 were wills, and the remaining one was an authority to adopt. There was thus an increase of 1,684 or 1·5 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year.

Financial results.

186. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,02,468 in the previous year to Rs. 2,11,296 during the year, the highest figure on record since the formation of the department. There was thus an increase of Rs. 8,828 in the income notwithstanding the prevailing low scale of fees prescribed tentatively for documents of low value. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 93,315 against Rs. 90,572 in 1914-15, the increase being due to the opening of four special registry offices, revision of establishment in three, and the entertainment of additional hands in five sub-registry offices.

187. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year against three in the year previous and it ended in conviction. Offences.

188. All the sub-registry offices in the State with the exception of two were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General of Registration, District Registrars and the *ex-officio* Inspector of Registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1915-16).

189. The reports of the two committees referred to in the last year's report dealing with the improvement of the constitution, finances, etc., of the municipal and local boards and the recommendations of the Local Boards and Municipal Conference were under the consideration of Government. Development of local self-government.

190. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Of these 36 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, while the others continued to be administered by boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. The constitution of periodical municipalities was sanctioned as a tentative measure in three places in the Shimoga district where large annual jatras are held. Number of municipalities.

191. Bye-elections were held in the Bangalore city, Kolar and Davangere municipalities to fill up casual vacancies during the year. General elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Channapatna, Chintamani, Bowringpet, Tumkur, Gubbi, Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Davangere municipalities and 77 members were duly elected. For default of election in the Channapatna, Gubbi and Davangere municipalities 3, 2 and 3 seats respectively had to be filled up by nomination. Elections.

192. The number of *ex-officio* councillors in the Bangalore city was reduced from 3 to 1 and two additional non-officials were appointed as municipal councillors. The Tumkur town municipal council was allowed to elect its own Vice-President during the year. A full time Vice-President was appointed for the Shimoga town municipal council from the 21st February 1916. The municipal councils were authorised to sanction refunds of municipal revenue. Privilege conferred.

193. The municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents and a non-official gentleman presided over the Bangalore city municipal council. The result of the experiment continued to be very encouraging. Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

194. There were on the whole on the last day of the year, 1,065 members on all the municipal bodies. Of these, 169 were elected members and 896 nominated by Government. Of the latter 386 were salaried servants of Government. Constitution of municipal bodies.

195. Seventy-nine municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, namely, 12 during the year. Of the others, 6 met eleven times and 4 ten times. The deficiency in the number of meetings held was chiefly due to want of a quorum. The average attendance of members was 2·5 officials and 5 non-officials or 7·5 in all against an average strength of 12 members for each municipal body. Meetings and attendance.

196. The municipal councils showed a considerable amount of activity in framing rules and bye-laws under the Municipal Regulation. Rules and bye-laws.

197. The more important of the bye-laws sanctioned during the year were those relating to the regulation of buildings in the Mysore city, to the registration of births and deaths in the Mulbagal, Gubbi, Hassan, Birur and Nanjangud municipalities, to the regulation of slaughter houses in the Channapatna and Hassan municipalities, to the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades in the Mysore city, and to the disposal of the dead in the Bangalore city.

198. The levy of cart tax under the mohatarfa rules was extended to sprinaed carriages and motor vehicles in the non-regulation municipalities during the year. The levy of octroi on honge oil seeds in Hoskote was abolished on the representation of the oil mongers of the town; while that on jaggory, sugar, ghee and oil seeds was permanently abolished in Sidlaghatta; octroi was extended to tobacco and kerosene oil in Kunigal, to cocoanuts, jaggory and gingelly seeds in French Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

Rocks; to ghee, jaggory, kerosene oil, castor and gingelly oil seeds in Belur. In the Mysore city water rate was levied on shops from the 1st July 1915.

Financial position.

199. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,64,236. The income and expenditure during the year compared with those of the previous year are as shown below:—

INCOME.

Items	1914-15 (Final figures)	1915-16
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,93,013	8,89,390
2. Realisations under special acts	26,285	29,154
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxations	1,46,701	1,73,617
4. Grants and contributions	35,208	29,845
5. Miscellaneous	15,237	10,774
6. Public debt	63,472	1,17,245
Total ...	10,79,916	12,50,025

EXPENDITURE.

	1914-15 (Final figures)	1915-16
1. General Administration	1,14,902	1,25,280
2. Public Safety	68,975	76,529
3. Public works executed by P. W. D.	1,13,012	1,43,850
4. Do civil departments	2,55,762	2,92,625
5. Public health and convenience	3,90,087	4,36,162
6. Public instruction	34,224	33,842
7. Miscellaneous	21,142	42,264
8. Public debt	2,00,224	1,68,548
Total ...	11,98,328	13,19,100

Incidence of taxation.

200. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 3-0-1 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-9-1 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-3 in the Talkad municipality, Mysore district, to Rs. 5-0-8 in the Tiptur municipality, Tumkur district. The high rate of incidence in the Tiptur municipality was on account of the large income from tolls which were newly levied from March 1915, the realisation therefrom being Rs. 4,595 against the total income of Rs. 12,751 from taxation during the year.

Investments.

201. The Mysore city municipal council invested a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of their surplus balance as a fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank. With a view to accumulate funds for carrying out the water-supply projects of Tumkur, Tiptur and Tarikere, the municipal bodies of these towns deposited in the Bank of Mysore Rs. 20,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,500 respectively during the year.

Water-supply projects.

202. The question of water-supply to Shikarpur and Chitaldrug towns was decided during the year, and the Government have promised contributions of one-half and three-fourths respectively of the initial cost of the projects. In order to finance the water-supply scheme, the Chitaldrug town municipal council took action to raise a loan from the public and the loan was subscribed fully within a short period from the date of the publication of the prospectus.

Audit of account.

203. Definite instructions were issued during the year for the guidance of municipal councillors for properly auditing the municipal accounts every month.

The Bangalore City Improvements.

204. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee held three meetings during the year. The committee submitted a detailed report to Government regarding the works to be taken up during the next three years, the expenditure to be incurred in each year and the contributions to be made by the municipal council to carry out the improvements. For the preparation of the drainage scheme of the city, an Engineer has been appointed and the survey work is making progress.

Mysore City Improvements.

205. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board met thirteen times during the year. In view of the increase in the number of works which the Trust Board was required to undertake in accordance with the sanctioned programmes during

the year under report and succeeding years, the limit of annual expenditure was raised from three to three and a half lakhs of rupees. The grant for the year under report was specially supplemented by Rs. 34,000. One hundred and ninety-four properties were acquired during the year and the expenditure incurred in payment of compensation amounted to Rs. 79,308. The number of houses that were demolished was 114. Twenty-one new works were started and in all 37 construction works were attended to during the year and Rs. 2,51,275 spent thereon. Ten model houses of three different designs varying from Rs. 786 to Rs. 2,000 in cost were built departmentally on a commercial basis and 3 were disposed of before the close of the year. During the year 456 building sites were newly formed and 230 disposed of for Rs. 11,768. The income from the sale of lands, houses, building materials, etc., amounted to Rs. 62,939 and the income of the Board was Rs. 3,84,000 and the expenditure Rs. 3,84,056. Loans amounting to Rs. 23,798 were disbursed to 105 applicants for building and improving houses during the year. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,276 the total demand for the year was Rs. 16,685 of which a sum of Rs. 9,205 was recovered leaving Rs. 7,480 uncollected at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1915-16).

Number of Local Boards.

206. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were as in the previous years, 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards, but the number of Union Panchayats increased from 255 to 260, the increase being the result of the establishment of six new Union Panchayats and the disestablishment of one Union Panchayat.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

207. The constitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board remained unchanged during the year. The rules regarding the constitution were altered so as to increase the strength of the Board from 14 to 15 by the nomination of a non-official Indian member, but no additional member was nominated till the close of the year. Seven meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·8 officials and 5·5 non-officials or 11·3 in all.

District Boards.

208. The eight District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 213 members against the sanctioned strength of 216. Of these, 61 were *ex-officio*, 74 elected and 78 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, four, and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 6·2 officials and 14·2 non-officials or 20·4 in all.

Taluk Boards.

209. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,144 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Only 70 of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 5·6 non-officials or 8·1 in all.

Union Panchayats.

210. The number of Union Panchayats at the end of the year was 260. There were on these Panchayats 686 officials and 1,425 non-official members against the total sanctioned strength of 2,152 members. Only 71 of the panchayats held the prescribed number of meetings, namely 12, while 11 others did not meet at all during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·7 officials and 4 non-officials against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayat. In the case of two Union Panchayats in the Mysore district two non-official gentlemen were appointed chairmen in lieu of the Amildar.

Financial position.

211. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,29,805 and the income and expenditure under the main heads compared with those of the previous year are as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue items.	5,60,678	5,51,766
2. Railway cess	47,661	1,09,131
3. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,12,337	1,20,234
4. Tolls and ferries	50,430	48,008
5. Loan for railway purposes	2,36,423	...
6. Miscellaneous	2,29,261	2,29,703
7. Drinking water wells fund	91,568	1,72,551
8. Public debt	31,638	40,059
Total income ...	13,59,996	12,31,452

Items	Expenditure	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department.	4,55,865	4,21,490
2. Public works executed by Civil Department ...	1,37,492	1,61,219
3. Administration and collection	57,852	58,585
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,55,356	2,69,331
5. Railway construction	2,99,579	1,42,645
6. Miscellaneous	21,400	2,66,692
7. Drinking water wells fund	8,126	71,061
8. Public debt	25,010	35,122
Total expenditure ...	12,60,680	14,26,145

Fresh taxation.

212. In the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, railway cess was newly levied at the rates of 3 and 6 pies respectively in the rupee, on all items of revenue contributing to the ordinary local cess, while on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Sanitary Board levied a special conservancy cess. The Local Boards Regulation was further amended so as to authorise the levy of shop tax in Unions.

Sanitation rules.

213. The Village Sanitary Rules were in force in 10,153 villages besides the area under the control of the municipal bodies and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of 718 persons who were prosecuted for the breach of the rules, 331 were convicted. On the Kolar Gold Fields 58 were convicted out of 122 persons prosecuted for the breach of the rules.

Accommodation for travellers.

214. Three hundred and ninety-one third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained from the District Funds during the year for the convenience of the public.

Cattle shows.

215. Cattle shows were held at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Kabbal in the Kankanhalli taluk, Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk, Nagalmadike in the Pavagada taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Chunchanakatte in the Yedatore taluk, Bhimanahalli in the Heggaddevankote taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Mudukathore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Kotebetta in the Nagamangala taluk, Chikarasinkere in the Malvalli taluk, Karighatta in the Seringapatam taluk, Ramnathpur in the Arkalgud taluk, Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Chandragutti in the Sorab taluk, Antharghatta in the Kadur taluk, and Harthikoti, Hiriyur taluk, and also at the taluk head-quarters of Bowringpet, Maddagiri, Hassan and at Harihar.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1915-16).

Season and rainfall.

216. The south-west and north-east monsoons were good in almost all parts of the State. The mungar rains of 1915 were timely and well distributed and agricultural operations were commenced in time. Though the average rainfall in the Shimoga and Kadur districts was less than in the previous year, it was on the whole seasonal and well distributed, and did not, therefore, hamper agricultural operations. The rains in the month of August 1915 were scanty; but this inadequacy was more than made up for by the heavy showers of September, October and November 1915. The harvest of both wet and dry crops was better than in the previous year. The heavy showers of November enabled the raiyats in some parts of the Kolar district to raise an additional crop of paddy. The yield of *avare* and *thogari* in that district and *ragi* in the Kankanhalli taluk is reported to have been unprecedentedly good. All the tanks received a sufficient supply of water and no difficulty was felt for fodder or drinking water anywhere. The average rainfall during the year under report was 38·63 inches as against 46·88 inches in 1914-15.

217. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April 1915 to September 1915	Average 1870 to 1914	October 1915 to March 1916	Average 1870 to 1914	April 1915 to March 1916	Average 1870 to 1914
Bangalore	21·94	21·70	8·13	9·23	30·07	30·93
Kolar	22·44	18·68	6·90	9·33	29·34	28·01
Tumkur	23·23	18·10	7·18	7·98	30·41	26·08
Mysore	21·35	18·33	11·13	9·47	32·48	27·80
Hassan	30·79	28·77	9·12	9·86	39·91	38·63
Shimoga	52·03	61·17	6·97	7·79	59·00	68·96
Kadur	57·65	63·29	8·34	10·09	65·99	73·38
Chitaldrug	20·58	15·06	4·66	6·06	25·24	21·12
Average for the State ...	29·72	28·76	7·96	8·76	37·68	37·52

218. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 247·60 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest recorded was at Bargur in the Tumkur district being 15·51 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where 14·14 inches were gauged on the 31st July 1915.

Out-turn of crops.

219. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse-gram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	9·60	10·94	8·6	9·0	10·4
Kolar	8·40	8·2	6·3	7·7	12·1
Tumkur	9·50	8·1	7·3	7·2	8·2
Mysore	9·85	8·31	8·5	6·7	12·0
Hassan	10·60	9·6	10·5	11·7	14·1
Shimoga	11·00	7·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
Kadur	10·53	12·85	12·2	13·2	12·9
Chitaldrug	9·60	9·6	7·7	9·7	7·5
Average for the State ...	11·78	9·3	8·8	9·3	10·8

Prices.

220. There was a slight fall in the price of rice (2nd sort) in almost all the districts and the fall in the price of ragi was appreciable throughout the State, except in the Kolar district where it remained stationary owing to the damage caused by heavy rains at the time of the harvest. There was a general decline in the price of Bengal gram. The average prices of the principal food grains may be considered to have declined during the year under report as a result of the comparatively better harvests.

221. The following table gives the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1914-15	1915-16
Rice, 2nd sort	6·86	7·22
Ragi	15·30	17·08
Cholum	14·89	15·35
Bengal gram...	6·40	7·09

II. Agriculture (1915-16).

Area cropped.

222. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 63,58,160 acres as against 64,37,789 acres in the previous year.

223. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1914-15	1915-16	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	698,661	762,153	+ 63,442
Ragi	2,233,633	2,319,470	+ 85,837
Cholum...	598,821	698,265	+ 99,444
Gram	727,225	703,342	— 23,883
Sugar-cane	34,217	32,620	— 1,597
Cotton	110,398	102,809	— 7,589
Coffee	122,508	107,595	14,913
Orchards and garden produce	170,827	181,896	+ 11,059

Agricultural stock.

224. The fourth quinquennial census of agricultural stock was held in January 1916 and the figures arrived at are shown below:—

Bulls and bullocks	1,683,239
Cows	1,610,751
Bull buffaloes	107,675
Cow buffaloes	486,242
Calves	1,236,994
Sheep	3,081,147
Goats	1,835,488
Horses and ponies	19,007
Mules and donkeys	51,899

There were 873,882 ploughs and 253,403 carts.

Cattle mortality.

225. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 70,288 as against 101,401 in the previous year as shown below:—

Causes of death	1914-15	1915-16	Difference
Sickness	30,734	37,346	+ 6,612
Killed by wild beasts	6,567	7,320	+ 753
Accidents and other causes	64,100	25,622	— 38,478
Total ...	101,401	70,288	— 31,113

226. The increase in mortality owing to sickness was due to the prevalence of infectious diseases in almost all the districts.

Veterinary aid.

227. The year was one of anxiety to the department as cattle disease prevailed in almost all the districts. In the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts it was prevalent practically throughout the year. Rinderpest prevailed throughout the year in parts of the Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur districts, while Anthrax, Black quarter and Septicæmia hæmorrhajia broke out in a sporadic form in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Hassan districts. Foot-and-mouth disease was confined to certain localities of the Mysore district. Prompt steps were taken to prevent the spread of diseases and for the treatment of sick animals. All the hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work. The total number of cattle treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 63,311 as against 61,843 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

228. The industrial and agricultural exhibition hitherto held annually in Mysore during the Dasara festivities was not held during the Dasara of 1915, but such exhibitions on a smaller scale were held at Dodballapur and Channapatna in the Bangalore district, at Hassan and Channarayapatna in the Hassan district, and at Tirthahalli and Kallurkatte in the Shimoga district. A cocoanut show was held at Tiptur where several varieties of cocoanuts and a very good collection of articles made out of cocoanut fibre, etc., in Cochin, Ceylon, and in other places was exhibited. An agricultural demonstration at Chiknayakanhalli and a weaving competition at Gubbi were held. Twenty-four cattle shows were held during the year, the largest fairs being those held at Ghati Subrahmanya, Nandi, Kyamenhalli, Chunchankatte, Hemagiri, Rampur and Harihar, the number of cattle collected there ranging between 10,000 and 30,000 and representing the best breeds in the State. As usual lectures on agriculture, co-operation, sanitation, cattle breeding and cattle diseases were delivered.

Agricultural department. General.

229. The Agricultural Department continued to do useful work during the year under report. Special meetings were held in 13 taluks for the discussion of questions connected with agricultural improvements. The second annual conference of the officers of the Mysore Agricultural department was held at Bangalore on the 18th April 1916 and the three succeeding days, the object thereof being to afford an opportunity to the officers of the department to meet one another and by a mutual exchange of ideas obtain a thorough knowledge of the work that is being done in the department and thus ensure a harmonious development of the departmental work as a whole. Greater desire was evinced by the agriculturists of the State for information on agricultural matters. Sheds for the implement depôt and the dairy buildings on the Hebbal Farm were completed during the year and the construction of a dining hall on the same farm was approaching completion.

Agricultural schools.

230. With the year under report, the Hebbal Agricultural school finished its third year. The year opened with 12 students in the junior class and 11 in the senior class. In the final examination in agriculture, 10 of the senior students were successful. Practically all the district committees and several of the taluk committees having agreed to give scholarships to students willing to study agriculture in the school, arrangements were made to hold an examination simultaneously at all the district head-quarters on the 28th June 1916 to select candidates for admission, and as a result 21 students were admitted into the school. The preliminary arrangements for opening the vernacular agricultural school at Chikkanhalli, Tumkur district, from an endowment of Rs. 24,000 by a liberal-minded private gentleman as well as a Government grant of Rs. 1,200 per mensem for 2 years were completed during the year.

231. Two vernacular courses were held on the Hebbal farm, one in the cultivation of ragi and groundnuts and the other in sugar-cane cultivation and jaggory boiling, the attendance being 76 for the former and 32 for the latter. Similarly two vernacular short courses were held during the year on the Marthur Farm, one in ploughing and the other in sugar-cane milling and jaggory boiling, the attendance thereat being 34 and 121 respectively.

Experimental work.

232. In addition to the existing farms at Hebbal and Marthur, one new farm at Hiriyur was opened during the year. The experimental work done at the first two farms is summarised below.

Agricultural section.

233. *Ragi.*—The results of the old series of experiments on this crop were being collected for publication along with other information with regard to its

cultivation collected from various parts of the State. A new series of experiments were commenced with regard to methods of cultivation and manuring.

234. *Paddy.*—A large number of experiments on paddy dealing with manurial requirements, seed rate in nursery, variety testing, etc., were in progress on the Hebbal Farm. Experiments on testing 19 varieties of paddy as to their suitability for malnad tracts were begun.

235. *Sugar-cane.*—Varietal tests were continued and red Mauritius gave the highest yield of all the seven varieties tested. New varieties of imported cane were procured in small quantities from the sugar-cane breeding station at Coimbatore and planted out. Of these, a seedling from Java showed promising growth and two or three others did quite well. Manurial experiments in which varying quantities of local oil cakes are being tested, were begun. The most profitable results were obtained by the use of castor cake at one ton to the acre.

236. *Groundnut.*—Five varieties, *viz.*, Mauritius, Virginia, big Japan, small Japan and Spanish were tested as to their suitability for Mysore conditions. The first two varieties continued to give the highest yield and a fairly large quantity of the seeds of these varieties was distributed. Experiments conducted during the year go to show that with a closer seed rate the small Japan variety can be made to yield a good crop. This variety has been gaining popularity in several parts of the State.

Cotton.—Nine varieties were tested on a small scale on the Hebbal Farm, but the yields were poor. The best yield was obtained from Doddahatti, the variety commonly grown on the lighter soils of the cotton area in the State. Work on cotton selection was commenced on a small plot of land leased for the purpose near Davangere. This work has now been transferred to the Hiriyur Farm.

Arecanut.—During the year the arecanut garden was improved by changing all the bunds, an operation which had become quite necessary as it had not been done for about 15 years. Experiments were continued at the Marthur Farm on the manurial treatment of arecanut. The garden was treated by various spray mixtures, and no disease broke out owing to the careful spraying and treatment of the garden in previous years. Nuts from high yielding trees as well as nuts from Kalasa where koleroga has never appeared were grown in nurseries and some have been planted out along the drains.

237. From the Hebbal Farm about 60,000 sets of seed sugar-cane chiefly of the red Mauritius and Java varieties, 3,600 lbs. of paddy seed consisting chiefly of Doddabile, Chintamani Sanna, Banku, and Yelandur varieties, and about 3,000 lbs. of groundnut of the two varieties found to be the highest yielders, were distributed. A number of new implements were tested on the farm as in the previous year. Ploughs were hired out to raiyats and where necessary expert ploughmen from the farm were sent to teach the use of the improved plough. The number of visitors to the farm during the year was 745.

Demonstration work.

238. During the year under report improved methods of butter-making with the use of a cream separator and the champion butter churn were demonstrated in 10 places in the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. In the eastern division, at most of the demonstrations held the improved plough has been worked side by side with the country plough to show the economy in time and cost in the use of the improved plough. The conditions of the western division require three types of ploughs to meet the needs of the people, *viz.*, a heavy plough for work in black cotton soil, a medium plough for red soils in the maidan and semi-malnad taluks and a light plough for paddy lands in the semi-malnad and malnad tracts. Demonstrations were held of a new light plough, the Meston, and a considerable demand for it has already arisen. In the eastern division it has been made a special point of popularising six-shovel cultivator which is also gaining popularity in the western division. The new bar-share plough which is being manufactured in the Public Works workshops is gaining ground. A special deep tilling plough was imported for trial on the black cotton soil areas. The use of efficient indigenous implements was also demonstrated in areas where they are now not commonly found; thus seed drills and *dodda Kuntes* were introduced into Hole-Narsipur taluk and threshing with stone rollers was demonstrated in the Nanjangud, Mysore, Hassan and Hole-Narsipur taluks. In the Tumkur district

as a result of demonstration of the previous year more than 20 rollers have been got by raiyats mostly in the Gubbi and Tiptur taluks. Threshing by threshing outfit was also demonstrated in Bangalore, Goribidnur and Hunsur. Demonstrations in the improved methods of jaggory-making were held in almost all the districts. Better methods of preserving cattle manure have been explained at all raiyats' gatherings. As in the previous years growing of green manure on wet lands and the use of oil cake as manure for sugar-cane have been explained and demonstrated in all the districts. The green manure seeds distributed were those of sunn-hemp, cowpea, crotolaria striata and dainch. Selection of paddy by salt water was carried out in all the districts and its economic transplantation in 31 villages in the four districts of the western division and on 122 acres of land in the four districts of the eastern division. The Divisional officers attended a number of district conferences and delivered lectures; so also the District Agricultural Inspectors. In all these Conferences, the Kannada publications of the department were distributed and demonstrations of improved methods were held. In Bangalore and Tiptur, cocoanut shows were arranged which excited great interest especially at Tiptur which is the chief centre of the cocoanut trade.

Implements.

239. The demand for improved cultivation implements especially for improved ploughs steadily rose during the year. Implements to the value of Rs. 24,670 were sold during the year as against Rs. 16,676 in the previous year. The new implements introduced during the year were—

(1) New bar share plough.
(2) Sugar-cane mills.
(3) Plough parts.
(4) Meston ploughs.
(5) Hindustan ploughs.

A change has been effected in the rules regarding the supply of implements on the hire-purchase system, the value of the implement concerned being recoverable in less than three months.

Work of the chemical section.

240. As in the previous year, much time was devoted to analyses for the department of Mines and Geology, 45 analyses having been made altogether. A number of these were of samples of limestone. A number of experiments as to the relative value of magnesian and non-magnesian limestone were in progress. Experiments on green manures were begun, to ascertain what happens to the nitrogen, whether all or the major part is taken up by the plants grown on the soil after the manure is ploughed in or whether an appreciable quantity escapes into the air as ammonia or is washed out in the form of nitrates.

241. Over 400 sugar-cane analyses were made in connection with sugar-cane experiments on the Hebbal Farm. It has been found in the case of several varieties that though they ripen in about ten and a half months there is no marked deterioration in quality for about two months after. Work was also taken up with a view to ascertain the effect in color, hardness and keeping qualities of jaggory by the addition of various quantities of lime. In connection with the investigation of sandal spike, six samples of soil and four samples of sandal leaves and twigs collected from various parts of the Mysore district, where spike is prevalent have been analysed. A number of miscellaneous samples of soils, manures, etc., were analysed for the department and agriculturists in the State.

Mycology.

242. As in previous years, the work in connection with koleroga of supari consisted chiefly in demonstration work in new villages and areas, assisting garden owners who have purchased sprayers and taking up spraying work and stamping out operation in selected blocks. The garden at Agumbi which has been thoroughly treated for three consecutive years remained quite free from disease although it received no treatment this year. The three other blocks totalling about 23 acres, in the Tirthahalli and the Sagar taluks, were treated thoroughly and remained free from disease. The impossibility of getting sprayers or spare parts from abroad owing to war conditions interfered with the general work of demonstration. About 53 acres were sprayed by the department in addition to a large area sprayed by private parties. Preliminary experiments in combating *anabe roga* and other diseases of arecanut, common in the maidan and semi-malnad tracts were carried out at Tarikere, Arkalgud, Hole-Narsipur and Rudrapatna during the year.

A considerable amount of scientific work was done in the investigation of *koleroga* or black rot, root rot and die back, all diseases of coffee ; and demonstrations of spraying were carried out in several coffee estates in the State. Over 6,000 packets of copper sulphate sufficient to treat jola seed for over 15,000 acres were sent out. The investigation of the spike disease of sandal progressed considerably during the year. Experiments have definitely established the fact that the disease is communicable.

Entomology.

243. The number of coffee estates infested by green bug increased considerably during the year, but in spite of its rapid spread the damage done by it was not very great as the rains received during the last quarter of the year maintained and helped the spread of the two fungi that attack and destroy it. Demonstrations for utilizing these agencies were made on all estates where it was unknown and cultures of one of the fungi were distributed. Brushing was done wherever the pest was confined to a few branches or worse infected trees were sprayed. A total of 15,000 lbs. of Fish Oil Resin Soap was sold and used in spraying. The life history of two species of scales, *viz.*, Lecanium hemisphericum and Pulvinaria psidii, commonly found associated with green bug on coffee was completed. Considerable progress was made in the investigation of the coffee borer pest. Centres were selected for work against the Kumblihula pest at Sasalu, Siddanamatta, Bisleri, Kaidalu and Yagathi. The number of moths hand picked was 40,497, exclusive of those killed by raiyats in the fields while ploughing. Demonstration of the life history of the pest to raiyats and to children in the schools was made in forty-two villages in seven taluks. Investigations were conducted in connection with mango pests, jola earhead fly, the pest called *Simplica robustalis* attacking harvested ragi, and Bruchids attacking store pulses. Experiments conducted in the insectary have established the interesting fact that a little mercury placed in a dish, in a stone basket or bin, checks considerably the multiplication of the pest in the grain.

Botanical work.

244. The chief work of the department under this head was in connection with plant-breeding work on ragi, rice, sugar-cane, cotton and avare. Fourteen types of hain ragi were tested during the year as compared with eleven types in the previous year. About ninety samples of ragi were collected in Mysore and grown during the year on the farm at Hebbal. A large collection of different varieties of ragi was obtained from other parts of India and about 100 of these were sown on the farm.

245. The work of rearing and testing seedling sugar-canes was continued. New seedlings were grown and the best of the previous seedling canes were cut and used for seed. Many of these showed good growth combined with very high sugar content.

Practical work in association with the people and in co-ordination with other officers.

246. The work of demonstrating and popularising agricultural improvements is meeting with continually increasing recognition on the part of agriculturists in the State, who evince much interest in these matters.

Agricultural publications.

247. One bulletin and three circulars on agricultural subjects were issued by the agricultural department.

Sericulture.

248. The improvement and popularisation of sericulture continued to receive special attention during the year. Three experimental farms were working in the Bangalore district and a class for training men and women in twisting silk was opened at Closepet. Steps were taken to establish a sericultural farm and model rearing house at Kunigal and the farms at Melur, Hoskote and Closepet were shifted to Sidlaghatta, Hindiganal and Thimmasandra. The Sidlaghatta and Hindiganal farms have developed satisfactorily and secured the confidence of the people. The area under mulberry cultivation in the Mysore district was 14,093 acres as against 9,384 acres in the previous year. The Mysore Silk Association has been organizing home tuition to gosha women. Arrangements were made to stimulate mulberry cultivation in portions of Magadi, Chintamani, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Koppa taluks. The construction of a model rearing house at Karihatti in T.-Narsipur taluk was completed.

249. A class for training students in sericulture was added to the A.-V. School at Nelamangala. During the year under report ten fresh scholarships were

sanctioned and the number of students undergoing training was twenty-nine. The sericultural farm started in the Hassan district continued to work satisfactorily during the year. A system of granting loans on easy terms to sericulturists was sanctioned during the year.

Experimental cultivation. The Lal-Bagh.

250. The number of new kinds of plants introduced from foreign botanical gardens was 442 against 936 in the previous year.

251. About 500 *camphor* (*cinnamonum camphora*) and 400 Pencil Cedar (*Juniperu procera*) plants raised from seed in the garden nursery, were given to the Forest department for starting experimental plantations in the Kadur and Hassan districts.

Sunkal tank farm.

252. During the year under report three acres were added to the cultivation area. The construction of the buildings started last year was finished and a further length of the embankment of the main channel was raised from the accumulated silt removed from the channel. The crops under cultivation during the year comprised varieties of potatoes, maize, turmeric, soy beans, almost all varieties of Indian vegetables, asparagus, and sasal hemp. *Refri Indigofera Grandulosa and Lucerne* was sown for further seed improvement and selection. The area under Rhodes grass and Guinea grass was extended to meet the demands of the public for seeds and suckers. The fruit cultivation at the farm consisted of Washington and Ceylon varieties of papayas, the Malabar, Philippine and local varieties of cocoanut, varieties of imported and local plantains, and the Allahabad varieties of *susaida guavas*.

III. Labour and Wages (1915-16).

Labour and wages.

253. There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages or of cart-hire as compared with those of the previous year. The rates of wages in industrial centres like Bangalore, Mysore, Hunsur and Davangere, continued to be high on account of the various industrial activities relating to the Public Works and Railway departments. Beyond the usual temporary exodus of cooly classes from certain maidan taluks to coffee estates in the malnad tracts of the State, in Coorg and on the Nilgiris, there were no abnormal movements of the people in search of labour. The Gold Fields of Kolar, the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the Railway construction in the Kolar, Mysore and Hassan districts, the Manganese industry in the Shimoga district and the arecanut gardens of the malnad continued to attract labourers from the neighbouring British Provinces. A few families of charcoal burners from North Arcot have settled themselves in Closepet and some families of agriculturists have migrated into the Sorab taluk from the Sirsi taluk of the North Canara district. Taking advantage of the provisions of the malnad improvement scheme, some families have settled in three or four villages of the Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks. A few capitalists of Coimbatore who have purchased lands under the Marikanve Reservoir have imported a few families from outside the State.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1915-16).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

254. The work of the department was materially affected by the difficulty experienced in getting machinery from Europe on account of the great war. This encouraged the development of local manufactures in the South of India and some machinery and plant made in the workshops of Bangalore and Madras which under normal conditions would probably have been ordered from England, were obtained for industrial purposes in the State.

Applications for takavi loans.

255. The system of advancing loans and selling articles on the hire-purchase system has proved of great benefit to the people. Eight applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 66 were newly received making a total of 74 applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,27,270. Of these, 40 applications aggregating Rs. 2,07,070 were sanctioned and 34 applications involving Rs. 1,18,700 were rejected or withdrawn.

Erection of machinery and plant.

256. At the beginning of the year there were 17 installations, and during the year 32 new installations were started which with those previously started came up to 103. The number of installations that were completed during the year was 35 and of those that were under erection was 14.

Sugar mills and manufacture of jaggory.

257. A practical system of milling sugar-cane with power-driven mills has been evolved. There are no insuperable difficulties in adopting it on a comparatively small scale. During the year under report, 7 sugar-cane installations were worked departmentally, 5 of them being Government installations, one belonging to a private party and one to a co-operative credit society. These mills worked 2,435½ hours and turned out 19,466 maunds of jaggory. Two sugar-cane crushing plants were established for co-operative credit societies, one at Bannur and the other at Sabbenahalli. Of these, the latter turned out 4,207 maunds of jaggory. The Government installation at Agara where steam-heating plant has been installed worked very satisfactorily showing that steam-heating plants are economical and easy to work and will turn out jaggory of good quality. The installation at Kunigal was sold to a private party. A number of private plants also worked well and yielded good results.

Weaving factory.

258. The weaving factory started by the department contained 34 looms of which 25 on an average were working every day. Considerable progress was made in the weaving of silk and gold lace sarees on jacquards. The realizations from the sale of textiles manufactured were Rs. 27,057. The net cost of the efforts to improve hand-loom weaving in the State amounted to Rs. 10,926. The experiments on woollen rugs and blankets made from local wool spun at the Bangalore mills gave satisfactory results. During the year, 348 new fly-shuttle looms were fitted up. Demonstration work was carried on in 38 villages and 291 looms were manufactured and sold to the weavers. It has been decided to establish a cotton mill at Mysore.

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

259. The proposal to establish an experimental factory for the manufacture of sandalwood oil was sanctioned and necessary plant available at present obtained. The distillation was commenced with 2 stills at the end of the year. A net profit of Rs. 6,434, after allowing a sum of Rs. 2,084 for depreciation, was obtained as a result of the working from 10th May 1916 to 30th June 1916 and of Rs. 3,341 from the experiments conducted before the former date.

Wood distillation.

260. Proposals for the establishment of an experimental plant to deal with 4,000 tons of wood per annum are under consideration.

Button manufacture.

261. Proposals for starting a State factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 for the manufacture of buttons were sanctioned at the end of the year under report and necessary machinery has been ordered. It is proposed to make buttons of horn, bone, ivory and vegetable ivory. Arrangements have also been made to get a ton of corosos nuts from South America for the same purpose.

Soap manufacture.

262. A satisfactory formula for the manufacture of soap was duly worked out for local materials. A soap plant to turn out five tons of soap a week was sanctioned and it has since been ordered.

Manufacture of tiles.

263. The tile factory at Mysore which formed part of the Industrial school was worked by the department of Industries and Commerce till the 18th June 1916, when it was transferred to a local syndicate. During the year under report, 234,684 roofing tiles and 4,423 ridge tiles were sold. The total receipts including a sum of Rs. 2,600 paid by the syndicate for the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 14,536 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,435. The work in connection with the tile factory at Tirthahalli was in progress under the supervision of the expert. A tile factory was started at Tumkur during the year and work was going on in it.

Manufacture of dye stuffs.

264. After consulting the department of Industries in Madras and the professors of Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science, a considerable quantity of dyed yarn was prepared and the whole of it was sold at the Madras Exhibition.

Miscellaneous.

265. A plantain fibre-extracting machine of the type used in the Philippine Islands for the extraction of manila hemp was constructed in the weaving factory. On this fact becoming known to the public, applications were received and 21 such machines were made and sold.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

266. Besides the industries noticed in the previous year's report, the gold mining industry of Kolar Gold Fields, the prospecting for magnesite by the Tata Iron

and Steel Co. in the Kadakola hobli, the chrome mining operations near Sindhuvalli, in the Mysore taluk, and the extraction of manganese ore by the Workington Iron and Steel Co. of Shimoga were some of the more important industries carried on in the State. Twenty large factories employing 50 or more persons and 50 small ones employing 10 or more on an average per diem worked during the year.

267. The condition of some of the important industries in the State and the arrangements made for the introduction of new industries are briefly described below:—

Bangalore district.—A new tile factory was started at Whitefield and it manufactured various kinds of tiles and flower pots. The rearing of silk worm and the reeling of silk gave employment to a large number of families in the Kankanhalli, Channapatna, Closepet, Devanhalli and Hoskote taluks. The model rearing house and sericultural farm at Channapatna supplied a large quantity of disease-free eggs to raiyats. The Bangalore City Tobacco Company and the Mavalli dye works were closed. The weaving of sadies and the Channapatna Lacquer industry suffered on account of the scarcity of dye stuffs and the enormous increase in their price owing to the present war conditions.

Kolar district.—A new jaggory mill was established at Sabbenahalli in the Goribidnur taluk. The existing mills worked satisfactorily. The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 558,381 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,11,32,760 as against 570,886 ounces valued at Rs. 3,28,65,540 in the previous year.

Tumkur district.—Four slate pencil factories were working successfully in the Tumkur town and a fifth is about to be started near Kibbanahalli. Specimens of reeds found in marshy places near Amritur in the Kunigal taluk have been sent to Jessore in Bengal to find out whether they can be utilised for the manufacture of mats. A fibre-extracting machine has been secured in order to introduce the plantain-fibre industry in rural parts and steps are being taken to demonstrate its working.

Mysore district.—A sugar-cane crushing plant and a rice mill were established on a co-operative basis at Bannur in the T.-Narsipur taluk. Altogether 11 rice mills worked in the Mysore district as against 6 in the previous year. Two vegetable dye factories, one at Mandya and the other in the Mysore city, did good work.

Hassan district.—The brass and copper industries at Sravanabelagola and other villages of the Channarayapatna taluk did not fare well owing to the difficulty of getting metal sheets from Europe.

Shimoga district.—A rice mill was installed at Harnahalli and a sugar-cane mill at Holehanasvadi. Considerable progress was made in the tile factory at Tirthahalli and the kiln was completed. The machinery which has arrived is being fitted up.

Kadur district.—Schemes for the establishment of a combined coffee-hulling and bone-crushing mill and a rice-huller at Chikmagalur and a saw mill either at Tarikere or at Tadasa were in course of development.

Chitaldrug district.—In the cotton ginning mills at Davangere 54,65,184 lbs. of cotton valued at Rs. 20,99,401 were ginned and in the cotton presses at the same place 26,960 bales of cotton worth Rs. 29,05,660 were pressed.

268. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

No.	District	Value	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	49,18,030	
2	Kolar	2,93,449*	* Excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,11,82,760.
3	Tumkur	77,304	
4	Mysore	2,29,38,607	
5	Hassan	22,051	
6	Shimoga	41,013	
7	Kadur	75,69,046	
8	Chitaldrug	55,00,000	
	Total ...	4,13,59,500	

Factories.

269. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	370	20,99,401
Do presses	3	172	29,05,660
Do mills	2	1,427	25,44.239
Do spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	2	62	9,577
Silk filature	1	70	6,687
Woollen mills	2	448	8,46,827
Bone crushing and manure factories ...	2	25	27,929
Dye works	2	45	58,876
Coffee works	2	68	*
Rice mills	14	378	16,15,734*
Oil mills	4	75	2,10,200
Brick and tile factories	4	359	1,10,000
Timber mills	2	79*	50,000
Cigar factories	2	60	1,10,000
Hosiery factory	1	128	1,07,503
Tanneries	3	167	5,95,713
Wheat flour mill	1	20	72,000
Lacquer works	1	12	2,085
Taxidermy works	2	20	14,000
Slate pencil factories	4	90	72,000
Bangle factories	5	50	4,800
Distillery	1	86	3,50,000
Cotton and spinning establishments not classed as mills	2	51	1,715
Saw mill	1	64	41,014

* Complete information is not available.

V. Trade (1915-16).

270. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year under report were as in the previous year food-grains, arecanut, silk, hides, cardamoms, coffee, sugar and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhall, wheat, sugar, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of exports excluding gold was about 406 lakhs of rupees and that of imports 241 lakhs of rupees. A fairly large number of sheep was exported from the Kolar district to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It may be observed that the export trade of all the districts in the State increased owing to the favourable agricultural conditions of the year, while the import trade suffered somewhat on account of the European war.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1915-16).

Co-operative societies.

271. The chief features of the work during the year under report were the consolidation of the working of the existing societies by developing their resources and by increasing their co-operative character, the starting of seven societies for the manufacture of jaggory and hulling of rice, the formation of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank, and the adoption of the form of the report as suggested by the Imperial Government on the recommendation of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation.

272. During the year, 103 societies were newly registered and the registration of 28 societies was cancelled. Thus the total number of societies at the end of the year was 800 as against 725 at the beginning, including 1 Provincial, 2 Central and 15 Federal banking unions in the State. Of the 800 societies, 156 were in the Bangalore district, 145 in the Tumkur district, 110 in the Hassan district, 103 in the Shimoga district, 102 in the Mysore district, 78 in the Kolar

district, 65 in the Chitaldrug district and 40 in the Kadur district. Classified according to their objects, 746 were credit societies, 38 were purchase and sale societies, 2 were production societies, 10 were production and sale societies, and 4 were miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 53,267 to 64,847 and the working capital from Rs. 30,85,747 to Rs. 44,21,688 during the year. The available working capital per member was Rs. 68·18 against Rs. 57·9 in 1914-15. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 20,42,317 against Rs. 14,62,247 in 1914-15. The transactions amounted to Rs. 1,67,07,530 against Rs. 1,31,13,546 in the previous year. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 1,59,626 against Rs. 96,669 in 1914-15.

273. The fifth Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the year under the presidency of one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Two district conferences and 31 taluk conferences were held in different parts of the State. On all these occasions, practical questions relating to the working of the individual societies were discussed and steps taken to better the condition of the existing societies. The conferences also helped to rouse the enthusiasm of the people and to spread accurate ideas about co-operation in the villages. The inspecting officers of the department, in addition to their usual inspection work during their tours, inspected 280 Village Improvement Committees and delivered lectures on co-operation, sanitation, education and other elements of village improvement.

Agricultural banks.

274. The number of working agricultural banks during the year was three as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and Nanjangud, with a membership of 76 at the close of the year. All these banks have repaid their loans to Government in full. The Nanjangud bank has stopped all business. The surplus money of this bank has not yet been realised. The banks at Palhalli and Hongenahalli transacted some business with their accumulated surpluses. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against the agricultural banks, both working and wound-up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 7,00,549, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,869 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 5,686 towards principal and Rs. 2,012 towards interest against Rs. 7,215 towards principal and Rs. 1,372 towards interest in the previous year. The total realisation towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 23,541. The total amount thus recovered from all the banks was Rs. 31,239.

Other companies.

275. On the 31st March 1915, there were 65 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 72,15,320 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 54,62,568; 4 new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1916, while 4 companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 1,57,450 and Rs. 1,57,200 respectively were wound up. There were thus 65 companies working on the 31st March 1916. Of the companies that continued to work 39 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with insurance, and 6 were engaged in trading, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 3 were mills and presses, 2 carried on business on land and buildings and 13 were engaged in other kinds of business. Two literary and two charitable institutions were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1916 was 26.

VII. Transfers of Land (1915-16).

Transfers of land.

276. During the year under report there were 81 transfers of land by order of courts involving 810 acres as against 177 transfers involving 1,707 acres in 1914-15. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 29,311 involving 4,548,337 acres, as against 15,761 transfers involving 86,133 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year as compared with that in the previous year was as follows:—From agriculturists to agriculturists 51,120 acres against 55,629 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,441 acres against 10,294 (revised figure) acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,476 acres against 12,185 (revised figure) acres; and from non-agriculturists to

non-agriculturists, 8,761 acres against 7,956 acres. There was thus a fall in the total extent of the lands transferred during the year as compared with the previous year. The net result of the transfers of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and *vice versa* was favourable to agriculturists, an additional extent of 2,035 acres having passed on to the hands of agriculturists as against 1,891 (revised figure) acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1915-16).

Condition of the people.

277. The year under report was generally a prosperous one both to the agriculturists and the labouring classes. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and the out-turn of crops was better on the whole than in the previous year. There was no dearth of fodder or water, and cattle were in a good condition. Ample labour was available for the cooly and the working classes and the prices of necessaries were comparatively low. Owing to the unseasonal character of the rains in parts, the out-turn of coffee in the coffee-growing districts of the State was poor in several of the estates. The money market was tight and the prices of cardamom fell. These circumstances were unfavourable to planters. Public health was on the whole better than in 1914-15.

The Village Improvement scheme.

278. The scheme inaugurated for the promotion of economic and other activities in rural areas worked satisfactorily during the year, so many as 8,271 village committees having been constituted for 14,671 villages as against 7,535 (revised figure) for 13,360 villages in the previous year. Village improvement works at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,061 were sanctioned during the year. Of this sum, the villagers contributed Rs. 47,083 either in cash or in labour and the grants-in-aid by Government amounted to Rs. 44,978. The village committees continued to evince much interest in this work and many works of public utility such as construction of school buildings, sinking wells and opening roads, clearing lantana, and planting trees were carried out through their exertions throughout the State. Conferences of village committees were held in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts in order to take stock of the work done by the committees, to discuss the needs and requirements of the rural population and to concert measures and draw up programmes for improving the economic and sanitary condition of the villages.

IX. Forest (1915-16).

State forests.

279. The area of the State forests at the beginning of the year was 2,823·4 square miles and this was increased by 122·97 square miles by the constitution of 14 new blocks. The total area at the end of the year was 2,946·37 square miles. Nine new blocks with a total area of 73·7 square miles were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and 156·1 square miles were excluded when final notifications constituting fourteen blocks as State forests were issued. In consequence of the additions and eliminations, the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 608·3 square miles as against 690·63 square miles in 1914-15.

Village forests.

280. In pursuance of the scheme for the constitution of village forests sanctioned last year, 19 blocks with an aggregate area of 14·9 square miles were notified under Sections 4 and 33 of the Forest Regulation. Of these, 10 were in the Mysore, 6 in the Kolar and 3 in the Hassan districts. Under the Village Improvement scheme 30,000 plants were planted by the villagers in avenues, topes and groves in the Chitaldrug district, and they were in a flourishing condition.

Forest settlements.

281. The conduct of forest settlement operations was entrusted to the Revenue Sub-Division Officers during the year; but owing to the other important duties entrusted to these officers much work was not done by them. There were 74 blocks with an area of 670·29 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the commencement of the year. In consequence of additions and exclusions under Sections 4 and 17 of the Forest Regulation, there were 69 blocks with an area of 587·9 square miles pending at the close of the year.

Demarcation.

282. During the year under report, 134 miles and 3 furlongs of permanent boundary lines were newly cut and 3,649 miles of existing lines recleared and improved. Guide lines to the length of 50 miles were marked on either side of the

demarcation lines and 22 miles of preliminary lines were cut and the work of fixing cairns, sign boards, mile and furlong stones, received attention. The cost of demarcation amounted to Rs. 5,617 against Rs. 10,729 in the previous year. The fall in expenditure is due to the poor progress of work in the Shimoga and Kadur districts due to the inefficiency of imported labour.

Forest surveys.

283. An area of 228·7 square miles, inclusive of overlaps and enclosures, was surveyed in addition to the tramway line in the Shankar Forests of the Shimoga district. Field sheets for 16 State Forests were fair-drawn and 19 maps were printed and published, some at Poona and some at Calcutta. One of these was a provincial map of Mysore showing the State Forests notified up to the end of July 1915. Nine hundred and twenty-eight sheets of printed maps were hand-coloured during the year. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 11,055 against Rs. 12,161 in the previous year.

Working plans.

284. The working plan report of the forests of the Chamrajnagar range was sanctioned during the year. An Assistant Conservator of Forests was appointed working plan officer in October 1915, and preliminary reports in respect of seven important forests with an aggregate area of 110 square miles in the Shimoga and Umblebyle ranges were submitted by him before the close of the year. All the State forests not covered by the regular working plans were as usual regulated by provisional working plans.

Communications and buildings.

285. New roads to the extent of 4 miles and 5 furlongs were constructed, a total length of 293 miles of existing roads and bridle paths repaired and a dam across the Kesayehalla on the Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura road was carried out. A programme of main roads, bridle paths and cart-tracks, very essential for opening up the forests in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, was drawn up. The sum spent on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 10,828. A sum of Rs. 16,532 was also spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 4,115 on repairs of old ones. These buildings were mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff. The District Forest Office building at Kolar was completed during the year. Three new wells were sunk and five old ones were deepened. The sinking of two new wells in the Kadur district was taken up, but the works remained incomplete at the close of the year. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,180 against Rs. 7,711 in the previous year.

Protection of forests.

286. At the beginning of the year, 42 cases were pending with the magistrates, 69 with the departmental officers, and 1,030 cases were reported during the year, making a total of 1,141 cases. Of the new cases 44 were placed before courts and 986 were dealt with departmentally. Of the 86 cases before the magistrates, 47 were disposed of, 22 involving 44 persons ending in conviction and 10 involving 14 persons in acquittal. Fifteen cases involving 54 persons were withdrawn and compounded subsequently, and 39 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining 1,055 cases, 984 cases involving 1913 persons were disposed of. Of these, 982 cases involving 1,910 persons were compounded, two cases involving three persons ended in acquittal and 15 cases remained undetected. There was thus a balance of 56 cases pending at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded amounted to Rs. 8,480. In addition 139 cases out of a total of 431 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year, leaving 332 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Offences.

Fire protection.

287. An area of 16,10,742 acres or 54,669 acres more than in the previous year was attempted to be protected and 94·5 per cent of this area was successfully protected. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 34,153 against Rs. 31,360 in 1914-15.

Grazing.

288. As usual the major portions of the forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle of all descriptions except goats. In all 165,148 cattle and sheep were permitted to graze on payment and under the lumpsum system 114,647 cattle were allowed grazing in the forests of the Chitaldrug district. The Government amrut mahal cattle were allowed free grazing in the Metekuppe and Veeranhosahalli forests. The total amount of actual realizations including arrears under grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 74,692 as against Rs. 58,046 in the previous year, the amount of grazing revenue contributed by the raiyats being only 1·8 per cent of the total revenue. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 5,259 and the fines recovered amounted to Rs. 340.

Protection from injury from natural causes.

289. The spike disease of sandal continued to play havoc in the whole of the Mysore district and portions of the Hassan and Bangalore districts and the Director of Agriculture in Mysore has undertaken its scientific investigation. In the Mysore district, teak seedlings and saplings suffered some damage from wild beasts. An area of 1,552 acres was cleared of lantana and prickly pear and 159,895 climbers, which were hampering the growth of valuable trees, were cut.

Improvement of forest growth.

290. Natural reproduction was supplemented by coppice shoots and by sowing indigenous tree seeds in the annual coupes. Self-grown seedlings of teak and other valuable species were weeded out and hoed round to assist their vigorous growth. Unpromising hidebound and forked teak seedlings were cut back in Shimoga and Mysore districts to obtain straight and vigorous shoots.

The regeneration of sandal was generally satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Plantations of valuable trees were largely extended and maintained in a satisfactory condition in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts. An area of 336½ acres of casuarina and other plantations was operated upon and dibbled with indigenous seedlings of sandal, honge, etc., in the Kolar and Tumkur districts and measures were taken to start nurseries in all the districts except Shimoga and Kadur for the supply of indigenous seedlings to the raiyats. The Talkad sand dune plantation was extended by another 20 acres and dibbled over with Ippe and other seeds Cultural operations over an area of 2,093 acres were carried on by Beat Guards. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 26,043 against Rs. 20,454 in 1914-15.

System of exploitation.

291. The method of exploitation remained the same as in former years. The total quantity of timber felled and sold was normal.

Out-turn of forest produce.

292. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year:—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.				Trees		
By Government Agency ...	633,763	...	...	38	...	
,, purchasers ...	429,180	...	...	318	...	
,, free grantees ...	2,231	...	...	...	...	
,, right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,065,174	...	...	356	...	
FUEL.						
By Government Agency ...	...	...	...	8,126	6,003	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	1,119	83,473	
,, free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25	
,, right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	9,245	89,502	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government Agency ...	26,109	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	3,458,404	...	...	...	...	
,, free grantees ...	62,044	...	...	...	...	
,, right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,546,557	...	...	...	...	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government Agency ...	...	...	...	...	10·05	
,, purchasers * ...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of forest produce removed by the purchasers was Rs. 3,00,717.
,, free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10·05	

293. In addition to 10,864 sleepers, the quantity of timber sold during the year was 547,986 cubic feet against 871,616 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 8,13,243 against Rs. 12,89,583 in 1914-15. Exploitation by departmental agency.

294. The departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 6,003 tons against 4,510 tons in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 9,841 against Rs. 4,947 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted was 26,109 and they were sold for Rs. 1,812. The realizations on this account in 1914-15 were Rs. 1,983. Timber, fuel and bamboos.

295. The amount realised from the sale of minor forest produce by the departmental agency was Rs. 2,127 against Rs. 11,897 in the previous year. Minor forest produce.

296. As in previous years the exploitation was mainly restricted to the collection of mature sandal trees, stumps and ground-hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 994 tons and 7 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 2,643 tons and 11 cwt. Out of this, 1,373 tons and 1 cwt. were worked up during the year, yielding 1,095 tons and 9 cwt. of good wood and 142 tons and 10 cwt. of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 1,270 tons and 4 cwt. The expenditure incurred on the collection of rough wood and preparing good wood amounted to Rs. 26,010 against Rs. 50,666 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that only a small quantity of wood was collected and prepared, the demand being slack. Out-turn of sandalwood.

297. The total quantity of wood sold during the year was 1,926 tons and 9 cwt. and the total revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 17,82,259 inclusive of 141 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips which were sold for Rs. 379. Sandal sales.

298. The total demand for the year including the previous year's balance of Rs. 6,11,253 amounted to Rs. 38,52,396 of which a sum of Rs. 32,74,586 was actually realised, while a sum of Rs. 3,911 was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,73,899. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under several heads:— Financial results, demand and collection.

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by Government Agency.—		
(a) Timber	12,85,864	8,13,243
(b) Firewood and charcoal	7,947	9,841
(c) Bamboos	1,983	1,609
(d) Sandalwood	3,87,239	17,82,259
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	11,897	1,283
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers.—		
(a) Timber	1,66,028	1,29,465
(b) Firewood and charcoal	46,512	54,171
(c) Bamboos	50,408	42,989
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	61,116	74,692
(e) Other minor forest produce	2,88,564	3,33,483
(f) Other items	...	...
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	144	311
IV. Miscellaneous.—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures	412	300
(b) Refunds	1,265	2,090
(c) Other sources	23,148	25,773
(d) Rent on toddy trees	3,167	3,074
(e) Sale of elephants	...	...
(f) Other items	1,764	3
Total ...	23,37,458	32,74,586

Expenditure.

299. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 10,285 relating to Game Preserves Establishment, Rs. 1,951 on account of refunds and Rs. 3,053 relating to the settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) was Rs. 9,06,948 against Rs. 11,68,914 in the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,61,146 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 8,25,546 and Rs. 3,48,855 on establishment against Rs. 3,43,368 in 1914-15.

Surplus.

300. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,67,638 against Rs. 10,98,325 in the previous year.

Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

301. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	17,82,259	1,81,413	16,00,846	10·17
Other produce ...	14,92,327	7,25,535	7,66,792	48·64
Total ...	32,74,586	9,06,948	23,67,638	27·69

Saw mill at Kumsi.

302. The mill worked for 311 days in the year and a quantity of 44,397 cubic feet of timber was negotiated. The converted material consisted of railway sleepers, scantlings, reepers, spokes, planks, etc. The expenditure incurred on its upkeep amounted to Rs. 37,918 and the net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 3,095 which works out to a profit of 13 per cent on the capital outlay.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

303. Including the 28 families that were newly settled in the ghats there were 241 families at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,053 was spent on the scheme during the year, bringing the total expenditure on this account to Rs. 21,824.

General.

304. Experiments for the antiseptic treatment of inferior timber were started on a small scale in the State. The experimental sandalwood oil factory at Bangalore was fitted up and it commenced work at the latter part of the year under report. In all nearly 29 tons of sandalwood valued at about Rs. 28,750 were supplied to the factory during the year. Fuel to the extent of nearly 990 tons of the value of Rs. 8,900 was also supplied for distilling purposes.

305. A conference of the departmental officers was held at Bangalore and several subjects of importance were discussed.

306. The British Grass Farm Authorities surrendered to the Durbar in April 1916 eighteen excess kavals in the Mysore and Bangalore districts in their possession on certain conditions and some of these have been constituted into State forests. An Assistant Conservator of Forests has been deputed to America and Japan in connection with the study of lumbering, wood distillation, antiseptic treatment of timber and the match, paper and other industries for which forest products are largely required.

X. Mining and Geology (1915-16).

General.

307. During the year, the scheme of reorganization of the Department of Mines and Geology, that had been sanctioned in the previous year, was given effect to and work was done on the lines indicated therein. Special attention was paid to the exploration and investigation of minerals of economic value. Volume XIV of the Geological Records containing a number of technical maps and reports and bulletins on the geology of Mysore and on the mineral resources of the State were published. A geological map of the whole State embodying the main features of the geology of the State and its relation to the minerals and a special map showing the location of the principal deposits in the State were completed. Revised rules for the grant

of licenses to collect corundum were sanctioned. A set of draft rules were prepared during the year for the storage and carriage of explosives, as well as a manual for regulating the office work of the department, and an article on the Geology of Mysore for the new edition of the Mysore Gazetteer. Revised rates of royalty on manganese, chrome, magnesite, etc., were notified. Three probationers were selected in December 1915 in accordance with the scheme of the reorganisation of the department for training in geological prospecting, mining and metallurgical work and were attached to field parties during the year.

Licenses and leases.

308. Notwithstanding the war and the consequent difficulties in regard to staff, transport and supplies, the work on the Kolar Gold Fields was fully maintained and the output of gold has been kept up almost to its normal level. But manganese and chrome suffered to some extent owing to high freights and transport difficulties. Prospecting work and collection of corundum also suffered.

309. During the year, 1 new lease for gold was granted and 7 old leases either terminated or were cancelled. There was a slight decrease in the number of prospecting licenses and a large decrease in exploring and collecting licenses.

310. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

	1914-15	*1915-16*
Mining leases	41	35
Prospecting licenses	56	54
Exploring do	25	7
Collecting do	20	4
Total ...	142	100

311. Out of 35 leases, 33 were for gold and 2 for manganese. Of the 54 prospecting licenses, 12 were for gold, 13 for manganese, 5 for chrome, 7 for chrome and magnesite, 3 for antimony, 2 for ochre, 2 for copper, 2 for mica, 2 for garnet, mica, monazite and thorium, 1 for copper and tantalite, 1 for mica, cryolite, tantalite and columbite, 1 for mica and potstone, 1 for mica and asbestos, 1 for iron and 1 for corundum and garnet. Four collecting licenses for corundum were also current during the year.

Number of mines at work.

312. There were 11 mines at work during the year, *viz.*, 9 for gold and 2 for manganese.

313. The following are brief notes about the mining industry connected with the several minerals:—

Gold.

314. Out of the 9 mines at work for gold, 5 mines, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nandydroog and Balghat produced gold and the remaining 4 were non-producing. The development in the Mysore and the Champion Reef Mines was not quite satisfactory. On account of the prevalence of air blasts in the most important stoping areas in the Champion Reef mine, all operations in certain levels were suspended with the result that a great quantity of the most valuable ore reserves was locked up. The development in the Ooregum mine was well maintained, and its outlook and future prospects are of an encouraging nature. The returns of the Balghat mine have of late shown a slight improvement. The option held by the syndicate known as East Betrayaswami, Ld., having expired, all mining operations ceased in May last. No work was done during the year under report in Ahmed's Block. Prospecting operations were in progress for several months in the Plantation Block. No work was done on the gold blocks elsewhere in the State during the year under report.

Gold produced.

315. The output of bar gold during 1915-16 was 558,381 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,11,32,760 against 570,886 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,28,65,540 (revised figures) in 1914-15.

Royalty.

316. The total royalty for 1915-16 was approximately Rs. 18,69,931 against Rs. 19,15,803 in the previous year.

Manganese.

317. In respect of this mineral, work was done mainly at the Shankaragudda, Kumsi, and Python blocks in the Shimoga district and in the Peninsular Mineral Company's blocks near Karekurchi in the Tumkur district; the total quantities of

ore mined and sold were 25,121 tons and 18,447 tons respectively against 19,000 tons and 19,629 tons in 1914-15.

Chrome. 318. The quantity of chrome mined during the year was 1,376 tons, of which the greater bulk was obtained from the Shinduvalli mines in the Mysore district, only 100 tons having been obtained from a block in the Arsikere taluk in the Hassan district. The quantity of the mineral sold was 2,196 tons and the royalty payable is estimated at Rs. 1,647.

Magnesite. 319. Mining leases in respect of 3 out of 7 licenses that were current for this mineral were applied for. Large quantities of magnesite were stacked on many of the blocks and about 168 tons were sent to Madras, Sakchi and Kumardabbi in Northern India.

Asbestos. 320. There was one license for this mineral current in the Hassan district and the output of the year was 2¼ tons.

Mica. 321. Little work was done to exploit mica as there was not much demand for the class of the mineral available. A quantity of 912 lbs. was collected and sold, the price realized being Rs. 508.

Antimony. 322. In one of the blocks, a quantity of 3½ tons of antimony was collected and stacked. This is chiefly sulphide ore sorted out from a large quantity of quartz ore material.

Corundum. 323. A quantity of 500 cwt. of corundum was collected in the Koratagere subtaluk but there was no export of the mineral during the year.

Number of persons employed. 324. During the calendar year 1915 the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 28,023 against 27,754 in 1914. Of these, 27,008 were engaged in gold mines alone against 26,290 in the previous year.

Accidents. 325. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines reported during the year was 276 against 227 in 1914. Of these 57 were fatal, resulting in the death of 70 persons and giving a mortality of 2·50 per mille of persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 14 were due to airblasts and quakes involving the loss of 20 lives.

Prosecutions. 326. Eight persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 6 were convicted and 2 acquitted. In 4 cases not resulting in accidents, 4 persons were prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the above rules. In addition 20 persons were departmentally punished and 34 persons by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates for less serious offences.

Certificates for mestris and blasters. 327. During the year 1,010 candidates were examined and 988 obtained certificates, 556 as mestris and the rest as blasters.

Geological survey. 328. Only one officer who was available for survey work was engaged on the revision of sheets 11 and 12 and part of sheet 25 in the Shimoga district and on an examination of the manganese and iron ores and limestone in that area. The manganese ores in this area are reported as genetically associated with the numerous veins of magnesian limestone or with certain grey banded schists of a somewhat argillaceous character.

Prospecting and economic enquiries. 329. As regards iron ore, the prospecting work done at the Kemmangundi areas gave satisfactory results and about 1,311 tons of ore were excavated, stacked and sampled. A large body of what appears to be high grade ore was opened up, from which at least half a million tons may be expected and other masses likely to yield a large quantity of lower or more mixed grades have also been shown to exist. It was discovered that considerable quantities of a ferruginous bauxite exist associated with iron ores of the Bababudan hills. Large quantities of this mineral were examined in the Institute of Science. Prospecting work was continued on the limestone deposits of the Tumkur district. It was found by analysis that there were two varieties of magnesia of high and low admixture. Certain areas where the amount of silica is fairly low were located for this mineral and about 20 tons of the two varieties were excavated for experimental purposes. Samples of slate quarried in the Tumkur district showed that they were only the fine chlorite and argillaceous schists which could be split into thin slates. Some experimental work was carried out for the preparation of dead burnt magnesia and magnesia bricks and the results were satisfactory. A design for an experimental kiln was made and sent to the Tata and Iron Steel company at Sakchi with a view to its erection in

Bangalore for further experiments. A quantity of Mysore magnesite was tested for the manufacture of Epsom salt for which there is a great demand in India and excellent salt was prepared. But the cost of sulphuric acid to be employed in its manufacture would even in normal times be equal to the market value of the salt itself. The deposits of Kaoline at Kekri, Asgod and Kokkod were prospected and sampled. They might be useful for local porcelain or pottery work or for the manufacture of fire brick. Several tons of asbestos were obtained from the Hassan district and fiberized in an impact pulverizer. The yield was a fluffy fibre which is very short and of low tensile strength and unsuitable for many of the purposes for which asbestos is used. It might prove a good insulating material. An investigation was made as to the possibilities of extracting clean sodium carbonate from the alkaline deposits near Mandya and other places, but no conclusive results have been obtained. The other mineral products to which attention was paid during the year were antimony, lead, zinc and silver ores, pyrites, sulphuric acid, calcium cyanide, electrolytic alkali and bleach, graphite, ochres, and sands and other materials for glass making.

Geological museum and library.

330. Representative samples of ores and minerals of economic importance were selected, arranged and labelled and collections are being added to and improved constantly. During the year 12 books were purchased for the library and 327 publications were received in exchange for the publications of the department.

Laboratory.

331. During the year 47 analyses and assays were made for the department. Of these, 4 were for gold and silver, 2 for antimony, 4 for iron ores, 9 for magnesite, 26 for limestone and lime, 1 was for pyrites and 1 for chromite.

Inspection of explosives.

332. Under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 301 licenses were granted during the year 1915. The magazines and the licensed premises were periodically inspected and their general condition was found to be satisfactory. No theft of explosives occurred during the year. There were 3 cases of illegal possession of explosives on the Kolar Gold Fields, and the persons concerned therein were convicted. In addition, there were 2 more cases under Explosives Regulation and 3 persons involved in one of the cases under the Explosives Regulation were convicted and one case was pending disposal at the close of the year. There was also an instance of unlicensed manufacture of fireworks and the person concerned was prosecuted and fined. An accident in connection with the use of explosives was reported from the Tumkur district, 3 were reported from the Bangalore district, and 15 from the Kolar Gold Fields. In 3 out of 15 accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields, the persons at fault were themselves killed and in another accident, the men responsible suffered such grievous injuries that any further action against them was considered unnecessary. In an accident costing 3 lives, 2 persons were prosecuted and convicted and in the remaining 10 accidents, 12 persons were concerned and they were dealt with departmentally.

XI. Public Works (1915-16).

Administrative measures.

333. During the year under report, the following administrative measures were given effect to:—

1. A superintendent of "Dam Works" was appointed and placed in charge of I and II Divisions of the Cauvery Reservoir Works with a view to afford some relief to the Superintending Engineer in charge.

2. The Public Works workshop was constituted into an independent unit with a Superintendent in charge.

3. Two new temporary sub-divisions were formed for the construction of a new tank at Nadasala and the restoration of the Deepambudhi tank, both in the Tumkur district.

Grant and outlay.

334. The total grant for the year under report, under all heads as finally sanctioned, amounted to Rs. 72,05,976, and the total outlay including contributions

amounted to Rs. 66,47,665 against Rs. 70,28,449 in 1914-15. The following statement gives the details under the several fund heads :—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	63,21,160	55,90,371	−7,30,789
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,47,000	2.09,755	− 37,245
Local Fund General	79,650	75,795	− 3,855
District Funds	4,64,215	4,16,070	− 48,145
Municipal Funds	.....	—858	− 858
Village School Fund	89,865	58,586	− 31,279
Palace Fund	4,086	6,109	+ 2,023
Total ...	72,05,976	63,55,828	−8,50,148
Contributions ...	.....	2,91,837	... .

Under municipal works there was an expenditure of Rs. 858 without a corresponding grant and an expenditure of Rs. 2,023 in excess of the grant under Palace Funds. Both these were contribution works.

335. The net lapses during the year under all fund heads amounted to Rs. 8,50,148 against Rs. 4,90,981 in the previous year.

336. The more important public works executed during the year by the department are briefly indicated below :—

Irrigation works.

337. *State Funds.*—There were 102 original major irrigation works in progress during the year against 135 in 1914-15 and the expenditure incurred on them amounted to Rs. 2,68,929, of which Rs. 2,54,540 was spent on tanks and Rs. 14,389 on channels. This is exclusive of the expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied works, on which a sum of Rs. 24,07,347 was spent. This sum was made up of Rs. 18,58,314 on tanks and Rs. 5,49,033 on channels.

The Cauvery Reservoir.

338. The Cauvery Reservoir Dam was raised to a height of 60 feet in the river bed and 75 feet at the flanks. The storage of water available at present is sufficient to guarantee the supply of 9,321 electric H. P. to the Kolar Gold Mines under the first three installations and of nearly 5,000 H. P. under the fourth installation which was carried out in the preceding year. Consequently the channel conservancy operations which had been conducted in the summer months of the previous years for securing the requisite flow of water for the Power Works at Sivasamudram at an annual cost of about Rs. 50,000 (now saved) were dispensed with during the year.

339. The uninterrupted flow of water having been secured, the development of sugar-cane cultivation under the existing canals has become possible. The left bank low level canal was practically completed and the right bank canal excavated for a length of eight miles from the head works. Water is now supplied for irrigation in the greater portion of the completed lengths.

340. The aqueduct across the Vitlapur stream for the extension of the Hemagiri channel was completed and water supplied to all the lands commanded by the extension of the channel, *viz.*, 900 acres. As regards the Mandagere channel, the new anicut across the Hemavati was founded throughout the river bed and masonry completed up to coping level. The head and scouring sluices were also constructed and the old channel was improved. Water was supplied in the extension channel to about 2,100 acres of new land. Work in the matter of opening out a right bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut was confined to the excavation of the main and branch channels during the year, though the masonry works are yet to be constructed. Water was supplied in the first 22 miles of the channel commanding an area of over 4,000 acres, with the help of accommodation bridges and temporary sluices.

Tanks.—Good progress was made on the flanks of the new tank across the Vadli stream, Hunsur taluk, as also on earthwork to the bund of the new tank across the Maralavadi stream near Mavatur, Kankanhalli taluk. The restoration of the Tagadur Kommanakere tank, Nanjangud taluk, and the construction of new

tanks at Nidasala, Kunigal taluk, and Ravanhalli, Chiknayakanhalli taluk, were also taken up. For various causes, work was slow on the restoration of the Melur tank, Hunsur taluk, Manchipatna-Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala taluk, and the Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk. Rock-blasting in the approach in front of the right weir of Timmappanaikanahalli Agrahara tank, Sidlaghatta taluk, was done during the year and the filling in of the breach was completed during the previous year for feeding the tanks in the Tarikere valley. The excavation of a channel and the construction of cart-bridges and relieving weirs were in progress during the year.

Channels.—The construction of a new anicut across the Bhrigu river was nearing completion. Eleven miles of channels were excavated and masonry work was started. On the Sriramadevaru channel, the construction of revetment of No. 4 deviation channels and of cart-bridges and the substitution of cast-iron pipes for the broken Mangalore pipes, were carried out during the year.

341. The outlay on irrigation minor original works was Rs. 21,157, of which Rs. 15,351 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 5,806 on channels.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.—The working out of this scheme has been entrusted to the Revenue department. Out of a total grant of Rs. 3,66,452 placed for this purpose at the disposal of the civil officers, only Rs. 69,188 represents the outlay incurred by the maramat department under the control of the Revenue Commissioner. Thus there was a lapse of over 2½ lakhs which works out to 55 per cent.

The irrigation cess fund.—Of the expenditure of Rs. 1,77,870 incurred on works alone, Rs. 96,423 was expended on the repair and maintenance of major tanks, and Rs. 81,447 on the annual maintenance of and the special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. The river channels maintained during the year were 946 miles in length, irrigating 115,573 acres of wet and garden lands yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,02,812. The cost of the conservancy establishment employed on the supervision of these channels was Rs. 13,184. This establishment attended to the annual maintenance of the channels under the Public Works department and also to the distribution of water during the irrigation season under the Revenue department. Damages sustained by three irrigation works during the year were promptly attended to.

State Funds.—The year's expenditure on civil buildings amounted to Rs. 6,03,967 against Rs. 7,46,143 in 1914-15 and its distribution by departments was Administration Rs. 17,792; Law and Justice Rs. 21,943; Jails Rs. 9,060; Police Rs. 34,059; Medical Rs. 1,43,823; Forest Rs. 1,895; Land Revenue Rs. 41,697; Excise Rs. 386; Religious Rs. 700; minor departments Rs. 8; and Miscellaneous Rs. 2,36,837. Buildings.

342. The following were the more important works in progress during the year:

1. *Bangalore.*—Electrical installation and other additional works required for the new wing blocks of the public offices at Bangalore occupied by the Public Works section and the Chief Court were in progress; the construction of a parapet wall to the extension in the Revenue Survey offices was completed during the year and the work on the new girls' school at Bangalore made satisfactory progress. The ground floor of the Technological Institute in the compound of the Mechanical Engineering school at Bangalore was practically completed, except for the plastering and fixing of shutters for the doors and windows. Office and laboratory blocks were completed at the Public Works workshop.

2. *Mysore.*—Installation of electric lights in the commercial section, erection of a special staircase for the use of the Public Library and the conversion of a room into a lavatory with the necessary fittings were carried out in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. The General Hospital at Mysore was practically completed during the year except for the sanitary and electrical fittings. In the new residential block of the Palace, the interior and exterior plastering including ornamental scroll work and perforated stone parapet walls were finished and decoration work such as plaster of Paris ceiling and ornamental tile flooring, etc., were in progress. The buildings intended as guests' quarters for Europeans and Indians were completed and made available for use during the Birthday week. A building for the accommodation of the members of the Representative Assembly was also completed. The two main gateways at the north gate of the Fort at Mysore were completed with the rear wings and guard rooms.

Nanjangud.—The construction of a taluk cutcherry was started in the year.

Hassan.—The new High School building was almost completed. Only plastering, flooring, construction of tiffin rooms and a few other miscellaneous works remained to be done.

Under repairs to civil buildings the year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,443. Among buildings of archæological interest or architectural importance, repairs of which were in hand during the year, may be mentioned the temples at Kurudamaley, Shikarpur, Pillangere, Haranhalli, Koramangala and Honnawar.

An outlay of Rs. 48,028 was incurred on the construction and repairs of certain military works. Of this amount Rs. 25,797 was spent on accommodation for troops and Rs. 3,093 on miscellaneous items. Lines for the accommodation of a half squadron of the Local Service Regiment at Waddarpalya, Mysore, were completed according to the sanctioned estimate. The construction of out-houses for officers' quarters and some improvements to sowars' quarters were taken in hand. The Barr sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore were completed and handed over to the military department. In the Imperial Service Lancers' lines 3,000 feet of stoneware pipes were laid and 1,400 feet of drains constructed. The Barr lines at Tumkur were completed and handed over to the military department. Most of the work on officers' quarters was completed, only flooring remaining for want of Cudapa slabs. Repairs were done to the roads in the Imperial Service lines at Bangalore and the Barr huts at Chitaldrug, Jagalur and Molakalmuru.

The Village School Fund.—The total grant from this fund was Rs. 89,865, and the expenditure was Rs. 58,586 incurred in the construction and repair of small school buildings in different parts of the State. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 31,279.

Contribution works.—The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from sources not specified in the Public Works Budget and amounted during the year to Rs. 2,91,837 including Rs. 36,801 spent by the civil officers on irrigation works, such as restoration and repair of tanks and channels. Under civil buildings, the works dealt with relate to the construction and repairs of muzrai buildings or those of a charitable or private nature and the annual maintenance of Protestant cemeteries in the State. On the improvement of Ghaty Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug Rs. 7,511 was spent during the year, bringing the total expenditure on the work to Rs. 40,699 against the grant of Rs. 44,865. A chattram and a road from the Maklidrug station were completed. The dam near the temple at the Nugu anicut was raised to the full level.

Communications.

342*a*. The total expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,66,199 against Rs. 1,69,485 in 1914-15; of which Rs. 69,003 was from State Funds, Rs. 46,468 from Local Funds General, Rs. 48,291 from District Funds, and Rs. 2,433 from contributions. Of the total outlay Rs. 70,263 was spent on roads, Rs. 59,286 on bridges and ferries, Rs. 32,578 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 4,068 on telephone lines. A few rocky obstructions on the surface of the bridle path on the Sagar-Bhatkal road were removed, the remaining road dams were built and the work was completed in all respects. The metalling of 61 furlongs of the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road was done during the year and collections were made for another 16 furlongs. The work of reconstructing the Bangalore-Mysore telephone line was started by the Electrical department during the year. On the important work of bridging the Bhrigu river two arches were completed and the last pier was started. Owing to heavy floods in the river work had to be stopped towards the close of the year. Good progress was made in the construction of the bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali. Work was started during the year in connection with the construction of three bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road.

The expenditure under repairs to communications amounted altogether to Rs. 8,97,392. Of this Rs. 5,71,983 were got from State Funds, Rs. 20,962 from Local Funds General, Rs. 3,04,447 from District Funds. During the year 1,984 miles of State roads and 3,522 miles of district roads were maintained in a fair state of repair. Of these 3,704 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance during the year was on State roads Rs. 277 per mile, and on district roads Rs. 85 per mile. The total length of telephone lines maintained during the year

in the interests of the State service generally and in connection with the water-supply services in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields was 185·75 miles. In this are not included the lines maintained by the Palace and the State Electrical department. The total outlay on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas was Rs. 17,382 against Rs. 20,516 in the previous year.

342*b*. The expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements undertaken during the year under report was Rs. 2,64,180 on original works and Rs. 1,37,224 on repairs making a total of Rs. 4,01,404 paid from State Fund. From contribution, original works costing Rs. 1,83,446 were carried out and repairs costing Rs. 21,836 were executed. Of the total expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements, both original and repairs, Rs. 31,565 were spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 30,261 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 3,14,265 on water-supply and Rs. 26,885 on miscellaneous items. Miscellaneous public improvements.

The following were some of the more important works in progress during the year.

Bangalore.—Works costing Rs. 9,737 were done to the drainage and roads in the Basavangudi extension and works costing Rs. 13,993 to the roads and drains in the Malleswaram extension. Two tunnels were completed over the railway line for facility of approach to the northern extension of Malleswaram. The drains in the first main road and house connections with gully traps in all the conservancy lanes were completed in the Shankarpur extension. Stables and motor and carriage sheds in the Cubbon Park were completed and handed over to the General Secretary. The Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore City including the Jewell filters were maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 96,188. The net amount charged to State Funds, after debiting to the several bodies using the water on payment their share thereof was Rs. 22,203. The works, machinery and plant were all maintained in an efficient condition. In the aggregate 377,725,000 gallons of water were pumped during the year, of which 12,490,000 gallons were utilized for washing filters, cleaning storage tanks, etc., and 1,016,000 gallons were added to the stock in the reservoir. The balance of 364,219,000 gallons represents the quantity of water supplied to consumers in the Bangalore City. The Jewell filters received for treatment 813,235,000 gallons and issued 786,342,000 gallons of pure water. There was a great demand for house service connections. The total connections at the close of the year were 1,598.

Mysore.—Fair progress was made during the year on the scheme for laying pipes for watering certain roads and improving the supply to high level bungalows and mansions. The construction of a high level reservoir was taken in hand. Certain works for improving the appearance of the Jewell filters attached to the Vani Vilas Water Works were executed during the year. The maintenance of the water works itself during the year cost Rs. 52,087. This was met partly from the general water cess of the municipality and the cost of excess water consumed. The balance of Rs. 30,499 was charged to State Funds. The works were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The motors pumped 368,899,000 gallons of water during the year. There were 106 house service connections given in the year and the total number of connections in force at the close of the year was 1,163.

Kolar.—The outlay on the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works for the year was Rs. 76,160; and the total quantity of water pumped was 440,000,000 gallons. The revenue realized from the sale of water was Rs. 2,05,490, yielding a net income of Rs. 1,29,330 on the year's working of the scheme. The works, machinery and plant were maintained in an efficient condition. The work of roofing the storage reservoir at Champion Reefs was nearing completion. All the trucks and iron work required for the work were manufactured in the Public Works workshop.

Davangere.—In connection with the scheme for the supply of water to the town, the construction of pure water and subsidence tanks, alum houses, elevated reservoir, telephone line and staff quarters, were completed. A filter plant was also erected. The whole work made very satisfactory progress in the year.

Nanjangud.—The water supply arrangements neared completion during the year. After trial-pumping water will be soon turned on into the service pipes.

Establishment and tools and plant.

342*c*. The total establishment charges amounted to Rs. 9,86,117 against a modified grant of Rs. 10,12,500, resulting in a saving of Rs. 26,383. The proportion of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds was 17·8 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant was Rs. 80,971 out of a grant of Rs. 1,15,157.

General.

342*d*. The final decision of the Government of India in the matter of the award of the Cauvery Arbitration Committee has rendered possible the undertaking of the construction of the second stage of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi after the completion of the first stage. When the whole work is completed it will bring under irrigation over 125,000 acres of additional land in the Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and T.-Narsipur taluks. Preliminary estimates for the second stage have been prepared. The block system of irrigation introduced in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir continued to work satisfactorily and tended to improve the health in the canal area. The lands available for irrigation have been divided into plots of convenient size to suit the ordinary raiyat as well as the man of capital and enterprise. The scientific regulation and economic distribution of water was another measure tried during the year. The scheme was introduced under 8 selected tanks, one in each district. There has been an appreciable increase in the area under cultivation under all these tanks. Where water-supply was precarious it has become regular and systematic. Where even one crop was not possible before, two crops are now harvested.

Gauging operations were undertaken during the year in various parts of the State with a view to investigate losses by evaporation in tanks and ascertain discharges in streams for the purpose of considering the possibility of generating power. Under the Cauvery Reservoir Arbitration Award such a measure in the case of the Cauvery and its tributaries was of special necessity.

In the Public Works workshop various articles worth Rs. 47,000 were manufactured. In addition the usual repairs to the machinery, tools and plant of the several water-supply installations, Government motor cars, the Government Press, etc., were executed. A beginning was made in the manufacture of agricultural implements and various kinds of machine tools to meet the demands of the various technical departments including the railway department. The various officers of the department inspected a fair number of offices and works.

XII. The Electrical Department (1915-16).

Grant and outlay.

343. The total original grant for the year 1915-16 was Rs. 17,03,600 and the actual outlay was Rs. 12,92,763. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 4,10,837. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 11,37,221 excluding an outlay of Rs. 1,06,851 for the Fourth Installation and Rs. 48,902 for the Fifth Installation works.

Capital works.

344. During the year the outlay on capital works excluding the outlay on the Fourth and Fifth Installations was Rs. 2,40,468 against the grant of Rs. 4,05,800 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,65,332. The most important works that were carried out under this head were:—

(1) Completion of the construction of the quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and Telephone Mestri at Kankanhalli; extension of houses for remodelling the Bangalore transmission line; construction of operators' quarters, a musafirkhana, and coolies' quarters at Sivasamudram; (2) construction of overhead ground wire throughout the whole of Sivasamudram-Kolar section of the transmission lines; (3) installing telephone service from Sivasamudram to the head works, Dhanakere and Madhavamantri anicuts: (4) deviating the telephone line for remodelling the Bangalore transmission line; (5) installing one bank of air-blast transformers and motor generator sets in the "A" Station, Bangalore City, and for carrying out extensions to the interior power and lighting in the Bangalore City; (6) installing motor generator sets in the "B" and "C" Stations and for extension of interior power and lighting in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for providing additional lights and for the extension of interior power and lighting in the Mysore City. All the work connected with the Sivasamudram-Kolar transmission line and the whole plant at both these stations, including the

new transmission line, were under operation. The installation of aluminium lightning arrestors and the construction of the over-head ground wire have given very satisfactory results and there were no interruptions to Kolar service due to lightning. The reconstruction of the Mysore transmission line and the erection of the over-head ground wire throughout the line were practically completed.

Revenue expenditure.

345. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,53,369 including Rs. 2,98,305 set apart for depreciation, and Rs 1,17,433, on suspense account against the grant of Rs. 7,14,800. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 18,099 being the charges on account of direction, accounts, etc., the actual working expenses were Rs. 4,19,532 or about 18 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Contribution.

346. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 12,92,763 on the works of the department, a sum of Rs. 1,26,322 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 57,596 in the previous year.

Power and plant.

347. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 90,392,109 units as against 86,350,615 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 81,506,539 units were supplied to the Mining Companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, 6,176,719 to the Bangalore City and 2,708,852 units to the Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore City, 1,002,270 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore City was 5,174,449 units. The usual repairs necessary for the upkeep of plant at the several stations were attended to, existing governors of the 11 units of turbines were renewed with oil pressure governors and improvements were effected to No. 12 turbine. The nozzles of certain turbines were renewed. The Kolar service was changed over from 35 to 70 thousand volts and all high tension switching apparatus of the old type were replaced by up-to-date remote control ones. Many important works could not be put through during the year as the requisite materials were not procurable from Europe on account of the war.

Lighting and power installations.

348. At the end of the year under report, there were 71 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields, against 59 in the previous year. Of these, 35 were in the Bangalore City, 20 in the Mysore City, 15 in the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 2,349 against 1,875 in 1914-15, of which 933 were in the Bangalore City, 372 in the Mysore City and 1,044 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights was 3,609 against 3,207 in 1914-15, of which, 1,408 were in the Bangalore City, 1,026 in the Mysore City, 1,025 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The scheme for the reduction of rates for the consumption of power by small industrial concerns and the waiving of the minimum charges on all motors introduced in November 1914 very materially increased the load factor of small installations in Bangalore since January 1916.

Revenue.

349. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,42,114 the total demand for the year 1915-16 was Rs. 27,69,976 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 23,38,632 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,31,344 still to be recovered. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1916 was Rs. 1,07,46,390 including the outlay on the IV and V installations. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,35,78,311 of which a sum of Rs. 6,19,391 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,24,05,107 of which Rs. 45,90,200 represented the working expenses, Rs. 34,43,056 depreciation fund and Rs. 43,71,851 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised from the scheme for 14 years was Rs. 1,17,92,595 or an average of Rs. 8,35,185 per year. Deducting again from the net profit, the total capital invested on the scheme, including the amount spent for the IV and V installation works, the net suplus is Rs. 10,46,205, apart from the depreciation fund.

Financial results.

Interruptions

350. During the year, there were 258 interruptions to the service as against 244 in 1914-15. Of these, 15 were due to lightning, 13 to interference, 42 to line trouble, 41 to generation station trouble, 33 to receiving station trouble and 114 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 29 pre-arranged

shut-downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations.

351. Owing to the improvements effected to the Kolar-Sivasamudram and Mysore-Sivasamudram transmission lines the interruptions due to lightning were none on the former and only a few in the latter line.

Accidents.

352. Considering the complicated and extensive nature of the work involved in the remodelling of the transmission lines and the transforming stations, it is satisfactory to note that there were only 10 accidents. In 8, the persons concerned received minor injuries and the remaining two cases proved fatal.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

353. During the dry season silt in the forebay was removed. All check drains and revetting were kept in a satisfactory condition. The roads within the bluff limits were maintained in good order. The supply of water in the Cauvery river was sufficient during the year, the required quantity of water having been stored in the Cauvery reservoir during the low water period. The supply necessary to meet the demands was regulated by letting down water into the river from the reservoir as required.

XIII. Railways (1915-16).

General.

354. During January 1916, the services of Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India and Rao Bahadur K. Krishna Iyengar assumed charge of the department as Officiating Engineer-in-Chief and Agent in addition to his duties as Officiating Secretary for Railways. Subsequently the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Agent were combined with that of the Secretary for Railways. Mr. G. Richards, who is employed on the investigation of railways to connect Mysore with the west coast, was appointed Consulting Engineer for the Mysore State Railways, and Mr. D. G. Dani, whose services have been lent to the Durbar by the Government of India, was appointed Superintending Engineer for construction and open lines. The office of the Agent was strengthened by the addition of a Deputy Agent who is also Under Secretary to Government in the Railway department. An Engineering Assistant and a Secretary to the Agent were also appointed so that the department might be self-contained. The Mysore Railway Committee met six times during the year and dealt with some of the large and important questions engaging the attention of the department.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

355. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad gauge	...	...	... 9·88 miles
Metre gauge	...	...	... 401·29 miles
		Total	... 411·17 miles

Aided lines worked by the State.

356. The construction of the section from Kolar to Chikballapur of the Kolar District Railways was undertaken and the line as far as Chintamani, a distance of 29·79 miles, was opened for traffic of all kinds on 6th March 1916; and the rest of the line, *viz.*, from Chintamani to Chikballapur was under construction. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Chintamani (40·71 miles in length) during the year amounted to Rs. 61,663 and the expenses to Rs. 37,592 or 60·96 per cent of the former, leaving a net earning of Rs. 24,071 which represents a return of 1·59 per cent on the capital outlay up to the end of the year.

Lines under construction.

357. The progress made on lines under construction is indicated below.

The Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

358. Good progress was made on construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway line. With the exception of the erection of girders, the bridgework across the Lakshmanathirtha, the Cauvery and the Hemavati has been completed.

The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

359. The construction of the line was undertaken by Government on behalf of the Company. As the Company was not able to raise the entire capital required for its completion, Government undertook to advance the balance of capital required as joint owners and gave the Company the option of paying back the amount later on. The section between Yelahanka and Devanhalli was opened last year, and on 1st August 1915 a further distance of 14·23 miles from Devanhalli

to Chikballapur was opened for all kinds of traffic. Thus the total length of the line now open for public traffic is 28·95 miles and the remaining portion, *viz.*, the section between Yelahanka and Bangalore (10·28 miles in length) is under construction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

360. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year was Rs. 8,68,646. The gross earnings of the open section of the line up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 68,134 and the net earnings to Rs. 28,577.

The Tarikere-Narasimharaja-pura tramway.

361. The original object of undertaking this project was to have a cheap tramway to carry forest produce, but it was subsequently developed into a scheme for a tramway to carry all classes of traffic, including passengers. This line is financed and worked by the State. A section of this line was opened for traffic in May last, but has now been closed and measures are in hand to improve the entire line. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,98,767 and the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 7,714.

Surveys and new projects.

362. During the year the 2′—6″ line from Shimoga to Arasalu was improved and re-aligned for a metre gauge railway. A reconnaissance survey was started during the year for locating a railway line down the Kogar Ghats at the boundary of the State to Bhatkal on the west coast. Estimates were sanctioned by Government for a detailed survey of a line to Frazerpet along the north bank of the Cauvery starting from a station near Hampapur on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway. The survey of a branch line on 2′—0″ gauge from Tadasa Station on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway to Hebbe (12 miles in length) was completed. A survey of a tram line from Mysore to Kakankote was started and a reconnaissance survey for extending the 2′—0″ tram line from Narasimharajapura to Koppa and on to Sringeri was taken up.

Receipts.

363. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 38,61,625 as against Rs. 36,60,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,01,625, due to larger movements of food grains, raw cotton, jawari, oil seeds and salt, as well as to a general improvement in passenger traffic. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,54,574 or 53·20 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 20,33,791 or 56·27 per cent in 1914-15. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 18,07,051 as against Rs. 15,80,224 in the previous year, thus giving a return of 7·06 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6·12 per cent in the previous year.

Expenditure and general results.

364. The total outlay up to the end of June 1916 was Rs. 2,55,87,525. Deducting a twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 18,07,051 against Rs. 15,80,224 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,88,514 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 the net profit to the State was Rs. 6,35,141 which represents a return of 6·9 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 92,04,724.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction and surveys.

365. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on surveys and railway construction during the year was Rs. 19,92,501. Out of this a sum of Rs. 16,00,207 was spent on State lines, Rs. 3,58,125 on aided and private lines guaranteed by the State and Rs. 34,169 on surveys.

Accidents.

366. During the year under report there were on the State lines 28 accidents to persons, 37 derailments and 203 other accidents of a minor character.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1915-16).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

367. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 400. Two new offices were established and three were closed during the year under report, bringing the total number to 399 at the close of the year. These consisted of 4 head offices, 102 sub-offices and 293 branch offices. Out of the 399 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54, *viz.*, 4 head offices and 50 sub-offices. There were no offices devoted exclusively to telegraph work during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1915-16).

NOTE.—*The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1914-15 are based on Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

368. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 72,26,539 against Rs. 1,01,08,057 in 1914-15.

Demand.

369. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1915 amounted to Rs. 29,00,503 against Rs. 27,81,769 on the 1st July 1914. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,86,13,212 against Rs. 2,70,20,114 in 1914-15. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,15,13,715. Deducting the amount of Rs. 50,677 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 3,14,63,038 against Rs. 2,97,00,985 in 1914-15.

Collection.

370. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,79,91,041 against Rs. 2,68,00,482 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,19,62,099 against Rs. 3,85,28,609 in 1914-15.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

371. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 34,71,997 against Rs. 29,00,503 in 1914-15.

Variations under receipts.

372. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and receipts under debt heads are given in appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Land Revenue—Increase Rs. 4,54,503. The favourable seasonal conditions of the year led to better collections in the year under report than in the previous year.

Mining Royalty and Leases.—Increase Rs. 1,16,700. This is a fluctuating item of revenue depending as it does on the quantity of the out-put of gold and on the time taken by the mining companies to pay the royalty due for which three months' time is allowed according to the terms of the lease. In the year under report the revenue realised under this head included the payment for 13 months instead of as usual only that for 12 months. This was on account of the new arrangements entered into by the Imperial Government with the mining companies during the last year for deposit by the latter of their gold with the Mint-Master in Bombay and payment of royalty in England on his certificates.

Forest Revenue.—Increase Rs. 10,07,346. The increase was almost entirely under sandalwood. The demand for sandalwood, which had practically ceased in 1914-15 on account of the European war, gradually revived during the year under report. This favourable condition rendered it possible to realise Rs. 14,67,440 more than in the previous year under sandalwood. There was also some increase under miscellaneous receipts. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 5,13,785 under timber due to the fact that timber operations were not conducted on the scale of the previous year as the major portion of the supply required for the State Railway Construction Department was made in 1914-15.

Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 1,96,658. The increase was chiefly under country spirit, duty on sale of ganja and miscellaneous. The increase of Rs. 21,869 under duty on sale of ganja was due to the enhancement of the duty on ganja from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer during the year. During the triennium ended 30th June 1916 the rate per gallon of arrack tendered by the contractors for the manufacture of arrack was less than the rate fixed by Government for the issue of arrack from depôts. The difference in these rates during the previous three years aggregating in all to Rs. 1,43,339 which was outstanding in the accounts under an advance head was adjusted in the year under report by credit to the revenue head as profit on arrack. This accounts for the increase under miscellaneous.

Stamps.—Increase, Rs. 62,222. The receipts from stamps have for some time been slowly but steadily increasing as a result of larger trade and monetary transactions. The increase was both under court-fee stamps and general stamps.

Miscellaneous other receipts.—Increase, Rs. 89,627. This increase was made up of small improvements over the previous year's actuals under almost all the heads comprised under this group. The principal items of such increase were educational and medical receipts due in the former case to the increase of pupils in all classes of institutions and in the latter to an increase from hospital receipts and value of medicines sold and from contributions from municipal and district funds on account of Local Fund Dispensaries.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 13,73,401. The principal cause of the decrease was under surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. During the year under report only a sum of Rs. 1,10,041 was received as the surpluses for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15 as against the sum of Rs. 9,22,940 received in the previous year on account of the second instalment of the accumulated surpluses of all the previous years. The next item of decrease was interest on investments under which there was a falling off of Rs. 5,10,108 This was due to the realisation of some short term investments for meeting the outlay on the capital works programme of the year. The reduction under sale proceeds of water is mainly due to a change in the procedure for accounting for excess water charges recovered in Bangalore which were shown in the accounts for 1915-16 as reduction of working expenses instead of as revenue as in the previous year. The decrease under other miscellaneous receipts was chiefly under unclaimed deposits.

Commercial services (net).—Increase, Rs. 6,32,604. This increase was both under railways and the Cauvery Power Scheme. The increase under railways was under both coaching and goods. As a result of the completion of the IV Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the sale of more power to the mining companies and of absence of any need for rebate owing to the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir the net revenue was larger than in the previous years. Increased rate of £12 charged per horse power per annum since July 1915 to the mining companies as per terms of the agreement, additional power and lighting installation in Mysore and Bangalore and the recovery of old items of arrears also contributed to the excess.

Debt Heads.—Increase, Rs. 22,42,931. This increase was mostly under deposits, advances and loans.

Expenditure.

373. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,78,13,440 against Rs. 3,67,54,957 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 409,82,924 against Rs. 414,10,127 in the previous year. They were less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 9,79,175.

Variations under expenditure.

374. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Refunds.—Increase, Rs. 60,644. The registration and surcharge fees on arrack shops in the Mysore and Bangalore City municipalities aggregating Rs. 58,141 due for three years commencing from 1913-14 paid in 1915-16 to the two municipalities accounts for the increase. This and some small increases in the refunds of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps account for the excess over the previous actuals under this head.

Revenue collection charges.—Increase, Rs. 85,680. The increase is principally under land revenue remuneration to shanbhogs and patels on account of the payment during the year of arrear claims of previous years.

Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 51,35,095. This large difference between the actuals of the previous and current years was on account of the payment during the previous year of His Highness's War Fund contribution of 50 lakhs included under the head Army in the accounts for 1914-15. Leaving this item out of account, the decrease amounted only to Rs. 1,35,095. This decrease was principally under Forests due to comparatively smaller outlay on timber operations than in the previous year. There were some fluctuations under the other heads which nearly neutralised each other.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 2,32,453. The increase as compared with the previous year was due to the reorganisation of the inspecting staff, the introduction of the scheme of practical instruction in the different parts of the State, opening of new secondary and primary schools, extension of the compulsory education scheme into new centres, the opening of two additional normal schools in Bangalore and Chitaldrug, new aided schools started, larger grants for improvement of indigenous schools and for furniture and appliances to existing and new schools, the allotment of additional scholarships in the Training College, Mysore, and in the district normal schools, and to the grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 paid to the Hindu University at Benares.

Medical charges.—Decrease, Rs. 60,822. This was due chiefly to savings in establishment and a comparatively smaller outlay on the purchase of Europe medicines.

Commercial services capital outlay.—Decrease, Rs. 37,53,281. As the Mysore-Arsikere Railway which is the biggest work on hand and the other smaller lines of railway neared completion the outlay during the year under report was comparatively less than in the previous year. The outlay on Cauvery Power Scheme was also less as the IV Installation works were practically completed during the past year.

Public works.—Decrease, Rs. 4,19,804. This decrease was entirely under original works and was due to the smaller outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied works.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 30,823. This increase was mainly under interest and agricultural charges. The increase under the former was chiefly in connection with the interest paid on temporary loans raised during the year to carry on the programme of capital works and that under the latter was on account of the larger outlay incurred on demonstration works, the establishment of a new experimental farm in Chitaldrug and the formation of a dairy and breeding station at the Hebbal Farm.

Cash balance.

375. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 82,05,714, of which Rs. 62,28,761 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 13,20,872 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 6,56,081 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

376. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 273,14,400, of which the nominal value of the Government of India rupee securities was Rs. 2,08,81,900.

Indebtedness.

377. The main items of indebtedness were.—(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 Sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1915 to Rs. 90,00,560. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,63,963.

378. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 93,64,523 and the nominal value of the Government of India securities of the fund stood at Rs. 93,72,600.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1915 was Rs. 68,58,633 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1915-16, withdrawn and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 28,98,714, Rs. 7,014, Rs. 2,01,901, Rs. 34,57,752 and Rs. 7,803. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 65,00,707.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rs. 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1916 a sum of Rs. 13,33,333.

II. Excise—(1915-16).

379. The following were the chief administrative measures in the Excise department during the year under report :— Administrative measures.

380. The detective department organised tentatively was allowed to continue till the end of December 1915, while the office proper of the Superintendent was allowed to be wound up by the end of February 1916.

381. The rate of duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

382. The rate of tree-tax on date and cocoanut trees was raised from Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively.

383. Date toddy shops in certain taluks of the State were disposed of on the system of triennial leases.

384. Sanction was accorded to the levy of railway cess in localities where the imposition of such cess was ordered on all items of excise revenue, on which local cess was being levied.

385. Certain preparations of opium were exempted from the operation of the Opium Act.

386. The Tarikere taluk was reconstituted into a separate range.

387. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year, and certain improvements were effected to the distillery buildings. Distillery.

388. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 480,329 gallons, 23 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 20,866 gallons, 5 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 501,195 gallons, 28 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery inclusive of the issues to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 461,309 gallons and 12 drams. The wastage amounted to 1,488 gallons and 21 drams and the quantity taken up for methylation was 1,190 gallons and 15 drams, leaving a closing balance of 21,243 gallons 25 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 72,633 gallons and 18 drams of 25° U. P. and 1,455 gallons and 12 drams of 30° U. P. of ordinary spirits, 112 gallons of rectified spirits and 1,552 gallons of rum, as against 66,724 gallons, 31 drams, 116 gallons and 1,520 gallons respectively in the previous year. There were no issues to Coorg during the year under report. Manufacture and stock.

389. The number of bonded depôts in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. There were 738 arrack shops against 749 in the previous year. Bonded depôts and arrack shops.

390. The consumption of arrack amounted to 383,144 gallons, 36 drams against 377,165 gallons, 50 drams in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,980 gallons, 37 drams. Consumption of arrack.

391. The incidence of consumption of arrack in the State as a whole was 3·42 drams per head of population as against 3·37 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population was 42·9, 17·4 and 48·9 against 39·1, 18·4 and 54·4 in 1914-15. Incidence of consumption.

392. The number of foreign liquor shops was 26 against 27 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 37 as against 44. The consumption of foreign liquor decreased from 33,062 gallons 24 drams in 1914-15 to 29,991 gallons 34 drams in the year under report. Foreign liquor.

393. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,514 as against 2,524 in 1914-15. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 396,014 date, 8,747 cocoanut and 8 palm trees as against 450,106 date and 8,587 cocoanut trees in the previous year, and outside the State, *i.e.*, in the British Territory 14,932 date and 5,225 cocoanut trees as against 11,126 date and 1,662 cocoanut trees in 1914-15. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 62·3 as against 60·23 in the previous year. Date toddy.

394. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 612 against 639 in 1915-16. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 16,668 as against 17,938 in 1914-15, showing a decrease of 1,270 trees. Bagani toddy.

Country malt liquors. Beer.

395. As in the previous year there were two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one being exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The consumption of country beer fell from 29,043 gallons, 41 drams in 1914-15 to 25,014 gallons, 23 drams during the year under report.

Akkibhoja.

396. The number of akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35.

Intoxicating drugs. Ganja.

397. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 258 as against 255 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,610 seers as against 9,366 seers in the previous year.

Opium.

398. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the Madras store house. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 111 in the previous year and the quantity consumed was 1,308 seers, 33 tolas as against 1,160 seers, 60 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

399. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,318 against 4,385 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·87 villages and every 1,321 persons against one shop for every 3·82 villages and every 1,301 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

400. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous years amounted to Rs. 60,37,982 as against Rs. 59,89,032 in the previous year. Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 33,926 being the gain on the sale proceeds of opium and of Rs. 4,056 being the proportionate share of the Central Distillery Establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 60,75,964 against Rs. 60,23,172 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,172 was remitted against Rs. 9,925 in 1914-15 and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 59,09,297, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,64,495 as against Rs. 1,69,251 in 1914-15. The percentage of collection was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 97·2. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, the tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 55;45,208 as against Rs. 55,06,297 in the previous year.

Incidence of excise revenue.

401. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-0-5 against Rs. 1-0-4 in 1914-15. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-5, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-7·1 and Re. 0-0-2, respectively, as against Re. 0-7-4, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-6·04 and Re. 0-0-1·8, respectively, in the previous year.

Expenditure.

402. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,36,826 as against Rs. 3,48,735 in the previous year, or 5·6 per cent of the total gross receipts against 5·9 per cent in 1914-15.

Surplus.

403. The surplus revenue of the year under report was Rs. 52,08,382 against 51,57,562 in the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

404. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 479 against Rs. 369 in 1914-15 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 4,981 against Rs. 3,960 in the previous year. During the year 3,263 cases involving 3,900 persons were reported against 2,990 cases affecting 3,882 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were as in the previous year in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 3,746 cases affecting 4,614 persons had to be dealt with during the year.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	720	840
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	2,046	2,370
Dealt with by magistrates	362	528
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	158	207
Total ...	3,286	3,945

At the close of the year 401 cases involving 569 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 100 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1915-16).

General. 405. During the year under report the stock of blank water-marked papers was transferred from the custody of the Superintendent of Stamp Manufactory to that of the Superintendent of Stamps. Foreign bill, share transfer, and notarial stamps of different values were supplied by surcharging court fee adhesive labels of the new design of the same or nearest value with the name and value of these stamps.

Stock. 406. The value of the stock at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 14,31,045 which with stamps of the value of Rs. 18,98,789 received in the course of the year from the Stamp Manufactory, the local depôts, etc., brought the total up to Rs. 33,29,834. Of these, stamps of the value of Rs. 12,01,137 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 52,652 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,76,045 worth of stamps. This stock includes the obsolete, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps of the value of Rs. 4,16,697. Thus the stock actually fit for the succeeding year's issue was of the value of Rs. 16,59,348.

Stamp revenue. 407. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 11,50,698 against Rs. 10,82,075 in the previous year. Court fee, general, receipt, and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure. 408. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 49,210 as against Rs. 59,820 in the previous year. The decrease was due to diminished expenditure under the head *refunds*.

Inspection. 409. All offices in the Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Hassan districts were inspected during the year under report by the Commissioner of Stamps and the *ex-officio* Stamp Inspectors.

IV. State Life Insurance (1915-16).

Proposals. 410. There were 2,079 proposals during the year as against 1,623 in the previous year. Of these, 1,624 were accepted, 688 being for first Insurance and 936 for further insurance. Two hundred and eleven were rejected, 139 temporarily on medical grounds, 72 finally on medical and other grounds; and 244 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued. 411. Of the 1,624 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,622 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 9,06,184 on a monthly premium of Rs. 3,344.

Claims during the year. 412. During the year, 70 policies held by 37 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 51,491 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 22 persons holding 36 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 15,975 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 2,757, and 85 persons holding 155 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 72,003 died during the year. Of these last, 17 died of plague, 18 of fever, 11 of lung complaints, 7 of heart-disease, 11 of diseases of the digestive organs, 1 of cholera, 3 of nervous affections, and 17 of other causes including 1 of small-pox.

Income and expenditure. 413. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1915, was Rs. 32,63,063. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,92,504, of which a sum of Rs. 3,74,665 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,17,839 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,44,881 of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,199 was spent in the payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 11,682 on account of establishment and contingencies including medical fee. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 36,10,686. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management of the total income were 29·42 and 2·37 as against 27·93 and 2·13 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 35·28 per cent of the total liability as against 36·86 per cent, in 1914-15 the fall being due to the increased liability of reversionary bonus additions.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

414. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme, *i.e.*, 1891, up to the end of the year under report was 21,866, of which 11,295 were of first and 10,571 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,20,08,919 including reversionary bonuses to all policies in force on 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 18,132 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 98,13,082 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 32,699. Of the remaining 3,734 policies, 2,971 involving a net bonus of Rs. 17,96,797 were completely discharged and claims on 290 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,48,646 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-two policies were not realising *premia* under the rules and 221 were incomplete at the end of the year 1915-16. Of the 2,971 policies that were completely discharged, 1,737 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 9,01,591 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 712 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,83,838 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 159 assuring a bonus of Rs. 94,343 by cancellation, 320 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,00,701 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,360 by forfeiture. Ten policies were automatically adjusted as the *premia* in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

415. There was one admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year which was subsequently withdrawn.

416. The State Life Insurance was extended to the non-official public in December 1915 and the rules under which it was to be worked have been since issued and business has been commenced.

V. Government Savings Banks (1915-16).

Number of accounts.

417. The number of current accounts on the 1st of July 1915 was 14,574. During the year under report 2,215 new accounts were opened, 210 dead accounts were revived, and 2,241 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 14,758 accounts or 184 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts 727 with a balance of Rs. 3,73,644 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,610 with a balance of Rs. 3,27,590 were security deposits, 1,935 with Rs. 11,80,064 were deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 10,486 accounts with a balance of Rs. 46,19,409 were ordinary deposits. The number of dead accounts was 14,512 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 65,528.

Classification of depositors.

418. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 42, 4, 5, 5, 1 and 43 as against 42, 5, 4, 5, 1, and 43 in the previous year.

Deposits.

419. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 68,58,633. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 28,98,714 as against Rs. 31,47,560 in the year previous; the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 7,014 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,01,901. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 34,57,752 as against Rs. 41,93,286 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1915-16 was Rs. 7,803. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 65,00,707. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 5,59,038.

Private accounts.

420. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 12,421 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 57,99,473 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 467 on each account against Rs. 501 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

421. The deposit of Rs. 57,99,473 held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1916 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-0-3 per head of population against Rs. 1-1-6 on the 30th June 1915.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Births.

422. The total number of births registered in the State during 1915 was 114,253 against 115,866 in 1914, the birth rate being 20·03 per one thousand of population against 20·30 in the previous year. Compared with the mean ratio of births during the past five years, *viz.*, 19·09, there was an increase of 0·94 per mille of population. This increase was most marked in the Shimoga district where it rose from 21·73 in 1914 to 24·30 in 1915. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in all the districts except Kadur. Of the total number of births, 58,613 were boys and 55,640 were girls.

Deaths.

423. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 88,580 against 106,482 in 1914 or 15·53 per thousand of population, against 18·66 in 1914 and 19·09 the mean of the past five years. The decrease was common in all the districts. The general decrease in the death rate in the State during the year was due to the absence of any widespread epidemic of plague, cholera or small-pox. The year was generally healthy. The number of deaths among men was 45,776 and among women 42,804. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 15·89 among men and 15·17 among women. The largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in May and June. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among old persons of 60 years and above and among children up to 5 years of age.

General.

424. With a view to secure better registration of vital occurrences, revised rules were issued during the year, providing among other things, for stricter and more frequent scrutiny of the village registers by the officers of the sanitary and revenue departments. In municipalities, the local medical officer has been constituted the registrar of births and deaths. The various local bodies including village improvement committees are required to pay better attention to the local sanitary problems. Necessary action is being taken to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory by legislation.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Sanitary works.

425. During the year under report, the Sanitary Board considered the schemes connected with the improvement of certain drainage areas and the formation of an extension in the Mysore City. The works of a sanitary nature carried out by municipalities consisted of the construction and repairs of wells, improvement of drains and the removal of congestion. A large quantity of work of a sanitary nature was also carried out by the Public Works Department at a large outlay and also by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. The projects that were in progress during 1915 were the drainage of the Imperial Service Lines, Bangalore, filling in insanitary pits in Shimoga, and drainage of extensions and construction of a pipe sewer to lead off the distillery and tannery refuse at Bangalore. Projects were also prepared or were under preparation in connection with the drainage of 7 stations and the water-supply of 12 stations. The water-supply project for Davangere town was completed.

Village sanitation.

426. During the year under report, a grant of one lakh of rupees was made for the improvement of rural water-supply. The Village Sanitary Regulation was newly introduced into 110 villages thus bringing the total number of villages in which the regulation is in force to 10,043. In 455 villages separate places were set apart for storing manure, making the total number of villages thus treated for the purpose 7,091.

Malnad improvement scheme.

427. The chief items of work relating to the sanitary department undertaken by the malnad improvement committees were the provision made for new wells and the improvement of the old ones, the free distribution of quinine, preparation and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets in Kannada on health matters, and the inspection of a number of villages for purposes of general sanitary improvement. During the year, 14 vaccinators were employed in the three malnad districts, three dispensaries in the Shimoga district were converted into semi-itinerant ones, 9 midwives were deputed for training, and a disease survey of the malnad was directed.

Inspection.

428. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 12 towns and a number of villages and the District Sanitary Officers inspected a fairly large number of towns and villages. The system of medical inspection of school children was continued, and 10,468 children were treated for common ailments.

General.

429. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants were on duty connected with inoculation, vaccination, site inspection and lecturing on sanitation and public health. In order to complete the cadre of District Sanitary Officers, 2 licentiates in medicine and surgery were sent with scholarships to Madras to receive the necessary training in sanitary science, in addition to the 2 candidates similarly deputed during 1914.

430. Schemes for a systematic medical inspection of school children and the sanitary inspection of school buildings were sanctioned. As an adjunct to the medical inspection of schools the instruction in Hygiene of the teachers under training in the normal schools has also been ordered.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Staff.

431. The strength of the vaccination staff during the year under report consisted of 7 Deputy Inspectors and 134 vaccinators including the temporary additional vaccinators entertained under the malnad improvement scheme in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan.

Operations.

432. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 110,744 against 137,735 in the previous year. The district staff of vaccinators performed 69·04 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 17·55 per cent and the medical subordinates at the dispensaries including the staff of the Vaccine Institute 13·41 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 103,390 against 126,511 and of re-vaccination 7,354 against 11,224 in the previous year.

433. The number of successful cases under primary vaccination and re-vaccination in which the results were known were 96,646 and 3,590 against 117,993 and 4,459 respectively, in 1914. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 17·54 against 21·44 in 1914.

Inspection.

434. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers examined 5,012 cases of vaccination. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors examined 62,511 persons, of whom 22,523 or 36·03 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 24,111 or 38·57 per cent signs of small-pox, and 15,877 or 25·40 per cent were unprotected; similarly, medical subordinates examined 48,878 persons. Of these, 27,673 or 56·62 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 9,331 or 19·09 per cent signs of small-pox, and 11,874 or 24·29 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

435. During the year, there were 3,990 deaths from small-pox against 13,654 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·70 against 2·39 in 1914.

Expenditure.

436. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding that of the Vaccine Institute, amounted to Rs. 25,071 against Rs. 24,233 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-4-0 as compared with Re. 0-3-7·8 in 1914.

General.

437. During the year under report, vaccination was made compulsory in 5 municipal towns. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators in 18 places.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1915.)

438. During the year, 710 calves were purchased in addition to the 11 calves that remained in the institute at the commencement of the year. Of these, 688 calves were inoculated, 31 died prior to inoculation and 2 remained unvaccinated at the close of the year. Of the 688 calves inoculated, 135 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of vesicles, 6 died during the development period and the remaining 547 calves yielded vaccine enough for 222,292 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 406·39 cases against 500·21 cases in the previous year. A quantity sufficient for 158,139 cases was issued to district vaccinators and medical and sanitary officers, and the quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State consisted of 57,394 units. Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

439. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,836 against Rs. 4,774 in 1914. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 10,763 against Rs. 10,061 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

440. During the year, 41 candidates were trained as vaccinators against 29 in 1914. Of these 6 were stipendiary pupils deputed for training by the Secretary of the malnad improvement committee. General.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1915.)

441. The number of medical institutions at the beginning of the year was 160. The Female Dispensary at Champion Reefs which had been closed during the year 1914 was re-opened during 1915, thus bringing the total number to 161 at the end of 1915. Their classification is as follows:— Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

21 State public, including 7 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
118 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
8 Railway dispensaries.

442. The number of beds for men and women in the 136 state public, local fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 7 special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 411 and 407 respectively. Accommodation.

443. The number of patients treated in the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital during the year was 91 against 100 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of these wards amounted to Rs. 3,726 and Rs. 568 against Rs. 2,905 and Rs. 565 respectively in 1914. Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

444. The number of in-patients treated in the 136 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,036 against 10,855 in the previous year, and that of the out-patients 1,538,343 against 1,404,668 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year. Number of patients treated.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	5,712	300·66	663,479	3,850·10	669,191	4,150·76
Women	3,987	131·74	311,961	1,923·53	315,948	2,055·27
Children	1,337	47·01	562,903	3,260·02	564,240	3,307·03
Total ...	11,036	479·41	1,538,343	9,033·65	1,549,379	9,513·06

Nationality of patients.

445. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1914.	*1915.*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,462	13,658
Hindus	1,054,378	1,159,613
Mahomedans	300,376	326,166
Other classes	47,307	49,942

Diseases treated.

446. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1914.	*1915.*
Malarial fevers	222,569	260,060
Injuries	109,388	115,121
Diseases of the eye	162,774	200,978
Diseases of the respiratory system	111,830	119,565
Rheumatic affections	51,980	48,872
Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	287,606	295,690
Diseases of the nervous system	35,858	38,759

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 3,170 against 2,422 in 1914.

Surgical operations.

447. Surgical operations were performed on 48,388 patients including 44 who remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 46,944 were cured, 1,261 relieved, 37 were discharged otherwise, 104 died and 42 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 48,344 principal operations performed during the year, 2,111 were major and the rest minor operations. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 1,003 against 916 in the previous year.

Disposal of in-patients.

448. Out of 11,036 in-patients treated, 5,915 were cured, 2,378 relieved, 1,746 discharged otherwise, 803 died and 194 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

449. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the seven special hospitals) and of the local fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,52,365 against Rs. 4,48,437 in the previous year.

Midwives.

450. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 124 against 120 in 1914. They attended to 8,419 cases against 8,439 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 68 cases against 70 in 1914. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended by them was 0·77 against 0·45 in 1914.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

451. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and the 8 railway dispensaries was 137,104 against 106,615 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,406 against 3,194 in 1914. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

452. There were 41 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries working during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 328,763 against 314,391 in the previous year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(*Calendar year 1915.*)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

453. On the 1st January 1915, there were 213 lunatics in the Asylum, and during the year there were 137 admissions, bringing the total number of patients treated to 350. The number of persons discharged was 100, of whom 54 were cured, 40 improved, 4 not improved, and 2 otherwise discharged.

Age, sex and nationality of patients.

454. Of the total number of patients admitted, 97 were between 20 and 40 years of age, 22 between 40 and 60 years, and 18 were below 20 years. Of the 137 admissions, 103 were men and 34 were women; and 98 were Hindus, 29 Mahomedans and 10 Christians.

455. Out of 137 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were not ascertainable in 65 cases. Of the remaining cases in which causes were ascertained, there was predisposition in 56 cases and 16 cases were due to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

456. On the first day of January 1915, there were 27 criminal lunatics and 10 were admitted during the year, making a total of 37 (33 men and 4 women). There were 9 discharges, leaving 28 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the lunatics was 28·92 against 27·72 in 1914. Criminal lunatics.

457. At the beginning of the year 1915, there were 49 patients and 33 were admitted during the year, making a total of 82 (54 men and 28 women). Of these, 21 were discharged, and 10 died, leaving 51 patients at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

458. As usual, special care was taken of the weak and the emaciated; and the excited persons were given open air rest and treatment combined with tub-baths and sleeping draughts. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 112 giving a daily average of 10·39. Health of the lunatics.

459. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 59·84 against 66·45. Employment of lunatics.

460. At the beginning of the year, there were 10 patients and 13 were admitted during the year, making a total of 23 (18 men and 5 women). There were 14 discharges leaving 9 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,755 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients.

461. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 31,348 against Rs. 28,343, the increase being chiefly under establishment and diet. The cost of the maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 7,011 against Rs. 6,528 in the previous year. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 19,615 against Rs. 18,015 in 1914. Cost.

462. Every attempt was made to keep the inmates cheerful and happy by periodical treats, gramophone entertainments, etc. The quarters for the matron and additional cells for female insanes were completed during the year. General.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

463. At the beginning of the year, there were 46 patients and 20 were newly admitted during the year, making a total of 66 (50 men and 16 women). Of these, 18 were discharged and 11 died, leaving 37 inmates at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 27·89 against 29·35 in 1914. Strength of the Asylum.

464. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted. Treatment.

465. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,045 against Rs. 4,277 in 1914. Cost.

466. Four men and one woman from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were admitted to the Asylum during the year, and a sum of Rs. 207 was received on account of the maintenance of these patients. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

467. The inmates of the Asylum grew their own vegetables. A public-spirited citizen supplied a local vernacular paper and 16 books for the use of the inmates of the Asylum. The Gokhale Social Service League presented 72 books for the Asylum Library and arranged for a treat to the lepers which was very greatly appreciated. General.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

468. The number of in-patients during the year was 937 against 954 in the previous year. Of these, 673 were labour cases and the remaining 264 cases related to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 937 patients, 918 were discharged cured, 9 relieved and 10 died. In-patients.

469. The total number of out-patients treated was 16,437 against 15,329 in the previous year, the daily average being 88·33 against 91·92. Out-patients.

Nationality of patients.

470. The number of in- and out-patients according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	74	844	918
Mahomedans	56	2,863	2,919
Hindus	807	12,725	13,532
Other classes	...	5	5
Total ...	937	16,437	17,374

Surgical operations.

471. Surgical operations, both major and minor, were performed on 1,440 patients, of whom 876 were cured, 558 were relieved, 3 were discharged otherwise and 3 died.

Cost.

472. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,821 against Rs. 14,301 in 1914.

Training of midwives.

473. There were 3 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year under report and 7 were taken on during the year, making a total of 10. Of these, 3 pupils passed out and 7 were under training at the close of the year.

(4) MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL AT ROBERTSONPET.

In-patients.

474. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 375 of which 214 were labour cases and the remaining 161 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, *viz.*, 375 patients, 301 were cured, 71 relieved and 3 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 11·59.

Out-patients.

475. The number of out-patients treated was 13,823. The daily average number of out-patients was 91·76.

Nationality of patients.

476. The number of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	101	1,454	1,555
Mahomedans	18	1,152	1,170
Hindus	255	4,102	4,357
Other classes	1	7,115	7,116
Total ...	375	13,823	14,198

Surgical operations.

477. Surgical operations were performed on 309 patients. Of these, 287 were cured, 19 were relieved and 3 died.

Cost.

478. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,173.

Training of midwives.

479. During the year, one pupil midwife was taken on for training.

(5) THE VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

General.

480. The designation of "Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital" was changed into "The Vani Vilas Hospital."

In-patients.

481. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 562, of which 345 were labour cases and the remaining 217 were cases relating to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 562 patients, 470 were cured, 42 relieved, 15 discharged otherwise, 23 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

482. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 12,242 against 10,339, the daily average attendance being 111·36.

Nationality of patients.

483. The number of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	16	212	228
Mahomedans	105	3,784	3,889
Hindus	429	8,230	8,659
Other classes	12	16	28
Total ...	562	12,242	12,804

484. Surgical operations were performed on 1,737 patients including one case of the previous year. Of these, 1,727 were cured, 3 relieved, 6 died and 1 remained at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

485. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 13,838 against Rs. 10,423 in the previous year. Cost.

486. During the year, 4 pupil midwives passed out and 5 were under training. Training of midwives.

(6) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

487. The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 562 against 785 in 1914. Of the 562 patients, 1 was treated for small-pox, 80 were treated for plague, 4 for cholera and 477 for other diseases. Number of patients.

488. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,994 against Rs. 8,143 in 1914. Cost.

489. This hospital is situated at the western end of the Bangalare City Railway Station and is available for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. General.

(7) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

490. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,481 against 1,682 in the previous year. Of these, 727 were cured, 578 were relieved, 23 failed, 2 died, 82 discharged otherwise, and 69 remained at the end of the year. In-patients.

491. The number of out-patients treated was 15,492 against 14,720 in the previous year. Out-patients.

492. The daily average of both in- and out-patients was 130·31 men, 75·87 women and 76·69 children against 133·08 men, 77·91 women and 70·83 children respectively in the previous year. Daily average.

493. Of the 16,973 in- and out-patients, 8,243 were men, 4,205 women and 4,525 children. Classified according to nationality, 783 were Europeans and Eurasians, 14,295 Hindus and 1,895 Mahomedans. Sex and nationality of patients.

494. Of 1,481 in-patients, 202 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 683 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 171 for diseases of cornea, 188 for diseases of iris, 102 for glaucoma, and the remaining 135 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,492 out-patients, 9,231 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,420 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,285 for diseases of cornea, 425 for diseases of iris, 249 for glaucoma, 1,106 for errors of refraction, 642 for diseases of the eyelids, 25 for tumours and the remaining 1,109 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

495. Surgical operations were performed on 1,331 patients including 30 who remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,062 were cured, 203 relieved, 5 discharged otherwise, 1 died, 23 failed and 37 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

496. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 24,363 against 26,072 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1915.)

497. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 363 relating to 122 cases, 63 being cases of suspected human poisoning, 9 of abortion, 5 of cattle poisoning, and 45 of blood and seminal stains. In 68 or 55·74 per cent of the cases sent up, poison, etc., was detected. Toxicological analysis.

498. The number of articles received for chemical analysis was 135, of which 44 were samples of water, 68 samples of urine, 7 articles from the Excise Department, 14 articles of food stuffs, 1 sample of cement and 1 sample of white precipitate. Of the 44 samples of water, 12 were found to be unfit for potable purposes. Six samples of ghee were found adulterated. Chemical analysis.

Bacteriological analysis.

499. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 3,277. Of these, 1,879 were samples of water, 1,260 samples of blood and 138 miscellaneous articles. Cholera vibrios were found in only one of the 389 samples of water examined for their presence; and out of the 398 samples of water tested for the enteric and colon bacilli, the former was not isolated in any case and the latter was found in 331 instances. *Bacillus Enteritides sporogenus* was detected in 79 cases out of the 388 samples of water examined.

500. Out of the 1,260 samples of blood received for examination, 195 were tested for the reaction of agglutination with enteric bacilli, which was positive in 80 and negative in the rest; 195 were tested with *Bacillus paratyphosus* A, the reaction being positive in 77 cases and negative in the rest, and of the 175 samples tested with *Paratyphosus* B, only 6 gave a positive reaction. Twenty-two of the 162 samples of blood tested with *Bacillus columbense* gave a positive reaction and 511 samples of blood were received for the application of Wasserman's test for the diagnosis of syphilis and 249 gave a positive reaction.

General.

501. The school of Hygiene was again revived and the Sanitary Inspectors' class was held from July to December. The construction of new buildings for the Public Health Institute is under consideration.

VIII. Plague Administration (1915-16).

Plague attacks and deaths.

502. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year numbered 5,466 and 3,808 against 7,021 and 4,789 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,555 in the number of attacks and 981 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 0·66 per mille against 0·84 in 1914-15. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths in a month were 848 and 667 in January 1916 and the lowest numbers 108 and 81 in April 1916. The district of Bangalore suffered most with 1,395 attacks and 964 deaths and the district of Tumkur the least with 9 attacks and 5 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore City	53	42
Mysore City	33	25
Bangalore district	1,595	964
Kolar district	340	271
Tumkur district	9	5
Mysore district	1,284	914
Hassan district	212	133
Shimoga district	950	691
Kadur district	366	229
Chitaldrug district	824	534
Total ...	5,466	3,808

503. Of the total number of deaths from plague 2,029 or 53·28 per cent were among men and 1,779 or 46·72 per cent among women. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths (1,286) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest (291) among those above 60 years of age. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 68·34 among men and 71·24 among women, as compared with 66·54 and 70·25 in 1914-15.

Preventive measures.

504. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year:—

Evacuation.—The usual facilities for evacuation were provided and arrangements were made for the supply of bamboos free to the poor and at cost price to others in places where hutting materials were not procurable. Attention was paid to the selection of sites for camping grounds as well as to the alignments of huts.

Inoculation.—During the year 23,405 persons were inoculated as against 21,308 in 1914-15. The largest number of inoculations was in the Bangalore district. Only six attacks with four deaths occurred among the inoculated.

Disinfection.—The disinfection of infected houses was done with kerosene oil emulsion and desiccation with neem leaves. As usual the houses evacuated on account of plague were cleared up and thoroughly lime-washed before re-occupation.

505. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals:— Plague hospitals.

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admission
Bangalore City ...	17	11	64·71
Mysore City ...	7	3	42·8
Kolar Gold Fields ...	8	...	...

506. The unsatisfactory results obtained in the Kolar Gold Fields were due to the late stage at which the patients were admitted.

507. Special plague establishments for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme were continued during the year. Small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses. Staff.

508. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 7,752 against Rs. 11,093 in the previous year. Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1915-16).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

509. *Establishment of the Mysore University.*—The most important measure adopted during the year for the improvement of education was the establishment of the Mysore University which was sanctioned in April 1916. A Vice-Chancellor and a Council of 9 members have been appointed to control the affairs of the University. University entrance classes have been opened in the Government high schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur and in the Maharani's College, Mysore. The entrance class sanctioned for Shimoga was not opened for want of students.

510. The other important measures that were adopted are described below:—

(1) *Grant to Benarese Hindu University.*—A donation of two lakhs of rupees and an annual recurring contribution of Rs. 12,000 to the Benarese Hindu University were sanctioned.

(2) *Other grants.*—A grant of Rs. 1,000 for the Sanskrit Academy at Bangalore, and another grant of a similar sum together with a monthly recurring grant of Rs. 130 to the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore were also sanctioned.

(3) *Revision of grants-in-aid.*—The grants-in-aid given to students' hostels were revised and an annual increased recurring cost of Rs. 3,636 was sanctioned.

(4) *Scholarships for the encouragement of higher Sanskrit studies.*—The rules for the grant of Mr. C. Subba Rao's scholarships for encouraging higher Sanskrit studies combined with higher English education were revised, the corpus of the fund having been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 by Raja Sabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikanteswara Aiyar, the eldest son of the donor.

(5) *Revision of rules.*—The rules for the conduct of the Mysore Lower and Upper Secondary and Pandits' examinations were revised.

(6) *Rural education.*—A scheme for the improvement of rural agricultural education was sanctioned.

(7) *Medical inspection of schools.*—A scheme for the systematic medical inspection of schools and scholars at district head-quarters and a delivery of lectures was also sanctioned.

(8) *Additional powers.*—The following additional powers regarding the allotment of grants for general instruction within the limits of the budget provision were delegated to the Inspector-General of Education:—A sum not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case for school buildings and not exceeding Rs. 200 for furniture, books, etc., and a sum up to an estimated value of Rs. 1,000 in each case, in respect of disposal of building works.

(9) *Other improvements.*—The offices of the Inspector-General of Education and of the Inspecting officers were revised, the strength of the Inspectorate was increased, a technical Assistant and a special Magic Lantern Operator were appointed and certain new forms were prescribed in place of old ones.

Number of schools and scholars.

511. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 4,278 in 1914-15 to 5,436 in 1915-16, but the number of private institutions fell from 1,859 to 1,822. The total number of institutions both public and private was 7,258 with an attendance of 239,112 as against 6,137 with an attendance of 217,997 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 198,077 were boys and 41,035 were girls. The average daily attendance in the public institutions was 153,355 or 80·3 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 138,487 or 75·7 per cent in 1914-15. There was one school for every 4 square miles and for every

786 persons of the population. The percentages of male and female pupils of the male and female population of school-going age were 45·8 and 9·7 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of the school going age was 27·9.

512. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 26 to 1 in 24, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 18 and Mysore the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 29. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore district took the first place, Tumkur district came next in order and Kadur district was the last. Proportion of scholars to population.

513. Bangalore district showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of the school-going age, Tumkur district came next in order and Chitaldrug district was the last.

514. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1915-16 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges	7	1	921	13
High Schools (English)	14	2	5,369	45
High schools (Vernacular)	5	3	168	30
Middle schools	253	95	33,081	10,984
Primary schools	4,512	418	129,728	28,430
Training Institutions	6	2	368	33
Kindergarten schools	1	...	35	5
Industrial schools	25	4	1,389	165
Commercial schools	4	...	341	14
Engineering schools	2	...	208	...
Sanskrit schools	48	...	1,985	93
Agricultural schools	2	...	27	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind...	2	...	54	2
Practical instruction classes ...	30	...	901	8
Total ...	4,911	525	174,575	39,822
Private institutions— Advance / Elementary	1,822	...	23,502	1,213
Grand total ...	6,733	525	1,98,077	41,035

515. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools 548 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,953 were Native Christians, 29,292 were Mahomedans, 192,598 were Hindus and the remaining 6,721 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 3·77 in the case of Hindus, 10·04 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·64 in the case of Native Christians, 10·51 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 7·48 in the case of others. Classified according to nationality, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 39,822 was made up of 313 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,060 Native Christians, 7,247 Mahomedans, 13 Parsis, 10,681 Brahmins, 372 Kshatrias, 1,580 Vaisyas, 5,286 Lingayats, 416 Jains, 11,024 other high caste Hindus and 1,830 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 1·13 in the case of Hindus, 5·25 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·45 in the case of Native Christians, 15·05 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 5·19 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

516. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 6 with an attendance of 564 of whom 231 were boys and 333 were girls. For Mahomedan boys there were 530 schools of which 6 were Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,105 pupils and 46 were Hindustani middle schools with 4,004 pupils and 350 Hindustani primary schools with 9,589 boys and 1,743 girls. For Mahomedan girls, there were 28 Hindustani middle schools with 2,049 pupils and 100 primary schools with 3,361 pupils. The number of schools for the backward classes such as Holiyas, Madigas, Waddas and Korachas increased from 203 to 264 of which 146 were departmental, 108 were aided and 8 were unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 5,387 to 6,500. The number of schools for Lambanis was 20 and their strength 268.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

517. Of the 5,436 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 8 Kannada high schools, 48 Sanskrit schools, 165 Vernacular middle schools, 183 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 4 Panchama middle schools, and the remaining 5,024 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages, and primary schools.

518. Of the 194 public primary schools for boys, 1,755 were Kannada schools, 184 were Hindustani schools, one a Telugu school and 1 was a Mahratti school. Of the 418 primary schools for girls, 312 were teaching Kannada, 100 Hindustani, 5 Tamil and 1 Mahratti.

519. Of the 8,822 private institutions, 1,659 were teaching elementary Kannada or vernacular, and 2, the Koran. In the public schools, 3,168 pupils learnt English, 14 French, 11,214 a classical language. Of the 24,715 pupils in private institutions 96 learnt English, 59 a classical language and 24,560 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

520. There were 8 institutons for collegiate education in English and Oriental learning, 24 high schools, and 348 middle schools for secondary education and 4,930 public institutions for primary education.

521. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16:—

	High		Middle		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Boys ...	2·10	2·18	9·98	9·18	3·27	3·26	12·49	12·82	72·16	72·56
Girls ...	0·14	0·22	1·71	1·87	2·31	2·38	9·80	10·21	86·04	85·32

Night schools.

522. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artisans increased from 254 to 562 of which 507 were aided and 55 unaided. Forty-three of these were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

523. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 389 to 415.

Training institutions.

524. The following are training institutions for males:—The training college at Mysore, the district normal schools at Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Bangalore and Chitaldrug, the lower secondary department of the Mysore Training college for females, the training department of the Maharani's College at Mysore and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. Of these eight were Government institutions and one was an aided institution.

525 The total number of masters under training was 368 and of school mistresses 33, against 264 and 42 respectively in 1914-15.

Industrial schools.

526. The number of industrial schools was 29 including 4 for panchamas, of which 25 were for boys and 4 for girls. The total strength of these schools was 1,554 of whom 1,389 were boys and 165 were girls.

527. In the industrial schools, some of the following industries were taught—weaving, carpentry, smithy, rattan work, tailoring, knitting and sewing, lacquer work and shoe making.

528. The number of pupils in the industrial sections of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was 195, of whom 147 pupils were in the industries and crafts section, 37 in the arts section, and 11 in the workshop section. From the industries branch of this institution 36 pupils appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and 24 passed with 6 in the first class. Out of the 27 pupils from the arts section and 34 from the industries section sent up for the technical examinations in arts subjects, 50 passed. The value of the work done in the carpentry and machine workshops during the year amounted to Rs. 17,774. In the weaving schools at Hole-Narsipur and Chiknaikanahalli weaving was the only subject taught and the former school manufactured carpets of a very superior kind. Of the remaining 7 Industrial schools, 6 taught weaving as the main subject and carpentry as a subsidiary subject, while in one school both weaving and carpentry were taught as main subjects and all these schools worked satisfactorily. The exhibits from the Dodballapur school won a silver medal at the exhibition held in connection with the taluk conference. From the Sri Lakshminarasimha Dharmapatasala at Bangalore 19 pupils passed at the Madras Government Technical examinations out of 33 sent up. The Kadalgere branch of the Melkote school is intended for panchamas of whom 16 were under instruction. The carpentry sections of the industrial schools at Molkalmuru and Melkote and the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school at Tumkur did fairly good work. The Methodist Episcopal Mission Industrial school, Kolar, was in an efficient state, masonry and smithy being taught in addition to carpentry. The industrial school at Goribidnur was closed in June last as it was not working satisfactorily. The Channapatna Industrial school is an important one in which lacquer work is given great prominence. Of the 4 Panchama industrial schools, the one at Tiptur taught shoe-making and two others, one for boys and one for girls, maintained in the Mysore City by the depressed class mission taught rattan work and weaving as chief industries. The pupils of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial school at Hassan were taught knitting, sewing and needle work and gained a silver medal at the Hassan exhibition. The Industrial section of the Maharani's College and the Abalasrama also did useful work.

529. A scheme for practical instruction was sanctioned and 72 practical instruction centres were selected in different parts of the State. Carpentry was taught in 38 centres, smithy in 3, tailoring in 14, weaving in 7, mat weaving in 3, sericulture in 5, agriculture in 1 and shoe-making in 1. Besides these, there were also 19 centres in which elementary manual training was imparted. Practical instruction.

530. The number of pupils in the engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was 78 of whom 19 were in the Shekdari class, 31 in the Senior Sub-overseer class and 28 in the Junior Sub-overseer class. Twenty students appeared for the Shekdari examination and all of them passed. All the students of the Senior Sub-overseer class and 22 out of 25 of the Junior Sub-overseer class were successful and 6 of the passed men from the Senior Sub-overseer class secured appointments in the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, rose from 120 to 130 and systematic work was done in all the five branches. The evening classes were fairly popular and were attended by 55 students to whom instruction was given in motor mechanics, technical drawing and electrical wiring. Schools for special instruction.

531. A number of lectures were given as usual by the officers of the Public Works department. The classes for the training of telegraphic signallers and Permanent Way Inspectors were transferred from the school to the Railway department.

532. Two graduate teachers of the education department finished their course in the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, and 9 other stipendiary students were undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. There were 4 Commercial schools, 2 Government and 2 Aided, in the State.

533. The total strength of the institutions was 355 of whom 14 were girls, as against 361 in the previous year. In the Government Commercial School,

Bangalore, advanced courses of study in all the main commercial subjects were introduced during the year and provision was made for the issue of diplomas in Commerce. The vernacular section continued to be popular. The school produced good results in the elementary and intermediate grades of the Mysore Government technical examinations. The commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute also progressed very satisfactorily. Of those in the vernacular section, 33 learnt Guzrati. The school produced good results in the public examinations and it was visited by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, trained pupils for the examinations conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, London, and the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, and the results were fair. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, trained pupils for the Madras and the Mysore technical examinations. The results were satisfactory. The strength of the school for deaf mutes and the blind, Mysore, rose to 56 of whom 23 were deaf mutes and 33 blind. Special attention was paid to the teaching of music and 5 of the pupils were declared fit to teach music, while one acquitted himself creditably in the All India Music Conference at Baroda. The section for the deaf mutes had four classes, the lowest of which began with voice culture and sense training. The advanced students of this section could read printed books. The adult pupils were given instruction in rattan work, weaving, tailoring and knitting. This institution attracted defectives from the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

534. The model infant school at Chamarajpet, Bangalore, was thriving well. The aided Kindergarten school at Davangere showed fair progress.

The results of public examinations.

535. For the B. A. degree of the Madras University 100 candidates appeared in the Language branch of whom 44 passed, all in the second class. In the Science branches, 11 out of 20 passed in Physics, 1 being placed in the first class, 5 out of 8 passed in Chemistry with one first class, 9 out of 12 in Mathematics, 10 out of 10 in Natural Science, 20 out of 31 in History and 2 out of 2 in Sanskrit. One candidate appeared for the History Honours and passed, and all the five that appeared for the preliminary Honour's Examination were successful. The total number of candidates that passed the B. A. degree examination was 47, 29 from the Central College, Bangalore, and 18 from the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

536. In the Intermediate examination 36 with 8 in the first class out of 91 in group (i) and 16 with 2 in the first class out of 29 in group (ii) passed from the Central College, Bangalore, and 42 out of 174 passed from the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The Maharani's College sent up 7 girls for this examination and 2 passed. From the four aided high schools 27 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation examination, of whom 6 passed. Out of 811 candidates that were registered from the 16 Government and aided schools in the State for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 801 were examined and 237 of whom 4 were girls were declared eligible both for admission to colleges and for service and 119 for public service only.

537. Altogether 2,913 candidates appeared for the Mysore Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 1,348 passed of whom 248 were private students. There were 90 first class passes. The successful candidates included 112 girls of whom 20 were Mahomedans. Out of 2,134 candidates that appeared for the English Lower Secondary examination 1,010 passed with 62 in the first class. In the Sanskrit Vidwat Pandits' examination 26 passed out of 38 of whom 3 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and 3 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 1 was from the Bangalore Sanskrit College, and 1 from the Sankara Matt, and the rest were private candidates. In the Pandits' examination 1 out of 4 passed and in the Moulvis' examination also 1 passed out of 4 sent up. In the Pupils' or Vidyarthi examination, 171 passed out of 266 candidates that appeared, the largest number of passes being from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College as usual.

538. For the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 87 candidates appeared and 37 passed, of whom 4 were private candidates. Sixteen students obtained the higher normal certificates in theory and 22 in the practice portion. In the Teachers' certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade altogether 169 were successful. From the Maharani's College 10 out of 10 in theory and 8 out of 10 in practice passed in the above examinations. One female teacher sent up

from the Wesleyan Mission Normal School stood first in the first class. All the teachers in the Agricultural training class passed the Veterinary examination and 14 out of 29 passed in the examination for proficiency in sewing.

Students' hostels.

539. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 29 against 24 in the previous year, of which 23 were for boys and 6 for girls. Of the total number, 18 were under Government management, 3 were aided and 8 unaided, of which 4 were for girls. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,306 of whom 221 were boys and 345 were girls. Of the 1,306 boarders 244 were in colleges, 267 in the high school classes, 280 in the middle schools, 239 in primary schools and 276 in special schools.

Physical education.

540. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. Cricket and tennis were popular in the Central College, Banglore. The Dasara Gymnastic Competition in Mysore was won by a team of three from the Central College. Sports and games were also popular in the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The College won 4 silver tournament cups and the Hockey team won the Yuvaraja's Dasara Cup finally for the College. The tug-of-war was also finally won in the Inter-School sports and the College was awarded the cup for general proficiency in sports. Physical training received great attention in the Maharani's College, Mysore, tennis having been made compulsory in all the classes from the III form upwards. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools of the State.

Controlling agencies.

541. As per revised scale, the inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 10 District Inspectors and 25 Assistant Inspectors. The Inspector-General of Education toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, and Shimoga. The Circle Inspectors inspected a fairly large number of high and middle schools and some of the students' hostels. Fair work was also done by the District and Assistant Inspectors. Miss Park, who was appointed for organizing Kindergarten in primary schools, visited 111 schools and paid special attention not only to the defects in the Kindergarten methods of teaching school lessons and general occupation work but also to the accommodation and sanitation of school buildings, to the proper maintenance of school records and to discipline and games. The Assistant Inspectress of schools inspected 70 girls' schools, arranged for more than 20 meetings of ladies in district and taluk head-quarters and lectured to them on the advantages and importance of education, besides giving practical demonstrations in cookery, sewing, needle work and kindergarten. Many of the Inspecting officers took a leading part in the organization of teachers' associations of taluk and village elementary school masters and delivered a number of lectures in their tour to rural communities on the importance of education and rendered useful service in connection with the Economic Conference. Most of the village elementary school committees evinced great interest in the welfare of their schools and availed themselves of every opportunity to improve the institutions under their supervision. They also co-operated with the Revenue and Departmental officers in stimulating rural education by providing sites and buildings for school houses, executing repairs and making additions to existing buildings, furnishing quarters for the teachers and making gifts of furniture and appliances in some cases, and money contribution in many cases for the construction of school buildings. Some munificent private gentlemen both in urban and rural parts showed active sympathy in the cause of mass education in the State, by making liberal gifts either in the form of new buildings for schools or money contributions.

Expenditure on public instruction.

542. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 27,85,328 against Rs. 23,07,289 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below.

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	1,97,883	5,417	5,70,661	5,37,779	63,595	1,74,367	15,49,702
For women	9,003	...	1,77,358	1,00,035	5,453	3,821	2,95,670
Total ...	2,06,886	5,417	7,48,019	6,37,814	69,048	1,78,188	18,45,372

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44,906	99,866	96,871	3,26,968	50,189	3,21,156	9,39,956

Sources of expenditure.

543. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	13,44,243.	15,23,098	58·27	54·69
Local Funds	4,44,464	5,26,179	19·26	18·89
Municipal Funds	31,015	29,254	1·34	1·05
Fees	2,38,313	3,38,301	10·33	12·14
All other sources	2,49,254	3,68,496	10·80	13·23
Total ...	23,07,289	27,85,328	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education a sum of Rs. 13,03,844 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,214 on municipal schools, Rs. 5,02,378 on aided institutions, Rs. 29,936 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,77,157 on buildings and furniture, and 5,62,799 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

544. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 7·62 per cent, high schools for boys 7·58 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·89 per cent, primary schools for boys 19·36 per cent, girl's schools 9·94 per cent, special schools 8·87 per cent, and the remaining 33·74 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

545. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-7-10, of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-4-3 against Re. 0-3-9 in 1914-15. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 10-3-4 against

Rs. 9-0-9 in 1914-15. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 7-5-2 against Rs. 7-15-6 in 1914-15, of which a sum of Rs. 3-9-7 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-2-1 from Local and Municipal Funds against Rs. 3-8-1 and Re. 0-5-1, respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 9-0-3 against Re. 0-8-1 in 1914-15.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

546. The expenditure in English colleges was Rs. 1,90,671, of which a sum of Rs. 1,12,175 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 64,076 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, Rs. 5,417 on the Normal Training College, Mysore, and Rs. 9,003 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil based on average monthly attendance was Rs. 412-6-6 for the Central College, Rs. 205-5-11 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, Rs. 902-13-4 for the L. T. College, and Rs. 1,286-2-3 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 2,11,539 the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 41-12-9.

Expenditure on primary education.

547. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 5,37,779 against Rs. 3,94,693 in 1914-15. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure was 19·30 against 17·10 in 1914-15.

Expenditure on female education.

548. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,95,670 and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 1,81,243
Local Funds	... 40,799
Municipal Funds	... 5,059
Fees	... 4,271
Subscriptions and endowments	... 64,298
Total	... 2,95,670

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions the education was free.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

549. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 1,19,145 against Rs. 1,16,533 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 98,901 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 20,244 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 14,647
Local Funds	... ...
Fees	... 71,296
Subscriptions and endowments	... 33,202
Total	... 1,19,145

Scholarships.

550. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 96,871 or 3·48 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 21,880, in professional colleges, Rs. 41,451, in secondary schools, Rs. 9,272, in primary schools Rs. 3,761, and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 20,507.

551. For the study of the special subjects in foreign countries, 9 scholarships were given, of which 4 were from the Damodar Das Fund and 3 from the State Funds. Two persons were given loan scholarships. The four scholars from the Damodar Das Fund were studying, respectively, Soap manufacture in England, Organic Chemistry in America, Mechanical Engineering in London, and Organic Chemistry in relation to Agriculture in Germany. The last one who went to Germany before the war was begun has not been able to leave that country. Two of the scholars from State Funds were studying Banking and Economics, respectively, in London, while the third one was studying paper manufacture in America. During the year another scholar was also sent to America to study the education system there. The two loan scholarship-holders are also in America. One of them is studying Electrical Engineering and the other Botany. There were 17 kadayat scholarship-holders, of whom 14 were studying in the Arts Colleges, Ahamedabad, Baroda and Poona, one in the Engineering College, Poona, one in the Agricultural College, Poona, and one in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Technical scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 were awarded to

certain students studying in the Professional Colleges of India. There were in all 40 scholarship-holders of whom 17 were studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 9 in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 8 in the School of Arts, Madras, 3 in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, one in the school of Arts, Calcutta, 2 in the Veterinary College, Bombay, and one in the M. S. and M. Railway workshops, Perambur, Madras.

552. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 35,018, of which a sum of Rs. 2,926 was given for the study of medicine, Rs. 7,750 for engineering, Rs. 2,688 for forestry, from the Forest department budget, Rs. 20 for agriculture and veterinary science, Rs. 4,830 for actuarial science and accountancy, and Rs. 19,492 for technical art and commercial subjects. The amount spent on Damodar Das scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 10,357.

553. The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 38, all being held in vernacular schools.

554. For Mahomedan students 35 scholarships were granted during the year from the State Funds, besides 4 other scholarships from the Gumbuz funds. Of 39 scholarships, 15 were held in the college classes and 24 in the secondary schools. Eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 12 scholarships ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz funds.

555. A sum of Rs. 240 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 432 in 1914-15.

Grants-in-aid.

556. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 3,44,324 or 12·36 per cent of the total expenditure on education against 2,52,020 or 10·95 per cent in 1914-15. The contributions from various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 3,27,489
Village School Funds	... 4,000
Local Funds General	... ...
Municipal Funds	... 12,835
Total	... 3,44,324

557. Out of the State contribution of Rs. 3,27,489 a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 1,62,999 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 25,989 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 22,164 for Sanskrit schools and Rs. 99,777 for special institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

558. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State funds towards buildings and other charges during the year was Rs. 34,157, of which a sum of Rs. 30,457 was allotted to building works and Rs. 3,700 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

559. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 1,90,700 against Rs. 1,65,678 in 1914-15. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,64,288 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 26,412 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were :—

(1) Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.
(2) High School at Hassan.
(3) Anglo-Vernacular School and Girls' School at Hassan.
(4) Anglo-Hindustani School at Chitaldrug.
(5) Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete and Srinivaspur.

Besides the above, 11 village school buildings were completed by the department from State funds and 46 village school buildings from grants, contributions, etc.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1915-16).

560. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 2,893 was spent in the purchase of books and journals against Rs. 2,658 in 1914-15. The following is a list of amounts spent on the purchase of the more important works and journals. Encouragement to authors.

A sum of Rs. 463-12-0 for 15 sets of Sushruta Samhita (Vols. I and II); Rs. 61 for three copies of Persian Shah Namah of Furdosi; Rs. 101-8-0 for 100 copies of "Viragini"; Rs. 100 for 100 copies of Life and Life work of J. N. Tata; Rs. 105 for 25 copies of "All about the War" by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras; Rs. 100 for 100 copies of "Sita Charitre" by Annaiya; Rs. 201-14-0 for 200 copies of Life of Booker T. Washington, by M. Venkatakrishnaiya; Rs. 150 for 100 copies of "The Biography of Sri Chamarajendra Wadeyar Bahadur" by Mr. Singraiya; Rs. 200 for subscription to 200 copies of "Karnataka Chandrike" for 1915-16; Rs. 40-7-0 for 10 sets of Mr. Jackson's Notes of Folklore; Rs. 500 for honorarium due to Mr. R. Shama Sastri for translating "Kautilya's Artha Sastra"; Rs. 30-5-0 for subcription to 15 copies of the "Social Service Quarterly" for 1916; Rs. 500 for subscription to 500 copies of "Karnataka Grantha Mala" for 1915-16; Rs. 110 for subscription to 22 copies of "The Sanskrit Research" for 1915-16; Rs. 120 for eight copies of "South Indian Bronzes" by O. C. Gangoly; Rs. 40 for eight copies of Indian Ephemeris by L. D. Swamikannu Pillai; Rs. 50-12-0 for 50 copies of "Tales of Indian Humour; and Rs. 18-12-0 for subscription to 50 copies of "Knowledge and Practice" (Urdu Journal), for the months from January to March 1916.

III. Literature (1915-16).

561. During the year 139 books and periodicals were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 97 were in Kannada, 25 in English and other European languages, 7 in Sanskrit and 10 in more than one language. The number of publications for which copyright was secured was 50, the same as in 1914-15. Publications registered.

562. Arranged according to subject matter, 27 were works on Religion, 16 on Language, 9 on History and Geography, 6 on Art, and 2 on Philosophy. There were 7 Dramatic, 6 Poetical and 7 Biographical works, and 10 were works of fiction. Five works related to Science and 1 to Law. There were 14 periodicals and 29 miscellaneous publications. Nature of literature.

563. The second annual meeting of the Karnataka Sahityaparishat was held in November 1915 in Bangalore and a number of interesting subjects regarding the improvement of the Kannada literature were discussed. The first issue of its journal appeared during the year under report. General.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1915-16).

Number of muzrai institutions.

564. During the year there was no change in the number of institutions or marked fluctuation in their income. Two additional grants of Rs. 600 per annum each from the State Funds were made to the Anathalaya at Mysore and to the Bababudan Darga in the Chikmagalur taluk as their existing resources were unequal to the demands made upon them. At the close of the year there was a total accumulated surplus of Rs. 16,75,800 out of which a sum of Rs. 7,68,000 was invested in Government and other authorised securities.

Deposits by private individuals.

565. A permanent deposit of Rs. 12,000 was accepted by Government from Mr. B. Muninarayana Setty of Kolar under the charitable endowment rules for feeding *bona fide* travellers and poor students in the chattram to be built by him at Kolar. At the close of the year there was an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,71,900 deposited with Government as endowment to the various charities inaugurated by private individuals.

Construction and repairs.

566. Eighty-three muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 90,755 of which Rs. 81,282 was contributed from surplus funds of the institutions and donations from devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,473 was paid out of the State Grant.

Revision of scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

567. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned by Government in the case of the following institutions:—

1. Sri Malleswaraswami temple at Krishnarajpet;
2. Sri Agasthyeswara and other temples at Tirumakudlu, T.-Narsipur taluk;
3. Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Hemagiri; and
4. Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.

Matts.

568. During the year the management of the properties and other concerns of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale continued to be under Government who were also in charge of the properties belonging to the undermentioned matts.

1. Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
2. Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subramanya.
3. Sri Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur in the Koppa taluk.
4. Majjigehalli Matt at Majjigehalli in the Mulbagal taluk.
5. Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
6. Bisagni Matt at Chikmagalur.
7. Bhandigade Sampige Matt in the Koppa taluk.

569. The presiding High Priest of the Sri Ahobila Matt having passed away, the succession of Brahmasri Vidwan Ayyamachariar under the titular name of Srivan Satakopa Sri Ranganatha Satakopa Ethindra Maha Desikar was recognized by Government. The Swami visited the State in the latter part of the year and made a prolonged stay at Bangalore.

570. At the Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola a new High Priest under the titular name of Srimadabhinava Charukirthi Panditacharyavarya was installed.

571. The succession of Tejunathaji as Iyya of the Adi Chunchangiri Matt in Nagamangala taluk was also recognized by Government.

572. The properties of the Sri Uttaradi Matt lying within the State which were under Government management for many years past were restored to the management of the Swami. The outstanding disputes between the Swami and certain hereditary servants of the Matt were satisfactorily settled.

Prince Gulam Mahammed Charity Fund.

573. The income of the Charity amounted to Rs. 8,321 and its expenditure to Rs. 5,781. At the close of the year there were 160 recipients, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmans.

574. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the Masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam were maintained in good condition and services therein were properly conducted. Three Hindustani schools and a Langarkhana were also maintained from the funds of the institutions. During the year, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikanir and Cooch-Behar visited the Gumbuz. The Gumbuz.

575. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were as usual paid to the following institutions:— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
4. Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
5. Anathalaya at Mysore	1,200
6. Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. Abalasrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl	96

576. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to turn out satisfactory work during the year. The reorganization of both the colleges are under the consideration of Government. Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

577. The Sanskrit College sent up three students for the Vidwat Examination held at Mysore and one of them passed in Sahitya, part I. Six students were sent up for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and all of them were declared to have passed, three in English and three in Sanskrit.

578. Three students from the Ayurvedic College sat for the final Ayurvedic Examination and two were declared to have passed and obtained certificates as "Ayurveda Vidwans." The student who was placed first also received a gold medal presented by Pandit D. Gopalacharlu of Madras.

579. The three successful students of the previous year who were granted Government scholarships for a post graduate course of study at Calcutta returned during the year after undergoing satisfactory training under some of the most successful practitioners. They have been recommended for appointment to some of the existing Vaidyasalas and their future career will be watched with interest.

580. The All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition was held in Madras in December last and the Mysore College was able to send some exhibits and three certificates of merit and three silver medals were granted for the college exhibits.

581. The Panchalinga Darsana at Talkad and the Kumbhabhishekam of Sri Sarada temple at Sringeri were two notable events during the year and His Highness the Maharaja graced both the occasions with his presence. A visit was also paid by His Highness with the Royal Family to the temples at Melkote. On the 4th August 1915, the first anniversary of the war, special prayers were offered at all the muzrai institutions in Mysore and Bangalore for the success of the Allies. General.

II. Amrut Mahal (1915-16).

582. As the rains were timely and generally well distributed throughout the State, the supply of grass and water was sufficient. Rinderpest was prevalent in the Kadur range and 82 head of cattle succumbed to it. The condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory. Health of cattle.

583. The stock opened with a balance of 7,236 head of cattle and during the year 1,652 calves were born, 4 "gose" were received from the sarvegars in lieu of missing cattle and 13 heifers and one calf were recovered from the herdsmen as fine, thus bringing the total to 8,906. Of this, 522 died, 427 were sold, 13 were missed and 2 were written off the accounts leaving a balance of 7,942 head of cattle at the close of the year. Stock.

584. The year began with a stock of 232 sheep and 77 lambs were born during the year making a total of 309. Out of this number, 43 sheep died, 61 were sold and 3 rams were given to raiyats for breeding purposes. There was thus a Sheep.

balance of 202 sheep at the end of the year. Arrangements were made to sell several rams and ewes to the owners of large flocks of sheep to improve the fleece of the offspring.

Improvements of the breed of milch cattle.

585. The year opened with a balance of 19 head of cattle and 6 calves were born during the year. Of these, 4 were sold and there remained 21 head of cattle at the end of the year.

Other improvements.

586. During the year 6 wells were sunk and 4 kattes and tanks were repaired. An extent of 1,033 acres and 32 guntas was cleared of lantana and prickly pear. About 2,339 acres of land were sown with gram and a sum of Rs. 4,063 was realised by the sale of the yield which amounted to 319 pallas. Rhodes grass for the use of the Government cattle was grown in small plots.

Receipts and expenditure.

587. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 49,059 consisting of Rs. 29,639 from the sale of cattle, Rs. 170 as the value of missing cattle, Rs. 14,305 from *terige*, Rs. 408 from hides and Rs. 4,537 from miscellaneous items. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 34,612 against Rs. 33,510 in the previous year.

General.

588. The control and direction of the department was transferred from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. Four kaval lands comprising an area of nearly 2,708 acres were surrendered to the Revenue department for cultivation and other purposes.

III. Archæology (1915-16).

General.

589. The printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Sravana Belagola volume was completed during the year. Fair progress was made in the translations of the Kannada texts and in the preparation of the illustrations. Two hundred and eighty-nine coins of the British and other East India Companies, of the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Baroda Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukota, and of Burma, Siam, Persia and Bactria were examined. A general index for the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica was approaching completion. The printing of the supplement to Volumes III and IV of the Epigraphia Carnatica made fair progress and a supplement to Volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica was prepared and sent to the Press. One hundred and six photographs were taken and seven drawings prepared.

Inscriptions.

590. The officer in charge of the Archæological department toured in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kadur districts inspecting 94 villages in all and devoted his attention mostly to the inspection of several temples built in Hoyasala and Dravidian structure in Sringeri and its neighbouring villages. He states that the Vidya Sankara temple at Sringeri is noteworthy both for its design and execution and is perhaps the most ornate structure in the Dravidian style in the whole State, that the plan of the temple is unique as it is apsidal at both ends, while even temples apsidal at one end are rare in India, and that the temple as far as it goes is a veritable museum of sculptures for the study of Hindu Iconography. Altogether 362 new records including the large number of the *Sannads* of the Sringeri Matt were copied during the year. Of these 292 belong to the Kadur district, 23 to each of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts, 15 to the Mysore district, 3 to the Kolar district, 3 to the Hyderabad State, and 3 to the Bombay Presidency. According to the characters in which they are written, 18 are in Nagari, 16 each in Tamil and Persian, 3 each in Telugu and Mahratti, and the rest in Kannada. The most important facts brought to light during the year by means of inscriptions and copper plates are summarised below:—

Tandaga near Turuvekere was the birthplace of Salivahana who began to rule at Turuvekere, while Vikramaditya was ruling at Ujjaini. The Bababudan hill was first occupied by a Mahomedan Saint named Dada Hayat Mir Qalandar who is said to have appointed Bababudan as his successor. Three fine metallic Panjas which were once in Tippu's Palace are found in Kodige Tirumalapura in the Bangalore district. From an epigraph in this village, it is learnt that it was granted as a Kodige to one Haji Saheb for having built a tank now known as the Hesargatta tank which supplies drinking water to the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. Varuna, a village in the Mysore taluk, appears to have been the

capital of the chiefs of a minor branch of the Chalukya dynasty. Liberal grants were made to the Sringeri Matt especially during the days of Their Holinesses Vidyathirtha Sripada, Bharati Thirtha Sripada and Vidyaranya Sripada Swamigalu, under the patronage, first, of Hariyappa Odeyar of the Hoysala Country, Bukk-Raya of Vijayanagar, Harihara's son Chikkadeva Raya and Harihara II, and subsequently, of Devaraya II, Vijaya-Venkatapathi-Raya, Sivappanayaka, Venkatappanayaka II, Bhadrappa Nayaka, Somasekhara-Nayaka, Queen Chennammaji of the Ikkeri dynasty, Haleri-Virappa-Odeyar of Coorg, and lastly, of Krishna Raja Odeyar II, Chamaraja Odeyar VIII, Hyder, Tippu, Purnaiya and Krishna Raja Odeyar III. Immadi-Deva-Roy-Odeyar was the chief of Gersoppa which was known as Kshemapura and he was ruling over the Nagari, Hayiva, Tulu, Konkana and other kingdoms. An important find of the year is a copper plate inscription of the Ganga King, Durvinita, dated the 20th year of his reign which appears to be a genuine record of the close of the 5th century.

Ancient manuscripts.

591. The library of the Sringeri Matt was inspected and 18 unpublished books of poems, biography, philosophy, religion, grammar and commentaries were examined among 500 palm leaf manuscripts and a large number of printed books. A record of the year 1815 is interesting as it names several standard works on Astronomy such as *Kasyapasamhita*, *Varahasamhita*, *Gargya Samhita*, *Parasara Samhita*, *Jaimini Sutra* consisting of 8 adhyayas, *Bhargava Sutra*, *Gargya Sutra*, *Madanaratna*, *Bhargavanadi* and *Brihaspatinadi*. The following works were transcribed in the office during the year:—

(1) Yoga Yajnavalkya, (2) Yatindrapravachanachampu, (3) Nyayasudarsana, (4) Yadugirinarayanastava, (5) Bhargavapuri Mahatmya, (6) Vaidya-Akaradinighantu, (7) Asvasastra, (8) Mallasastra, (9) Sukumaracharitra and (10) Lokavibhaga. Lists of the works and the authors occurring in the revised edition of the Karnataka Sabdanusasana were prepared.

IV. Ethnography (1915-16).

Ethnography.

592. During the year under report, some materials were collected and illustrations were prepared.

V. Government Press (1915-16).

Establishment.

593. There were 393 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 387 in the previous year. Arranged according to nationality, there were 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 15 Indian Christians, 53 Mahomedans and 317 Hindus. There were also 39 boys receiving instruction in the general education class attached to the Press. The number of permanent employees in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24.

Additional plant.

594. One double demy Babcock standard printing machine at a cost of Rs. 4,380 and a rotary card cutting machine at a cost of Rs. 675 were added to the stock of the machine branch. Machines, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 4,240 were also purchased for the technical printing school newly started during the year, and 1,628 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,946 and 13,043 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 5,946 were cast and taken to credit in the stock. A sum of Rs. 410 was spent on account of repairs to machinery. The value of teak wood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 102. The total value of the plant in the Central Press, Bangalore, at the close of the year was Rs. 2,30,225 and that of the plant and materials purchased for the technical school was Rs. 5,959.

Out-turn of work.

595. The subjoined statement shows the total out-turn of work both in the Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore.

	1914-15	*1915-16*
Number of pages composed ...	... 63,727	62,940
„ „ printed ...	... 20,089,430	21,511,668
„ „ books bound ...	... 1,473,417	1,382,507
Quantity of type cast ..	... lbs. 15,736	lbs. 13,043
Number of stereo plates ...	... 920	1,215
„ embossing impressions ...	... 34,190	228,280
„ Lithographic impressions	... 32,743	27,898

The great increase in the number of embossing impressions was due to the fact that a large quantity of stationery supplied to the various departments of the State was embossed with the Mysore Coat of Arms.

Receipts and expenditure.

596. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,558 against Rs. 3,796 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,29,853.

Technical Education.

597. During the year under report, a technical school was opened in the Press premises and it had a daily average attendance of 14 students. Morning classes for press employees were held during the year and three of them passed the Madras Technical Examinations held in November 1915.

General.

598. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to the Government Press and Stationery in June 1916.

VI. Stationery (1915-16).

Stock.

599. At the commencement of the year there was stock valued at Rs. 59,630. New stock of the value of Rs. 1,68,729 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 2,28,359. Stationery articles of foreign manufacture worth Rs. 69,029 and Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 77,526 were purchased.

Supply to public departments.

600. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,747 against Rs. 1,30,036 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the fact that stationery was required to be supplied to certain new offices, and that there was a general rise in the price of almost all the articles of stationery. An additional allotment of Rs. 2,449 was made for meeting the cost of certain registers connected with the village improvement work. The total cost of paper, etc., supplied to the Press during the year was Rs. 89,775.

Balance.

601. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 70,611.

General.

602. During the year, the accounts of the office for 1913-14 and 1914-15 were audited.

VII. Meteorology (1915-16).

Observatories.

603. The total number of observatories maintained by the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, a first class station at Bangalore and three third class observatories, one each at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The first class observatory has been equipped with autograph instruments for the continuous registration of air pressure, temperature, velocity and direction of wind, sunshine and rainfall, in addition to the instruments read by the eye, and the third class observatories have been furnished with eye instruments, which are read once daily at 8 hours.

Working.

604. The daily observations in these four stations were taken with regularity throughout the year and daily weather telegrams despatched from Bangalore to Simla, Bombay and Madras, and from Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla, and from Hassan to Madras, for inclusion in the daily weather reports issued from these centres. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations at each of these four places were also forwarded to Simla at the end of each month, and the monthly registers of the 10 hours and 16 hours observations recorded at the Bangalore observatory were communicated to Calcutta for inclusion in the monthly weather review. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Madras pattern shed at Bangalore with those observed on the Stephenson's screen was continued during the year. The pilot balloon observations at Bangalore for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents were continued during the year, together with cloud observations with the "Nophescope," and the observations taken during the flights and the final results tabulated were forwarded to the Director, Archæological Observatory at Agra, almost every week during the year.

Rain registration.

605. The total number of rain-gauge stations was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 225, and out of these 204 or 91 per cent were inspected in the year against 82 per cent during the previous year.

Inspection of observatories.

606. All the observatories in the State were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter to Government and these were found in good order.

Expenditure.

607. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 12,805 against Rs. 11,962 in 1914-15.

General.

608. Certain additions were made to the central observatory buildings at Bangalore in connection with balloon flights for upper air research and the meteorological library was enlarged by the addition of one hundred and seventy-five scientific books and pamphlets.

VIII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1915-16).

General.

609. The scope of the Gardens department was extended in December 1915 by the addition of the garden and grounds of the Government House, Mysore, to the institutions already under its charge, and the various activities noticed in the last year's report were being steadily developed.

The Lal-Bagh.

610. The many improvements effected to the garden increased its popularity and a large number of visitors resorted to it both for recreation and study. The opening of two restaurants, one for Europeans and the other for Indians in the centre of the Terrace Garden, has supplied a long-felt want. The work of the seed depôt and the sale room was continued on the same lines as in previous years, and it dealt with and disposed of much technical matter by correspondence or personal discussion. The importation of plants and seeds for departmental use and for sale and exchange, received careful attention. Large supplies were made from the garden on requisitions from the public, departmental gardens, and charitable institutions. The total number of plants and cuttings thus supplied during the year was 15,497 and 1,482 as against 67,022 and 777 respectively, and the quantity of seed issued was 3,120 lbs. or 3,012 packets, against 2,999 lbs. or 5,111 packets in the previous year. The Bureau of Economic Botany was largely made use of by the public, specially by students. The seed-testing room has proved a very useful adjunct to the sale room. A beginning was made on a small scale of pot culture experiments. Much useful work was done during the year in special spraying; and about 120 orchards and gardens representing 66,976 trees were visited and 6,673 trees treated.

Zoological collection.

As usual, additions were made by purchases, donations and births in the menagerie. Amongst the purchases may be mentioned a pair of orang-outangs, a tiger cub and some birds such as sea gulls, Java love birds and jacobins. A pair of llamas was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The collection was further increased by births among certain animals during the year. There were some casualties also among the collection. One Himalayan bear died of old age and an orang-outang died soon after it was purchased. A lion and a large tiger died of abcess, and a panther of paralysis; and a cassowary died of exertion. There were some deaths in the aviary among small birds.

Horticultural shows.

611. As usual there were two horticultural shows in the Lal-Bagh during the year, one in summer and the other in winter, and there were also two horticultural shows at Mysore.

Horticultural and general education.

612. A batch of students consisting of 16 scholarship-holders and three private candidates were receiving instruction in the Horticultural School. The night school started last year for the education of *malis*, had an average daily attendance of 35 students and was in receipt of a regular monthly grant-in-aid from Government.

Improvements.

613. During the year under report the sitting place in stone below the big Java fig trees at the entrance, the improvements at the main entrance and the construction of Amphibia and the plant house were completed. Old lawns were renewed and brick edging was laid down in important localities. The old Orchid House was converted into a house for amphibious reptiles and a Plant House in out-door nursery was erected to afford shelter for some kinds of young

plants that require plenty of open air. Avocado pear from Havai, magnolias and lilies from Japan, dahlias, caladiums and gloxinias and tuberous-rooted begonias from England were introduced into the garden. A number of shrubberies were planted with acalyphas. A good deal of planting work was going on in the economic garden and some of those planted during the last year or two have made good progress.

Finance.

614. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh during the year was Rs. 33,391 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,539.

Other gardens and parks.

615. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, namely, the Sunkal Tank Farm and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon and Curzon Parks and a few minor gardens at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nandidrug, were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. Experimental cultivation of fruits and vegetables was carried on successfully in the Sunkal Tank Farm during the year. Many improvements were effected to the Cubbon Park. The land in front of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall was newly planted, and the grounds between the Queen's Statue and the proposed King Edward's Statue were well laid out. The bamboo island pond was deepened with a view to secure a greater storage of water for use in the summer months. The gardens and parks at Mysore also received necessary attention. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam special attention was paid to the renovation of shrubberies and to the extension of the nursery. The net cost of maintaining these minor gardens amounted to Rs. 36,875 against Rs. 36,576 in the previous year.

Development of hill stations.

616. The Nandidroog hill station continued to be under the control of the department during the year. A line of railway to the Nandi village at the foot of the hill having been completed, trains have been running since 1st August 1915. A telephone line from the Nandi railway station to the top of the hill was also opened for the convenience of the visitors. All the bungalows on the hills were completely furnished and repairs to such of them as needed them were also effected, and motor sheds have been constructed on either side of the hills and a rickshaw and six chairs have been made available for the conveyance of visitors up the hill. Better arrangements than before have been made for a good water-supply and provisions are stocked for sale to the public (both European and Indian) at reasonable prices. A high class Indian hotel has also been provided. Arrangements have been made to ensure a daily supply of fresh milk and vegetables if required by customers. There are two tennis courts which the visitors may make use of. The total number of visitors to the Station for the season was 250. The expenditure in connection with this hill station was Rs. 6,642 and the receipts in the way of rents, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,126.

IX. The Government Museum (1915-16).

Visitors.

617. The total number of visitors during the year was 454,524 (257,716 men and 196,808 women) against 315,099 in the previous year, showing an increase of 139,425, attributable to the large number of visitors during *Karaga* and other local festivals, and to the keeping open of the institution throughout the year as against only about ten months in the previous year.

Additions. Medal, etc.

618. During the year, one gold medal awarded at the Pandharapur exhibition to the Government Artware department was received from the Officer in charge of that department and one gold Insignia of the Order of British India was purchased.

Natural History.

619. Carcasses of 10 animals and birds were received from the Lal-Bagh while six mammals, 26 birds and about 250 insects were collected by the museum staff during the year.

Economic and industrial section.

620. Some samples of cinnamon, its leaf and fruits, were the only economic products that were received in the museum during the year under report.

Coins.

621. During the year, 3 *varahas* and 4 gold *honnus* were received in the museum out of a batch of coins found in the Hiregonigere village of the Honnali taluk. With the help of the officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore, a catalogue of the coins in the museum is being prepared.

622. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the museum during the year was Rs. 3,515 against Rs. 3,712 in 1914-15. Cost.

623. Since April 1916 the museum is being closed on Wednesdays and kept open on Sundays to suit the convenience of the public. General.

X. Printing presses and Periodicals (1915-16).

624. Including the 2 Government presses, there were in the State 59 printing presses at the end of 1915-16 against 51 at the end of 1914-15. Of these, 28 were in the Bangalore district, 18 in the Mysore district, 3 in the Shimoga district, 6 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and 1 in each of the Tumkur and Kadur districts. Printing presses.

625. There were 10 newspapers and 32 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Mysore Economic Journal*, which are publications issued respectively by the Police Department and the Mysore Economic Conference. Newspapers and periodicals.

626. Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 27 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit and 4 in more than one language. Of the 10 newspapers, 1 was published daily, 1 bi-weekly, 1 fortnightly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 32 periodicals, 1 was published at intervals, 1 once in two months, 2 quarterly, and the rest monthly. Two of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, 2 were comic journals, 11 were literary and educational publications, and 11 were confined to religion and philosophy, and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1915-16).

627. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum at Bangalore. Libraries.

628. During the year 110 printed and 241 manuscript works in Sanskrit or Kannada were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1915-16 was thus 19,156, of which 10,350 were printed books and 8,806 manuscripts. Seven hundred volumes in English were tentatively transferred from the Oriental Library to the Public Library at Mysore. Nine new works were printed, 2,001 books were consulted in the Library by the visitors; while 354 printed and 42 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study. Oriental Library.

629. During the year 432 volumes were added to the Educational Library bringing the total number of volumes to 8,811. The additions consisted mostly of school books and books on history, economics, principles of education, English poetry and drama and other books of general educational interest. Two hundred and fifty-five volumes were transferred to the Public Library, Bangalore, including duplicate copies of certain books. The number of volumes lent out to school masters and others was 770 against 685 in 1914-15. The number of visitors to the Educational Museum increased from 1,341 in the previous year to 2,261 in the year under report and included private gentlemen and ladies and students as well as educational officers both of the State and from outside the State. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the exhibitions held at Nanjangud, Tirthahalli, Dodballapur, Davangere, Chikmagalur, Yelagondanahalli and Hoskote. Educational Library and Museum.

630. During the year under report 23 volumes comprising new books, administration reports, art and scientific journals, and other miscellaneous publications were added to the Museum Library. A few of the general books were transferred to the Public Library and the remaining books were re-arranged and the catalogue revised. The number of visitors to the Library was 197 against 283 in the previous year. Museum Library.

Central Book Depôt.

631. The value of stock in the Central Book Depôt at the end of the year 1915-16 was Rs. 1,37,687 and that in all the Branch Book Depôts Rs. 6,499, making a total stock of Rs. 1,44,186 as against Rs. 1,46,566 at the end of 1914-15. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 57,316. The proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 52,986. Books valued at Rs. 6,712 were supplied to Government offices and schools free of cost.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department.

The 7th December 1916.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1915-16.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.*	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.	30th June 1916.	Was also in charge of current duties of Dewan from 7th to 24th July 1915 and 17th to the end of February 1916 and of Second Member from 15th March to 20th March 1916.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.†	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.	31st March 1916.	First Member from 1st April 1916.
5. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916.		Officiated also as Second Member from 21st March to 31st March 1916.
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Second Member of Council.	Do ...		Was also Judge, Chief Court, till 31st March 1916.
7. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914		
9. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	5th June 1916		

* Was on privilege leave from 1st April 1916 to 30th June 1916 preparatory to retirement from service.
† Do for three months, combined with leave on private affairs for three months from 15th March 1916.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1915-16.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1.	VI of 1915.—The Indian Soldiers Litigation Regulation.	Yes ...	20th Oct. 1915	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	VII of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.	No ...	13th Nov. 1915	
3	VIII of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	Yes ...	13th Nov. 1915	
4	IX of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.	Yes ...	20th Nov. 1915	
5	I of 1916.—The Mysore Lunacy Regulation.	Yes ...	25th Feb. 1916	
6	II of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No ...	25th Feb. 1916	
7	III of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	No ...	25th Feb. 1916	
8	IV of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.	Yes ...	30th June 1916	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry	397	381	94	2	...	98	375	1	...	...	14	63	228	Rs. 1,83,302	Carbines, swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,682	325	13	16	225	1,723	3	...	...	57	375	1,291	2,35,074	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	671	606	199	1	32	87	685	1	...	...	51	91	563	2,81,221	Revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	439	465	54	1	6	83	429	1	...	...	12	85	332	1,98,162	* Revolvers and swords.	*For officers only.
Total ...	3,319	3,134	672	17	54	493	3,212	6	...	...	114	614	2,484	8,97,759		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400	Rs. 10,55,097	146	2,195	50	75	230	3,282	251	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	118	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafedars and Sergeants ...	727	12 to 25									
Constables	5,200	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,172	12,309	6,788	8,108	6,636	7,639	3,882	4,968	2,754	2,671	57·2	61·3	58·5	65·03	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,24,268	Rs. 2,14,934	Rs. 81,670	Rs. 98,578	36·4	45·8	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	6	8	5
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	1	
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	...	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	30	36	66	45
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	43	65	108	65
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	9	9	4
		Total ...	76	118	194	121
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	68	80	148	66
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	10	18	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	15	21	36	20
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	15	18	14
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	22	39	17
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	31	45	29
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	88	132	75
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	5	15	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	115	189	304	189
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	34	73	45
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	5	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	99	126	225	124
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	24	33	17
		Total ...	444	647	1,091	618

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	55	31	...	26	...	3	2	...	31	4	...
46	921	136	...	25	1	78	32	...	136	276	...
4	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	3	1	...
96	990	175	...	57	1	82	35	...	175	282	...
88	160	49	...	27	...	...	2	...	29	74	...
10	16	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	11	...
20	61	41	1	27	1	5	6	...	40	8	..
11	24	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	8	1	2	...	...	5	...	8	2	...
32	36	18	5	4	...	...	6	...	15	8	..
79	182	21	...	11	...	3	7	...	21	105	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
190	395	50	1	9	3	2	35	...	50	220	...
51	92	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	73	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
121	262	73	1	26	1	5	40	...	73	85	...
19	26	9	1	4	...	...	4	...	9	10	...
646	1,273	284	11	124	5	15	105	...	260	606	...

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	7	10	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	5	22	30
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	13	32	34
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	1	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	1	4
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	1	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	6	3	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	4	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	2	7	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	4
		Total ...	2	17	20	28

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	One released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	One escaped.
31	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	464	Forty-five released.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	One released.
38	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	485	Forty-seven released. One escaped.
1	1	12	2	4	4	7	13	31	Six released.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	One released.
2	13	1	4	5	1	1	...	8	Four released.
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	One released.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	52	Three released. One escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117	Seven released.
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	Three released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	101	Two released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
19	26	22	7	11	5	8	13	353	Twenty-seven released. One escaped.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	44	42	86	31
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	82	91	173	90
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	79	61	140	79
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	71	51	122	75
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,583	1,232	2,815	1,292
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,859	1,477	3,336	1,567
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	78	101	179	133
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	24	29	15
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	125	208	148
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	247	410	657	403
		Theft { ordinary	1,227	2,143	3,370	2,224
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	139	146	285	133
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	30	54	84	71
37	419, 420	Cheating	31	39	70	44
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	136	232	368	206
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	15	23	38	26
		Total ...	1,825	3,047	4,872	3,107
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	21	32	53	47
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	75	2,471	2,546	1,172
		Total ...	101	2,507	2,608	1,223
		Grand Total ...	4,388	7,921	12,309	6,784

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
41	141	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	67	...
94	104	31	...	27	...	1	3	...	31	44	...
79	83	8	...	3	...	3	2	...	8	56	...
72	108	22	1	11	...	4	6	...	22	48	...
1,235	839	356	16	250	6	48	23	13	356	236	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,521	1,275	445	17	319	6	56	34	13	445	451	...
119	282	25	5	1	...	2	17	...	25	165	...
21	19	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	301	32	5	1	...	2	24	...	32	175	...
404	520	279	13	187	8	37	23	11	279	133	...
2,075	2,018	1,019	30	562	21	112	213	71	1,009	563	...
171	120	58	3	37	...	10	8	...	58	32	...
59	70	45	1	24	...	9	11	...	45	12	...
38	46	15	1	11	...	1	2	...	15	9	...
236	523	95	4	38	....	2	51	...	95	288	...
22	37	3	....	...	....	3	...	...	3	28	...
3,005	3,334	1,514	52	859	29	174	308	82	1,504	1,065	...
5	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
41	46	29	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	12	...
2,463	2,634	2,486	9	97	...	4	2,376	...	2,486	75	...
2,509	2,698	2,518	9	100	...	4	2,405	...	2,518	92	...
7,917	9,871	4,968	94	1,460	41	333	2,911	95	4,984	2,671	..

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	1	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	9
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	39	49	50
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	43	51	60
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	5	1	2
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	5	1	2
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	68	74	30
		Theft { ordinary	...	220	136	62
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	2	6	4	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	5	6	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	1	5
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	3	27	11
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	2	303	248	118
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	2	1	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	9	10	4
		Total ...	...	11	11	4
		Grand Total ...	6	362	363	246

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	1	...	...	17	9	...	...	43	Three released.
11	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	26	Three released.
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	Two released.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38	
85	51	40	2	...	4	...	...	180	Two escaped, sixty-four compounded.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	57	50	6	17	13	...	...	304	Eight released; 64 compounded, 2 escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	One released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	92	One released.
50	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	103	Five released.
225	51	25	5	1	...	...	...	360*	*Seventy-four released, 2 escaped, 10 under Section 562, C. P.C.
8	12	6	1	5	...	...	...	25	Three released.
14	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	Two released.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Three released.
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	131	Nine released.
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Six released.
302	84	47	6	6	...	...	...	649	One hundred and two released 2 escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
44	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	71	One released, 1 escaped.
44	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	86	One released, 1 escaped.
504	206	146	19	34	18	8	13	1,969	Two hundred and fifty-seven, 186 released, 7 escaped, 64 compounded.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1915-16					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	115	142	74	297	3	2	...	...	283	376	....	162	152	...	4	57	One in the Lunatic Asylum.
District Magistrates' Courts.	70	42	5	47	...	21	...	...	109	73	1	5	43	1	3	16	3 Dealt with under Section 562 and 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,621	23,987	*4,833	6,487	1,635	28,449	...	...	38,907	41,404	7,460	19,228	9,225	298	64	5,090	39 Dealt with under Section 562. * Excludes 65 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.
Total ...	21,806	24,171	*4,912	6,831	1,638	28,472	...	...	39,299	41,853	7,461	19,395	9,420	299	71	5,163	42 Dealt with under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code & 2 lodged in the Lunatic Asylum. * Excludes 65 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	11	8	157	119	19	11	57	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	19	
Sessions Courts	4	2	159	66	25	12	66	24	...	...	2	2	...	...	11	5	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	47	28	397	223	147	61	431	195	9	4	1	1	15	10	119	58	
Total ...	62	38	713	408	191	84	554	253	9	4	3	3	15	10	178	82	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.														Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts	32	32	25	23	2	2	59	57	27	23	32	34	2,52,492	2	6	15	...	1	...	2	14	...	3	2	18	5,03,943	396·07	6	
Sub-Judges' Courts ...	745	*769	2,869	3,379	130	129	3,744	4,277	2,843	3,058	901	1,219	8,08,443	103	3,195	81	2,195	978	52	117	24	1,587	678	113	680	6,67,996	116·42	13	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	10,005	9,752†	22,764	26,341	506	589	33,275	36,682	23,228	25,686	10,047	10,996	32,29,973	1,309	24,112	920	18,059	6,706	741	313	...	13,195	5,818	676	5,997	29,85,170	164·02	322	
Total ...	10,782	10,553‡	25,658	29,743	638	720	37,078	41,016	26,098	28,767	10,980	12,249	42,90,908	1,414	27,313	1,016	20,254	7,685	793	432	38	14,782	6,499	791	6,695	41,57,109	225·50	341	

* Exclusive of 132 suits transferred. † Exclusive of 295 suits transferred. ‡ Exclusive of 427 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ...	27	25	2,56,058	45	59	2,95,979	72	84	5,52,037	47	49	2,06,951	25	35	3,45,086	14	12	9	
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	912	681	11,31,900	3,191	3,729	7,92,820	4,103	4,110	19,24,720	3,422	3,451	15,91,423	681	959	3,33,297	756	170	33	
Munsiffs' Courts	8,945	8,980	27,63,260	25,188	28,102	36,65,931	34,033	37,082	64,29,191	25,053	26,330	29,11,546	8,980	10,752	35,17,645	7,920	2,246	586	
Total ...	9,784	9,686	41,51,218	28,424	31,890	47,54,730	38,208	41,576	89,05,948	28,522	29,830	47,09,920	9,686	11,746	41,96,028	8,690	2,428	628	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	332	262	267	*318	599	580	337	285	262	295	4,20,372	2,46,809	212	172	41	35	44	43	14	10	26	25	682·67	346·35	*This excludes 100 appeals transferred to the District Court, Bangalore.
Do appellate decrees ...	178	225	301	241	479	466	254	208	225	198	37,814	57,082	133	127	45	34	16	17	5	3	55	87	251·13	242·80	
Do original orders ...	35	32	43	47	78	79	46	58	32	21	...	...	20	27	7	7	1	2	12	2	6	20	151·63	121·45	
Do appellate orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	251	174	553	541	804	715	630	537	174	178	1,41,466	85,172	426	345	95	81	51	38	50	55	8	18	143·51	144·48	
Do orders ...	17	20	75	44	92	64	72	50	20	14	...	...	39	25	19	14	2	2	8	3	4	6	94·52	108·47	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	98	111	340	217	438	328	327	204	111	124	72,552	47,972	206	122	63	41	40	25	13	7	5	9	93·22	142·89	
Do orders ...	...	3	6	10	6	13	3	10	3	3	...	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	92·00	67·80	
Total ...	911	827	1,585	1,418	2,496	2,245	1,669	1,412	827	833	6,72,204	4,37,035	1,038	822	271	217	154	127	102	80	104	166	157·00	140·10	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1915.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,349	10,256	11,638	11,605	1,251·06	1,244·84	1,225	Rs. 1,06,237	Days 12	Number of deaths 22

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	106,124	107,763	47,986	48,628	47,853	49,355	723	707	1,175	1,078	8,387	7,995	105,723	107,407	Rs. 2,46,54,075	Rs. 2,63,35,449	214	184	437	427	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	47,550	1,05,36,915 0 0	81,979 8 0	48,982	1,16,28,456 0 0	86,390 10 0	
Sales	48,360	99,00,246 0 0	79,899 4 0	49,208	1,06,88,470 0 0	83,482 0 0	
Wills	719	.....	2,662 8 0	690	.....	2,603 12 0	
Money bonds	700	4,74,062 0 0	548 4 0	1,184	7,66,134 0 0	1,560 12 0	
Miscellaneous	8,394	37,42,852 0 0	37,378 4 0	7,343	32,52,389 0 0	37,258 14 4	
Total ...	105,723	2,46,54,075 0 0	2,02,467 12 0	107,407	2,63,35,449 0 0	2,11,296 0 4	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	90,572 0 1	.....	.....	93,315 4 3	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,11,895 11 11	.....	.....	1,17,980 12 1	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	35,782	2,99,154	4,34,676	4,70,458	3,78,664	3,53,434	1,17,024	
1. Hoskote	2,742	3,773	3,204	5,946	3,015	2,170	3,776	
2. Dodballapur	5,317	4,812	4,936	10,253	3,817	4,056	6,197	
3. Nelamangala	6,352	3,319	2,418	8,770	2,601	3,263	5,507	
4. Tyamagondlu	6,928	2,921	2,580	9,508	2,346	2,355	7,151	
5. Kankanhalli	42	2,746	3,301	3,343	2,773	2,292	1,051	
6. Magadi	3,025	3,772	3,034	6,059	3,491	3,528	2,531	
7. Closepet	2,205	2,759	2,733	4,938	3,496	3,459	1,479	
8. Channapatna	13,924	7,941	8,416	22,340	9,093	16,618	5,722	
9. Anekal	352	2,475	3,471	3,823	3,624	3,526	297	
10. Sarjapur	2,487	1,724	1,659	4,146	1,762	1,725	2,421	
11. Devanhalli	4,364	3,016	3,914	8,278	3,302	3,361	4,917	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,655	2,342	2,241	6,896	2,279	1,949	4,947	
Total ...	52,393	41,600	41,907	94,300	41,649	48,302	45,998	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	7,026	21,684	15,760	22,786	19,545	18,440	4,346	
2. Bowringpet	15,345	11,720	13,275	28,620	11,495	16,238	12,382	
3. Chintamani	33,268	9,805	10,637	43,905	10,706	14,411	29,494	
4. Srinivaspur	—172	1,582	1,439	1,267	1,460	1,297	—30	
5. Mulbagal	2,532	4,361	4,346	6,878	5,309	3,443	3,435	
6. Sidlaghatta	1,443	4,606	5,160	6,603	5,404	1,979	4,624	
7. Chikballapur	20,798	10,417	23,925	44,723	9,850	15,420	29,303	
8. Bagepalli	231	580	751	982	541	605	377	
9. Gudibanda	1,420	1,290	1,387	2,807	962	1,099	1,708	
10. Goribidnur	1,519	2,020	5,499	7,018	2,051	1,854	5,164	
11. Malur	2,215	2,278	5,359	7,574	2,432	3,400	4,174	
Total ...	85,625	70,343	87,538	1,73,163	69,855	78,186	94,977	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	40,347	27,503	32,373	72,720	19,951	51,113	21,607	
2. Maddagiri	7,470	4,381	3,940	11,410	3,157	3,135	8,275	
3. Koratagere	1,498	1,045	3,676	5,174	1,370	1,424	3,750	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	4,649	3,717	4,546	9,195	3,016	3,510	5,685	
5. Sira	7,472	4,857	4,848	12,320	4,209	5,799	6,521	
6. Gubbi	4,019	4,968	4,122	8,141	3,557	4,372	3,769	
7. Tiptur	38,025	8,465	16,703	54,728	5,419	31,675	23,053	
8. Turuvekere	2,519	1,778	1,812	4,331	1,480	1,146	3,185	
9. Pavagada	1,177	1,069	1,113	2,290	919	1,012	1,278	
10. Kunigal	5,619	3,901	4,107	9,726	3,211	4,463	5,263	
Total ...	1,12,795	61,684	77,240	1,90,035	46,289	1,07,649	82,386	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	41,253	2,06,268	2,43,389	2,84,642	2,32,463	2,91,472	—6,830
1. Hunsur	7,683	6,348	5,955	13,638	9,266	4,860	8,778
2. Chamrajnagar	13,632	5,281	5,703	19,335	5,385	7,724	11,611
3. Yedatore	3,023	2,518	2,811	5,834	2,357	1,736	4,098
4. Heggaddevankote ...	669	1,449	984	1,653	1,058	851	802
5. Gundlupet	6,517	4,771	5,260	11,777	5,477	5,289	6,488
6. Nanjangud	36,563	24,496	15,410	51,973	31,910	10,518	41,455
7. T.-Narsipur	2,733	2,320	2,319	5,052	1,982	1,789	3,263
8. Periyapatna	2,717	2,257	2,751	5,468	2,008	2,220	3,248
9. Bannur	5,516	2,325	2,616	8,132	3,133	1,347	6,785
10. Talkad	3,124	988	1,282	4,406	2,112	1,514	2,892
11. Seringapatam	3,407	9,774	10,345	13,752	9,711	9,084	4,668
12. Mandya	964	1,720	1,655	2,619	2,046	1,885	734
13. Krishnarajpete	871	2,233	1,762	2,633	1,773	1,839	794
14. Malvalli	1,941	5,088	4,366	6,307	4,239	4,499	1,808
15. Nagamangala	1,949	1,872	1,388	3,337	2,635	2,524	813
16. Melkote	2,732	1,315	1,632	4,364	1,176	1,558	2,806
17. French Rocks	6,891	2,875	3,137	10,028	2,768	1,724	8,304
18. Saligram	4,639	2,430	2,471	7,110	1,596	1,207	5,903
19. Maddur	2,513	3,129	864	3,377	714	950	2,427
Total ...	1,08,084	83,189	72,711	1,80,795	91,346	63,118	1,17,677

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	9,050	13,359	12,419	21,469	14,575	18,461	3,008	
2. Alur	23,362	4,399	5,028	28,390	3,273	4,202	24,188	
3. Saklespur	4,966	5,131	1,682	6,648	3,886	3,822	2,826	
4. Belur	3,096	3,327	3,505	6,601	3,999	2,818	3,783	
5. Arsikere	17,057	7,237	6,492	23,549	4,541	4,192	19,357	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,527	3,152	3,420	5,947	2,717	2,093	3,854	
7. Arkalgud	7,380	3,606	4,347	11,727	3,072	3,461	8,266	
8. Hole-Narsipur	8,286	5,615	7,903	16,189	5,949	4,122	12,067	
Total ...	75,724	45,826	44,796	1,20,520	42,011	43,171	77,349	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	26,874	45,041	42,467	69,341	37,908	42,597	26,744	
2. Kumsi	1,037	1,282	2,403	3,440	1,306	1,473	1,967	
3. Channagiri	2,922	3,282	3,740	6,662	2,939	2,907	3,755	
4. Honnali	4,203	2,570	2,515	6,718	2,635	3,958	2,760	
5. Nyamti	2,936	2,865	2,605	5,541	3,671	2,854	2,687	
6. Shikarpur	9,570	6,320	4,923	14,493	3,676	4,098	10,395	
7. Sorab	204	1,493	1,990	2,194	1,310	1,184	1,010	
8. Sagar	12,183	5,990	6,040	18,223	5,330	5,134	13,089	
9. Kallurkatte	1,531	1,300	1,769	3,300	1,231	1,136	2,164	
10. Tirthahalli	14,617	6,092	6,138	20,755	3,990	4,098	16,657	
Total ...	76,077	76,235	74,590	1,50,667	63,996	69,439	81,228	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur	53,803	37,983	34,775	88,578	25,874	27,850	60,728
2. Tarikere	40,670	12,239	15,412	56,082	9,033	21,242	34,840
3. Birur	10,758	8,652	7,130	17,888	5,872	2,128	15,760
4. Kadur	7,825	4,638	6,586	14,411	3,108	3,695	10,716
5. Narasimharajapura ...	1,944	1,830	4,045	5,989	1,888	1,277	4,712
6. Mudgere	8,458	2,361	2,245	10,703	2,231	2,970	7,733
7. Koppa	8,222	1,773	2,488	10,710	1,301	1,502	9,208
Total ...	1,31,680	69,476	72,681	2,04,361	49,307	60,664	1,43,697
Sringeri	1,000	5,683	6,268	7,263	6,902	5,508	1,755

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	7,076	11,803	10,225	17,301	15,316	9,002	8,299
2. Davangere	1,05,524	76,976	50,273	1,55,797	1,28,300	1,58,282	—2,485
3. Harihar	5,154	9,233	8,596	13,750	12,877	8,870	4,880
4. Holalkere	3,533	3,132	4,614	8,147	3,556	3,212	4,935
5. Hosdurga	3,284	3,284	3,206	6,490	2,080	2,609	3,881
6. Hiriyur	3,140	3,543	3,837	6,977	2,376	2,605	4,372
7. Challakere	7,056	6,730	7,167	14,223	5,887	8,223	6,000
8. Molakalmuru	1,078	2,133	2,033	3,111	2,606	2,365	746
9. Jagalur	7,978	3,624	4,283	12,261	2,848	2,989	9,272
Total ...	1,43,823	1,20,458	94,234	2,38,057	1,75,846	1,98,157	39,900
Grand Total ...	8,64,236	10,79,916	12,50,025	21,14,261	11,98,028	13,19,100	7,95,161

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1915-16.

State	July 1915	August 1915	September 1915	October 1915	November 1915	December 1915	January 1916	February 1916	March 1916	April 1916	May 1916	June 1916	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	7·15	2·96	6·88	4·08	3·35	0·41	...	...	...	0·88	5·65	7·25	38·61	46·88	40·96	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1915-16.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1915		During June 1916		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	8	7	...	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	4	5	12	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	12	
4. Javar	14	0	15	0	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	4	16	0	
6. Gram	6	12	7	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1915-16.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Cauvery Reservoir and allied Works—							
Works	24,07,347	.....	24,07,347	.....	.....	.....	24,07,347
Establishment	2,54,433	.....	2,54,433	.....	.....	.....	2,54,443
Tools and Plant ...	43,237	.....	43,237	.....	.....	.....	43,237
Suspense	—7,662	.....	—7,662	.....	.....	.....	—7,662
Total ...	26,97,355	.....	26,97,355	.....	.....	.....	26,97,355
31. Irrigation Major—							
Works	2,68,929	16,290	2,85,219	.....	.....	.....	2,85,219
Establishment	.....	.....	88,643	.....	.....	.....	88,643
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	805	.....	.....	.....	805
Suspense	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	225
Total ...	.....	.....	3,74,892	.....	.....	.....	3,74,892
32. Irrigation Minor—							
Works	21,157	84,783	1,05,940	.....	1,77,870	1,77,870	2,83,810
Establishment	.....	.....	1,08,514	.....	30,999	30,999	1,39,513
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	678	.....	886	886	1,564
Suspense	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	224
Total ...	.....	.....	2,15,356	.....	.....	2,09,755	4,25,111
33. Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings	6,03,967	99,443	7,03,410	55,333	428	55,761	7,59,171
Works — Communication ...	69,003	5,71,983	6,40,986	94,759	3,25,409	4,20,168	10,61,154
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,64,180	1,37,224	4,01,404	—539	—142	—681	4,00,723
Establishment	.....	.....	4,03,721	.....	.....	78,219	4,81,940
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	32,768	.....	.....	2,235	35,003
Suspense	.....	.....	60,719	.....	.....	.....	60,719
Total ...	.....	.....	22,43,008	.....	.....	5,55,702	27,98,710
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	33,890	14,138	48,028	.....	.....	.....	48,028
Establishment	.....	.....	11,698	.....	.....	.....	11,698
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	59,760	.....	.....	.....	59,760
Total, Fund Heads	.....	.....	55,90,371	.....	.....	7,65,457	63,55,828
CONTRIBUTION.							
Irrigation Major—							
Works	1,022	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	1,022
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,022	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	1,022

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1915-16.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Minor—							
Works	3,125	36,953	40,078	.....	654	654	40,732
Establishment ...	.....	.....	—23	.....	.....	.....	—23
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	—2	.....	.....	.....	—2
Total ...	.....	.....	40,053	.....	654	654	40,707
Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings ...	24,275	7,875	32,150	...	.....	.....	32,150
Works — Communications ...	2,433	.....	2,433	.....	.....	.....	2,433
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,83,446	21,836	2,05,282	.....	.....	.....	2,05,282
Establishment ...	.....	.....	9,913	.....	.....	.....	9,913
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	330
Total ...	.....	.....	2,50,108	.....	.....	.....	2,50,108
Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	2,91,183	.....	654	654	2,91,837
Total, Public Works Department	.....	.....	58,81,554	.....	.....	7,66,111	66,47,665
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34 A. Bangalore Electric Tramways	—211	.....	—211	.....	.....	.....	—211
36. Capital Expenses	3,96,221	.....	3,96,221				3,96,221
35. Revenue Expenses including Depreciation Fund ...	.....	8,96,753	8,96,753	.....	.....	.....	8,96,753
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	12,92,763	.....	.....	.....	12,92,763
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	1,24,333	.....	1,24,333	.....	.....	.....	1,24,333
Establishment ...	1,947	.....	1,947	.....	.....	.....	1,947
Tools and Plant ...	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,26,322	.....	.....	.....	1,26,322
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	14,19,085	.....	.....	.....	14,19,085
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	73,00,639	.....	.....	7,66,111	80,66,750

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1915-16	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	12,36,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1914-15	749	25,18,336	111	55,750	255	1,72,930	3,163	27,41,105	4,278	54,88,121	
	1915-16	740	25,25,167	110	60,626	258	1,92,010	3,126	27,70,182	4,234	55,47,555	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,01,08,057	72,26,539	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				92,96,576	96,72,023		
2. Fluctuating ...	16,03,131	1,06,41,321	1,22,44,452	4,73,704	5,07,414	44,594	15,63,086
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				4,11,989	4,57,335		
Total ...	16,03,131	1,06,41,321	1,22,44,452	1,01,82,269	1,06,36,772	44,594	15,63,086
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,93,669	19,93,669	18,80,975	19,93,669	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	7,448	7,448	3,442	7,448	...	...
Total ...	...	20,01,117	20,01,117	18,84,417	20,01,117	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				14,56,492	9,42,707		
2. Sandalwood ...	6,21,708	31,80,091	38,01,799	3,14,819	17,82,259	3,911	5,23,302
3. Miscellaneous ...				4,95,929	5,49,620		
Total ...	6,21,708	31,80,091	38,01,799	22,67,240	32,74,586	3,911	5,23,302
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	1,014	58,777	59,791	58,143	58,410	...	1,381
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,32,243	53,24,544	54,56,787	52,85,234	53,12,011	2,143	1,42,633
3. Ganja license fees ...	2,641	82,684	85,325	83,479	81,924	3,401	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	1,13,377	1,13,377	91,508	1,13,377	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	10,104	1,64,621	1,74,725	15,663	1,64,963	29	9,733
Total ...	1,46,002	57,44,003	58,90,005	55,34,027	57,30,685	2,172	1,57,148
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	6,35,280	6,35,280	5,95,111	6,35,280	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,102	8,102	8,928	8,102	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,72,432	4,72,432	4,56,316	4,72,432	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	29,744	29,744	22,981	29,744	...	...
Total ...	...	11,45,558	11,45,558	10,83,336	11,45,556	...	..

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property...	.....	4,015	4,015	4,033	4,015	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property.							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	55,609	55,609	53,154	55,609	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	7,719	7,719	5,856	7,719	.....	
Total ...	.....	67,343	67,343	63,043	67,343	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	28,899	28,899	29,854	28,899	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	31,526	31,526	26,343	31,526	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	1,08,371	2,76,920	3,85,291	2,59,943	2,68,128	.....	1,17,163
4. Customs on supari...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	4,245	5,536	2,329	4,197	.....	1,339
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	.....	18,856	18,856	14,571	18,856	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	32,602	32,602	24,077	32,602	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	2,50,260	2,50,260	2,21,387	2,50,260	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	1,33,564	1,33,564	1,18,623	1,33,564	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts...	.....	2,09,875	2,09,875	2,02,937	2,09,875	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	80,169	80,169	69,440	80,169	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	76,005	76,005	76,867	76,005	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	4,826	4,826	2,909	4,826	.....	.....
Total ...	1,09,662	11,47,747	12,57,409	10,49,286	11,38,907	.....	1,18,502
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	4,20,000	8,00,000	12,20,000	9,22,940	1,10,041	.....	11,09,959
2. Interest on Investment							
3. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	.....	9,06,072	9,06,072	14,16,180	9,06,072	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	1,06,552	1,06,552	1,05,706	1,06,552	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	39,562	39,562	30,528	39,562	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities	.....	2,05,490	2,05,490	2,56,148	2,05,490	.....	.....
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works ...	.....	70,334	70,334	64,596	70,334	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,56,473	1,56,473	1,75,092	1,56,473	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	...	6,455	6,455	3,190	6,455	...	...
Total ...	4,20,000	22,90,938	27,10,938	29,74,380	16,00,979	...	11,09,959
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,09,832	9,09,832	7,24,080	9,09,832	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	14,85,262	14,85,262	10,38,460	14,85,262	...	...
Total ...	...	23,95,094	23,95,094	17,62,490	23,95,094	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	29,00,503	2,86,13,212	3,15,13,715	2,68,00,482	2,79,91,041	50,677	34,,71,997
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	3,47,017	3,47,017	3,30,805	3,47,017	...	.
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	27,79,270	27,79,270	15,32,618	27,79,270	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	7,11,976	7,11,976	6,01,806	7,11,976	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	78,50,943	78,50,943	67,40,727	78,50,943	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	16,98,533	16,98,533	19,08,700	16,98,533	...	..
4. Loans recovered ...	...	8,30,608	8,30,608	3,88,196	8,30,608	...	..
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	11,910	11,910	42,196	11,910	...	..
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	—2,59,199	—2,59,199	1,83,079	—2,59,199	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,39,71,058	1,39,71,058	1,17,28,127	1,39,71,058	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	29,00,503	4,25,84,270	4,54,84,773	3,85,28,609	4,19,62,099	50,677	34,71,997
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,86,36,666	4,91,88,638	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,65,000	3,05,000	2,66,068	3,42,423	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	15,711	.....	
Total ...	2,65,000	3,05,000	2,81,779	3,42,423	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,15,000	8,05,000	7,40,121	8,33,951	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	14,000	14,000	12,321	2,601	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	23,500	27,800	27,671	29,241	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,52,500	8,46,800	7,80,113	8,65,793	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	9,27,105	8,38,200	8,52,664	7,88,423	
3. Account Department	1,35,000	1,36,800	1,35,868	1,25,831	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	10,11,900	10,17,100	9,62,983	9,79,419	
5. Excise	3,50,000	3,59,000	3,49,011	3,36,826	
6. Forests	8,47,000	8,84,000	11,78,832	9,20,287	
7. Police	11,20,300	11,72,400	11,52,042	11,33,438	
8. Jail Department	1,53,000	1,52,000	1,29,675	1,23,523	
9. Law and Justice charges	9,09,000	9,26,600	8,80,951	9,03,347	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,10,000	2,93,000	2,53,447	2,83,897	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,52,100	1,48,900	1,19,710	1,24,064	
13. Army	15,70,000	16,69,000	63,74,029	13,10,604	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	5,62,600	4,45,200	4,56,871	4,08,048	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	3,52,800	.....	2,73,281	
Total ...	99,48,005	1,03,95,000	1,48,46,083	97,10,988	
D. Public Instruction	18,16,100	20,27,000	15,18,415	17,50,868	
E. Medical charges	9,94,895	9,36,800	8,56,810	8,05,988	
F. Religious charges	3,57,000	3,59,000	3,61,193	3,59,387	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	49,58,000	37,35,000	46,46,214	15,83,301	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	6,54,000	4,31,000	10,70,701	3,96,221	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	6,00,000	6,00,000	15,677	—211	
Total ...	62,12,000	47,66,000	57,32,592	19,79,311	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	55,27,000	39,10,000	44,64,233	39,24,592	
2. Repairs	10,91,000	9,50,000	8,84,073	9,09,723	
3. Establishment	5,98,500	7,32,800	5,26,919	6,00,873	
4. Tools and Plant	38,500	29,200	59,503	34,251	
5. Suspense account	... ..	.....	15,687	61,167	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	—30,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	72,55,000	55,92,000	59,50,415	55,30,611	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	9,500	7,200	9,510	8,609	
J. Pensions	12,40,000	12,60,000	11,89,549	12,00,143	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,64,000	8,37,000	4,44,502	5,26,534	
2. Registration charges	90,000	92,000	90,572	92,117	
3. Agricultural charges	2,13,000	2,31,000	1,20,386	1,42,297	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,390	3,33,333	
5. Miscellaneous	7,56,000	9,04,000	7,39,647	6,65,039	
Total ...	18,56,000	23,97,000	17,28,497	17,59,320	
Total Services ...	3,43,06,000	3,23,92,000	3,67,54,956	2,78,13,440	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	13,18,273	3,69,757	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	—68,57,758	3,23,605	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	15,23,083	27,61,240	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	6,03,590	7,07,106	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	56,50,546	67,14,905	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	19,74,571	19,81,783	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	4,08,021	2,98,819	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	39,845	12,269	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	46,55,171	1,31,69,484	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	4,14,10,127	4,09,82,924	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	72,26,539	82,05,714	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,86,36,666	4,91,88,638	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1915.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*136 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,538,342	11,036	5,915	2,378	1,746	803	.....	194	4,52,365	9,033·65	479·41	9,513·06	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 8 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1915.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	115,866	114,253	.....	1,613	106,482	88,580	.....	17,902	20·30	20·03	18·66	15·53	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1915-16.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1914-15.	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	732	720	411	650	1,47,514	...	...	28,737	...	1,76,251
1	1	Do for women	7	4	7	6	8,977	...	...	...	26	9,003
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	191	204	147	160	20,952	605	...	...	75	21,632
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	6	1	6	5,417	..	...	...	...	5,417
8	8	Total ...	936	934	566	822	1,82,860	605	...	28,737	101	2,12,303
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	5,046	5,371	4,034	4,290	86,089	...	...	80,974	23,200	1,90,263
3	5	Do Vernacular, for boys	141	168	108	140	13,091	8,185	...	...	...	21,276
161	173	Middle Schools, English, for boys	23,860	24,669	17,201	18,931	1,12,826	13,337	3,834	1,11,122	38,068	2,79,187
79	80	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,170	8,658	5,801	6,036	58,813	...	14,234	2,504	4,384	79,935
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	44	43	40	40	11,265	...	...	261	3,741	15,267
1	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	5	30	4	19	4,729	...	...	...	...	4,729
7	10	Middle Schools, English, for girls	844	1,357	633	1,056	31,227	...	...	3,929	21,009	56,165
76	85	Do Vernacular, for girls	8,745	9,381	5,665	5,311	27,893	...	1,767	4	21,683	1,01,197
343	372	Total ...	46,855	49,677	33,486	35,823	3,95,843	21,522	19,775	1,98,794	1,12,085	7,48,019
		Primary Schools.										
3,456	4,512	Primary Schools, for boys	1,22,993	1,41,186	90,332	1,00,914	1,75,246	3,42,575	5,062	1,589	13,307	5,37,779
383	418	Do for girls	16,126	16,972	10,620	11,373	42,260	40,699	3,352	77	13,647	1,00,035
4,839	4,930	Total ...	1,39,119	1,58,158	1,00,952	1,12,287	2,17,506	3,83,274	8,414	1,666	26,954	6,37,814
		School Education (Special).										
4	6	Training Schools for Masters	258	368	245	330	32,583	31,010	...	...	2	63,595
2	2	Do do Mistresses	42	33	28	32	3,962	100	...	...	1,391	5,453
2	1	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	35	40	16	39	6,469	...	...	12	...	6,481
24	25	Industrial Schools for men	1,252	1,417	945	1,074	42,674	...	...	223	51,111	94,008
3	4	Do do for women	104	137	100	125	1,020	...	...	...	2,801	3,821
4	4	Commercial Schools	361	355	255	341	6,359	...	...	3,898	55	10,312
43	48	Sanskrit Schools	1,939	2,078	1,625	1,682	13,999	...	270	22	3,860	18,151
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf Mutes	44	56	30	38	1,320	...	495	...	2,470	4,285
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	78	78	86	68	7,509	...	...	1,847	...	9,356
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	120	130	115	124	20,721	...	...	829	6	21,556
2	2	Agricultural Schools	29	27	38	28	9,066	...	...	...	320	9,386
...	30	Practical Instruction classes	...	909	...	542	832	...	...	...	...	832
88	126	Total ...	4,262	5,628	3,483	4,423	1,46,514	31,110	765	6,831	62,016	2,47,236
4,278	5,436	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	1,91,172	2,14,397	1,38,487	153,355	9,42,723	4,36,511	28,954	2,36,028	2,01,156	18,45,372
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
5	1	Advanced	51	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,854	1,821	Elementary	26,774	24,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,859	1,822	Total, Private Institutions ...	26,825	24,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,80,375	89,668	300	1,02,273	1,67,340	9,39,956
6,137	7,258	Grand Total ...	2,17,997	2,39,112	1,38,487	1,53,355	15,23,098	5,26,179	29,254	3,38,301	3,68,416	27,85,328

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18

(Ending 30th June 1918)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1918

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1918.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning
Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,
reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,
will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

I. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja paid several visits to Ootacamund and Bangalore; left Mysore for Poona on 23rd September and returned to Mysore on the 5th October after visiting Marmagoa. His Highness was present at the Khedda operations in Chamarajnagar Taluk from the 30th November till 6th December 1917. His Highness stayed at Madras from 16th to 18th March and on the 12th May proceeded from Ootacamund to Kodaikanal and returned to Mysore on the 30th May 1918.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Kunigal on the 23rd July and inspected the Stud Farm. On the 1st August, he left Bangalore on a tour to Northern India and returned on the 4th October. In November he attended the Princes' Conference at Delhi. In December he accompanied His Highness the Gaekwar to the Khedda operations in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, and to the Gersoppa Falls, Shimoga District. Between the 25th February and the 5th March, he paid a short visit to Madras. He stayed in Ooty from the 5th May to the end of the month.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. The Dewan visited Pavagada and Tumkur in August 1917 and inspected the Pavagada Taluk. From the 30th November to 10th December 1917, he paid a visit to Bikaner and attended a Conference of Indian Princes and Ministers of Indian States, held in connection with the constitutional reforms pertaining to Indian States; stopped at Delhi from the 12th to the 14th of December to discuss State questions with the Officers of the Government of India, and after visiting Bombay returned to Bangalore *via* Madras on the 22nd December 1917. The Dewan visited Patiala in January 1918 and attended the Conference of Indian Princes and Ministers of Indian States held in connection with the constitutional reforms pertaining to Indian States. On the 18th February, he inspected the Bangalore-Kolar Light Railway and between the 25th February and 10th March 1918, inspected all the taluks in the Tumkur District except Pavagada. He stayed during May for about a fortnight at Ootacamund.

4. The Second Member of Council, Mr. A. R. Banerji, inspected Hoskote, Bowringpet and Ooregum in March 1918.

II. Political.

The British Resident.

5. During the year, the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

6. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

Mysore and the War.

7. In the European War, Mysore played its humble but willing part. The total subscription of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, towards the First Indian War Loan amounted to about 75 lakhs of rupees.

The total subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan by the Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station, up to 25th September 1918, amounted to Rs. 66,07,900.

Recruits.

8. In regard to the supply of man-power, Committees were organised, lectures delivered and bulletins issued with a view to make recruitment popular. Rewards in cash or kind were paid to persons bringing recruits and the recruits themselves were awarded a bonus. Further concessions to recruits, such as free gifts of land, free education to their children and the right to the benefits of the Military Settlement Scheme were offered.

Field Service.

9. Two hundred and eight military officers, 1,067 rank and file, 279 followers, 577 horses and ponies, 68 mules, 575 bullocks, 6 ambulance carts and 215 iron carts were on field service at the end of July 1918.

Free contribution for War expenses.

10. Soon after the War was declared, the State made a free contribution of 50 lakhs — since increased to 72 lakhs — towards War expenses.

III. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

11. As in the previous year there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. At the Dasara Session held on the 26th October 1917, and the six consecutive days commencing from the 29th October 1917, 179 subjects of general and local importance were discussed, the daily average attendance of members at the meeting being 172, and 273 members having been returned out of 291 members due. The question of the levy of income tax was considered in the Assembly on the 2nd November 1917 and votes were taken with the result that the majority were in favour of the levy of the tax. At the supplementary Session held on the 22nd April 1918 and the three subsequent days, 171 members were present and 97 subjects of general importance were discussed. The Budget was discussed by the members of the Assembly on the 24th and 25th idem. The reports of special committees of the Assembly on a few selected subjects of importance were also discussed at each session of the Assembly. In his address at the second session, the Dewan made important announcements in regard to the separation of judicial from executive functions, judicial enquiries under the Press law, the reform of the constitution of the Assembly and the grant of the privilege of interpellation to the Assembly.

IV. The Mysore Economic Conference.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

12. This institution entered upon and completed the seventh year of its existence. A scheme was sanctioned for associating as large a body of honorary workers as possible, with the work of the Conference and up to the 17th June, the co-operation of 8,000 workers had been enlisted.

13. The Standing Committee met nine times during the year and reviewed the work of the Central, District and Taluk Progress Committees from time to time. A few of the important schemes relating to the formation of model taluks, improvement of the Economic Journal, scholarships for backward classes, industrial suburbs, etc., were also considered by the Committee.

14. District and Taluk Conferences in all the Districts, and *Hobli* Conferences at certain places were held during the year. The Mysore District Committee set a good example in raising funds and appointing on its own initiative a continuation committee for securing uninterrupted attention to local wants.

15. The schemes undertaken by the Agricultural Committee related to horticulture, live-stock and dairying, agricultural organisation, sericulture and subsidiary industries, agricultural finance, statistics and bulletins, special crops, extension of agriculture and agricultural education, each being entrusted to a Sub-committee specially constituted for developing it. The Agricultural Committee.

16. The horticultural part of the work may be briefly described as consolidation of the progress made last year and the further development of planting activities. Its rapid growth necessitated the appointment of Sub-Inspectors working under the direct control of the District Committees. The Horticultural School in the Lal-Bagh was revived. A beginning was made in Hassan to test the suitability of the malnad for growing fruit. 13,498 fruit plants of various kinds were supplied to the several districts. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Kolar having proved a success, it was decided by Government that the experiment should be tried on a larger scale near Bangalore. Two silk re-reeling and twisting schools, one for men and the other for women, were started at Channapatna. The results of the economic enquiry conducted in typical villages throughout the State have been published by the Committee in the form of an abstract. Selections from leading agricultural journals were published in the form of bulletins and translated into Kannada. The Committee did much work in connection with the development of the cultivation of sugarcane and cotton. Steps were taken to standardise the method of calculating the out-turn of agricultural crops, to give training in agriculture to Shekdars and other officials of the Revenue Department and to induce the agriculturists to adopt co-operative principles in their several undertakings and concerns.

17. The Education Committee dealt with 62 schemes during the year, the most important of them being— Education Committee.

(1) Remodelling and extending female education,
(2) Training students in the first principles of loyalty and patriotism and creating an *Esprit de corps*,
(3) Physical education,
(4) Opening Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in rural areas.
(5) Visual Instruction,
(6) Popular Science Lectures,
(7) Educational Survey, and
(8) Vocational Guidance.

A Home Industries Institute was organised at Mysore in addition to the Institute already working at Bangalore and there were 92 Home Industries Classes at work distributed among the several districts teaching 26 industries. The question of making industrial instruction compulsory in Lower Secondary Schools was also considered by the Committee.

18. A manual of courses and careers for Mysoreans was issued by the committee in addition to 16 bulletins on different subjects and the total amount spent on experimental work during the year was Rs. 1,13,220 as against Rs. 52,900 in the previous year.

19. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore in October 1917 was confined to the State, its special feature being District Stalls. 10 loans amounting to Rs. 1,77,100 and 11 loans amounting to Rs. 46,303 were sanctioned during the year by the Government and the Committee respectively for the development of certain industries in the State. The Committee considered the question of purchasing graphite urgently required for the State, the starting of a furniture factory, the establishment of large and up-to-date oil mills and the question of opening District and Taluk Museums. Owing to the war conditions, all activities for the development of large industries such as fruit canning and manufacture of paper pulp were paralysed. Two more modern Hindu hotels were started, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Kadur. The Committee have resolved to have a commercial survey of the State and have also been taking steps for the formation of a Bureau of Research. Industries and Commerce Committee

20. At the ninth session of the Conference held at Mysore on the 17th June and three subsequent days in connection with His Highness' Birthday festivities, 173 subjects were brought forward for discussion, out of which 81 were discussed in detail. The programmes of the Central and the District Committees Conference work.

and the Budget estimates of the Conference for the year 1918-19 were discussed and approved. Among the important questions discussed were the remodelling of women's education, consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings, formation of model taluks, the establishment of a Land Bank and the making of the Conference permanent. In the course of his concluding remarks, the President communicated to the Members of the Conference, the gracious message of His Highness the Maharaja, assuring that the Economic Conference would be made permanent in some form or other.

V. Important Administrative Measures of a General Nature.

Efficiency Audit Branch.

21. The compilation of Manuals was proceeded with during the year. Some of the Manuals are being prepared in the Efficiency Audit Branch and some in the departments concerned. Of the former, more than half a dozen were completed during the year, including the Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders and the Police Manual (2 volumes) which had to be completely re-written. The Manual of General Circulars is an attempt to condense and collect together, for the first time, the extant orders bearing on various subjects of interest to Government Officers as well as to the non-official public. Of the Manuals undertaken by the various departments, three were issued after scrutiny and necessary revision.

22. The quarterly publication of official papers, known as the Mysore Blue-book Journal, was continued.

23. A system of regular office inspections by the Efficiency Audit staff has been introduced with a view to ensure stricter observance of rules of public business.

24. In connection with the Secretariat reorganisation, various small improvements have been introduced in the methods of work and a number of periodical returns has been abolished.

25. Proposals have been sanctioned for expediting and reducing the printing work of the Secretariats.

Local Self-Government in Mysore.

26. The amendments necessitated by the Government order of the 16th November 1916, regarding the Local Self-Government Scheme, to the Municipal and Local Boards Regulations were effected by (1) A bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 and (2) A Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill repealing the Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and the Regulations amending it. These bills which were finally passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st February 1918 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 25th June 1918 and became law from the 1st July 1918. The number of elected seats on the Town Municipal Councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength of the councils from the 1st April 1918 and those on the Mysore City Municipal Council to two-thirds from the 1st July 1917. The Vice-Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils were permitted to be elected from among the councillors. The number of *ex-officio* councillors on the Town Municipal Councils was reduced.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Control of civil supplies.

27. To control the supply of certain commodities which had risen considerably in price, an officer was appointed at the end of May 1918, under the designation of the Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices in Mysore. His chief functions are to watch the prices of food-grains and other necessaries of life and suggest action to be taken by Government to secure the objects in view, as may be necessary from time to time under the Defence of India Regulation.

28. Necessary rules were issued under the Defence of India Regulation I of 1918 on the lines of those framed in British India.

29. The following articles were accordingly brought under control and necessary action was taken to maintain a sufficient supply thereof:—

Kerosene oil.
Rice.
Ragi.
Paddy.
Cholum and
Fuel in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1917-18).

Extent of arable lands.

30. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,867,443 acres as against 18,868,086 during 1916-17. Of this, 1,379,564 acres were alienated lands held wholly or partly rent-free. The area of unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams was 17,487,879 acres of which 8,917,471 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste and the area of land available for cultivation was 8,570,408 acres.

Area under occupation.

31. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,802,121 acres representing 91·03 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was a fall of about 41,480 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

32. Owing to the great demand for Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in all the districts for cultivation, Government ordered the throwing open of 125,000 acres of Kaval lands for cultivation.

Tenure.

33. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,012,183 with an area of 7,399,488 acres giving an average of 7·3 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1917-18).

Original survey and classification.

34. During the year 8 Inam villages comprising 532 fields with an area of 2,061 acres were surveyed in detail and classification was carried out in 2 Inam villages containing 310 fields measuring 1,087 acres.

Revision survey.

35. Resurvey operations were conducted in 680 villages in the Arkalgud, Mudgere, Hole-Narsipur and Heggaddevankote Taluks, the total area resurveyed being 690,817 acres or 1,079·4 square miles. In addition to the above, miscellaneous work such as the formation of new survey numbers consequent on the acquisition of lands for the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway line and the sub-division of lands in connection with the introduction of the revision settlement into the Tarikere and the late Banavar taluks was also carried out.

Reclassification.

36. Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands during the year was conducted in 44,719 fields measuring 103,957 acres or 162·43 square miles, in 967 villages in the Hassan and Dodballapur Taluks and in portions of the Chikmagalur and the late Kadaba Taluks.

Revision settlement.

37. Revised rates were introduced in the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District and the late Haranhalli (present Arsikere) Taluk of the Hassan District. The revised rates were well received in both the taluks.

Koppa Taluk.

38. The averages of the revised rates sanctioned by Government for the Koppa Taluk do not differ widely from the old averages.

39. The result of the revision is an enhancement of the average rate of assessment of an acre of culturable land from Rs. 4-3-5 to Rs. 4-5-4 which is expected to yield in the aggregate a small increase of Rs. 2,194 or 2·06 per cent over the present revenue.

Late Haranhalli Taluk.

40. The revision of settlement in this taluk resulted in an increase of Re. 0-2-7 per acre in the average rate of assessment of culturable land and is expected to yield in the aggregate an additional revenue of Rs. 12,274 or 12·64 per cent over the present collection. The differences between the average old and the average new rates are small.

Survey maps.

41. During the year the maps of 1,155 villages were prepared and printed.

Potgi settlement.

42. The remuneration payable to the Patels and Shanbhogs of certain villages in the Tirthahalli, Tumkur and Goribidnur Taluks and in the Koratagere Sub-taluk was revised. The decennial revision of *potgi* was effected in respect of

19 taluks and 44 villages of the Bangalore Taluk and one village of the Closepet Sub-taluk. The final remuneration payable to the village officers of 5 Inam villages, six supplementary *potgi* statements of different *firkhas* in different taluks and the quinquennial *potgi* for 19 villages of the Hiriyur Taluk, were sanctioned by Government.

III. Land Revenue (1917-18).

Alienation.

43. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes was as shown below :—

	Acres	Guntas
(1) For new village sites and for village extensions ...	127	1
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	119	5
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of *gokattes*, etc.	31	37
(4) For the improvement of roads	4	26
Total ...	282	29

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

44. An extent of 48,493 acres assessed at Rs. 43,593 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 16,252 acres assessed at Rs. 23,658 was relinquished during the year as against 61,892 and 10,226 acres respectively in the previous year. There was a net increase, in the cultivated area, of 32,241 acres assessed at Rs. 19,935.

Area under cultivation.

45. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation or the net area cropped was 6,436,789 acres as against 6,525,850 acres in 1916-17. Of this 861,448 acres were devoted to the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane, as against 854,892 acres in the previous year.

Land Revenue demand.

46. The actual demand of the State under Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,09,27,385 as against Rs. 1,08,34,436 in 1916-17. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,24,61,879 as against Rs. 1,25,92,501 in 1916-17. Out of this demand a sum of Rs. 74,016 was partly remitted and partly written off the accounts as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 1,23,87,863 as the net demand.

Collections.

47. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,86,769 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,01,094 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 87·8 as against 88·2 in the previous year, the collection under the previous year's arrears being very much less than in 1916-17.

Coercive processes.

48. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 90,297 as against 103,523 in the previous year. The majority of them were as usual merely demand notices. The amount collected by the issue of mere notices was Rs. 8,28,534 as against Rs. 9,13,577 in 1916-17 or 93·9 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 8,82,207 realised through coercive processes.

Revenue Money Order system.

49. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of Revenue Money Orders during the year under report, was 1,760, (excluding Srinivaspur Taluk) the amount involved being Rs. 23,602 (excluding certain taluks) as against 1,948 involving Rs. 26,886 in the previous year. The largest use of the system was made in the Mysore District.

IV. Inam Settlement (1917-18).

Original work.

50. During the year, 5 land inams comprising 23 acres and 15 guntas and garden lands assessed at Rs. 71-14-0 were newly confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 15. 26 land inams were resumed and struck off the inam registers.

Revision of quit-rent, etc.

51. Three whole inam villages and 20 minor land inams were revised during the year resulting in a net reduction of combined quit-rent by Rs. 47-15-0. Two ready money inams were, under the orders of Government, increased by Rs. 15 each, per annum.

Registers, title deeds, etc.

52. The number of quit-rent registers prepared during the year was 23 for confirmed cases and 130 for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, 750 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patriks*, Government orders, etc. 28 final title deeds for minor inams in Government villages were issued during the year. Out of the 22 taluks into which the revision survey settlement had been introduced up to the end of the year 1914-15, the revised final quit-rent registers of seven taluks were compared with the *Jodidar Patriks*, differences were investigated and necessary alterations effected in the quit-rent registers. The final quit-rent registers of Koppa and late Haranhalli and Banavar taluks were overhauled and brought up-to-date when the revision survey settlements were conducted in those taluks in the course of the year.

Cost of the department.

53. The cost of the department for the year was Rs. 3,487 against Rs. 3,533 in the preceding year. The total cost of the department from 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 12,04,002 and the total annual recurring revenue, Rs. 2,69,232.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1917-18.)

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

54. During the year there were 21 additional members on the Mysore Legislative Council except for short intervals in the middle when there were only 20, 19 and 20.

55. During the year orders were passed for the formation of a Financial Committee to go through the Draft Budget Estimates before they are taken up for discussion in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The non-official additional members of the Legislative Council were granted the power to elect one of themselves to the Committee.

56. There were 11 Bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) the Transfer of Property Bill, (2) the Mysore Companies Bill, (3) A Bill to prevent the spreading of plant disease, (4) A Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, (5) the Negotiable Instruments Bill, (6) the Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, (7) the Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, (8) the Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, (9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, (10) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, and (11) the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill. Eight more were taken up for consideration during the year *viz.*,

(1) The Mysore Easements Bill.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1906.

(5) The Defence of India Bill.

(6) The Bill to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.

(7) The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill.

(8) The Bill further to amend the Village Courts Regulation, 1913.

57. A list of the laws passed during the year is given in Appendix II.

58. The Mysore State Life Insurance Bill which was pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the previous year received sanction during the year.

59. The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation was passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws Passed.

Regulation IV of 1917.

60. *The Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation.*—This Regulation is intended to avoid the delay, trouble and expense involved in obtaining a certificate of succession in cases where the insured dies without nominating any person and the amount involved does not exceed one thousand rupees. In such cases provision is made for payment to the person found entitled to the amount after enquiry.

The Regulation also absolves the State Life Insurance Committee from liability if any error is committed and payment made to a wrong party.

61. *The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation and the Defence of India Regulation.*—In order to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the speedy trial of certain offences, the Government of India passed the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, IV of 1918. The provisions of this Act have been applied *mutatis mutandis* to Mysore, firstly by the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917 passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, and then in the usual course by the Defence of India Regulation, No. I of 1918. Regulation V of 1917 and Regulation I of 1918.

62. *The Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation.*—This Regulation is the outcome of a representation made by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore. It gives power to Government to take steps to eradicate or prevent the spread of plant disease. Action under the Regulation will be taken in respect of certain crops only or in certain cases only as may be found necessary from time to time. Provision is also made to compensate the owners of crops ordered to be destroyed under this Regulation for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease of a virulent character where the crops so destroyed are not themselves infected. Regulation VI of 1917.

63. Further as the people are not familiar with the remedial measures that have to be adopted in the prevention of the spread of plant disease, power is given to the magistrates to deal with first offences leniently.

64. *The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.*—This Regulation drawn up on the lines of the Negotiable Instruments Act No. XXVI of 1881 of British India, was passed so as to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Mysore and cities outside the State, which has been increasing year by year. Regulation VII of 1917.

65. *The Mysore Companies Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed so as to bring the law in Mysore into conformity with that in British India where, by Act VII of 1913 and Act XI of 1914, new and important changes based upon the Companies (consolidation) Act of 1908 of England, were introduced into the Company Law in force there. Regulation VIII of 1917.

66. *The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—This Regulation was passed in order to raise the term of office of the additional members of the Legislative Council from two to three years as in British India. It also extended the term of the office of the additional members who were in the Council at the time the Regulation came into force, up to the 1st November 1918 in order that it might synchronise with the term of the members of the Representative Assembly. Power is also given to Government to frame rules so as to limit the term of the member appointed to a vacancy caused otherwise than by efflux of time, only to the period of membership of the person in whose vacancy the appointment was made. Regulation IX of 1917.

67. *A Regulation to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.*—Under Section 3 of the British Indian Ordinance No. VI of 1914 which is in force in Mysore by the operation of Regulation XII of 1914 and II of 1915, trade relations with enemy subjects in contravention of the provisions of any Royal Proclamation or order in Council are indictable. The Royal Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 prohibits persons from entering into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with enemy subjects; but doubts having arisen whether attempts or offers to trade with such subjects were also indictable, a section was added to the British India Act XIV of 1915 (The Enemy Trading Act) to the effect that they are also punishable. This Regulation introduces that provision into Mysore. The Regulation is made to have retrospective effect from the date of the passing of the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914. Regulation II of 1918.

68. *The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed in order to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics in the State since, prior to the passing of this Regulation, it had been found, for want of statutory power to compel registration of births and deaths in rural areas, that correct statistics could not be collected. This Regulation is based on the Madras Act III of 1899. As Section 48 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, provides for framing bye-laws to compel registration Regulation III of 1918.

of births and deaths in Municipal areas, Municipalities constituted under the Mysore Municipal Regulation are excluded from the operation of this measure. Power is reserved in the Regulation to Government to extend the provisions thereof to specified villages or local areas from time to time.

Regulation IV of 1918.

69. *The Transfer of Property Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed in order to supply the long felt want of a legislative enactment on the subject of transfers of property by act of parties. The principles of this Act have already been recognised to a very large extent by the Mysore Courts. The Regulation is based mainly on the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) of British India, as amended by Act XV of 1916.

Regulation V of 1918.

70. *The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*—This Regulation was passed in order to give effect to the principles enunciated by Government in regard to Municipal administration in their order dated 16th November 1916, on the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government in Mysore. The chief features of this Regulation are the classification of municipal councils into 3 classes, Minor, Town and City Municipal Councils, the increase of elected councillors, greater control over the funds and power to Municipal Councils to levy higher rates of taxes on houses and sites so as to increase the financial resources of the Municipal Councils.

Regulation VI of 1918.

71. *The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.*—This Regulation was also passed in order to give effect to the Government order of November 1916 on the scheme of Local Self-Government as regards Local Boards and to consolidate the existing law thereon. The important changes effected by this Regulation are :—

(1) Providing for an elected majority in all District and Taluk Boards, (2) giving independent powers to Taluk Boards subject only to a general control by the District Board and allotting separate funds to Taluk Boards, (3) providing for appointment of Village Panchayets and authorising them to undertake (*a*) the ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage, (*b*) improvement works as specified in the Village Improvement Scheme and (*c*) all other communal work connected with education, irrigation, pasture lands, village forest, etc.

Power is also given to the Village Panchayet to levy a cess for any of the above purposes and to commute with the consent of the person concerned, the payment of such cess into a contribution of labour not exceeding eighteen days' labour in a year.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

(1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871.

72. Directs under Section 26 that in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and Robertsonpet Town, the fine that may be inflicted upon an owner or keeper of cattle for causing damage to land or crop by allowing cattle to trespass shall be up to rupees fifty.

(2) The Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.

73. Issues new rules for the Mysore Savings Banks in supersession of the old rules.

(3) The Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888.

74. Amends Rules 18 (2) (E), 18 (4) and 43 under the Mysore Explosives Regulation substituting "Inspector of Explosives" for "Chief Inspector of Explosives."

(4) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

75. (*a*) Fixes under Section 112 for a period of thirty years the assessment imposed under the resettlement in the 284 villages originally constituting the old Tarikere Taluk (now parts of the Tarikere, Kadur and Channagiri Taluks) and in 381 villages originally constituting the old Banavar Taluk (now forming parts of the Kadur, Hosdurg and Arsikere Taluks.)

(*b*) Frames certain rules under Section 233, clauses C and H for the grant of land free of upset prices to such of the members of the Mysore Army as have rendered approved military service and the families of those killed in action.

(*c*) Extends the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code to the Kayamgutta villages of Vadrahosahalli, Ailapure and Ittogalli in the Hunsur Taluk, to the Inam villages of Taragulale, Shanabhoganahalli, Mallappanahalli, Hennur and

Sulagodu in the Arkalgud Taluk, and to the Jodi village of Gavibid Agrahar in the Mudgere Taluk.

76. Amends the rules for the grant of loans in connection with the cocoanut seedlings and cultivation. (5) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

77. (*a*) Issues revised rules under the Regulation. (6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

(*b*) Exempts the Revensiddaswami of the Hire Matt, Kalodi Sumstana in the Sagar Taluk and the Farm Assistants of the Hessarghatta Grass Farm from the operation of the prohibition contained in Sections 8 and 9 in respect of certain arms specified.

78. (*a*) Sanctions the adoption on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, of the General Rules of 1906 as amended from time to time. (7) The Mysore Railways Regulation, IV of 1894.

(*b*) Modifies Rule 5 of the rules for working the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

(*c*) Sanctions the adoption on the Mysore State Railways, worked by the State Railway Department, of the amendments to the General Rules for working open lines of Railway promulgated with the Railway Board's Resolution No. 793 T—16, dated 6th August 1917.

79. Remits the fees chargeable on applications for refund of the value of spoiled stamp papers. (8) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

80. (*a*) Thirty-six blocks were constituted State forests in all the districts except Hassan. (9) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) Fifty-four blocks were constituted into village forests.

(*c*) Shooting, netting, beating, etc., of game in the Chamrajnagar State Forest and the adjoining district jungles of Haradanahalli and Handrabal were prohibited from 15th September 1917.

(*d*) The block between Hiriyur-Huliyar high roads in the Hiriyur Taluk was declared a Reserve Land for the purposes of the General Rules for the management of District Forests.

81. The shooting of tigers in the Baranchi Block in Hunsur Taluk was absolutely prohibited. (10) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

82. The rules regulating the sale of foreign liquors were amended. (11) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

83. Clause 3 of Rule 8 of the rules for the election of a Vice-President for a Taluk Board was amended. (12) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

84. Certain Rules *re* the manufacture and supply of weights and measures and their inspection were amended. (13) The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

85. (*a*) Sub-clause (*g*) was inserted under clause (1) of Rule 6 of the Registration Rules so as to provide for sealing affidavits attested by Sub-Registrars. (14) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) Rule 46 of the Registration Rules *re* fire-proof box was amended.

(*c*) Paragraph (1) of Sub-Rule 65 *re* procedure to be followed in allowing inspection and searches in the books and Index of a Registration office was modified.

86. The term of the Honorary Magistrates appointed for the towns of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan was fixed at three years. (15) Code of Criminal Procedure Regulation, No. II of 1904.

87. (*a*) Vaccination was declared compulsory for various periods in 23 Municipalities, 2 Unions and also in all the rural areas in the Shimoga District brought under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

(17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

88. The provisions of Section 17 were extended to (1) Gollahalli, (2) Gonamekahalli, (3) Gurahalli, (4) Marikoppa, (5) Balaganahalli and (6) Appaianahalli in the Kolar Gold Fields.

(18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

89. (*a*) Eleven towns were constituted Municipalities under Section 4 (1) of the Regulation.

(*b*) The number of Councillors was increased in 25 Municipalities.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

90. (*a*) Revised rules for the discussion of the State Budget and for the asking of questions in the Legislative Council were issued.

(*b*) Rules governing the term of office of the additional members of the Council were issued.

(20) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

91. Rules to regulate the grant of rewards to, and acceptance of the same by the Police Officers were issued.

(21) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

92. Tank Panchayets were constituted in respect of 26 tanks.

(22) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

93. Hardanahalli and Chandakawadi in the Chamarajnagar Taluk were brought under the operation of the Regulation.

(23) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

94. Village Courts were established in ten villages and four villages were grouped under one village court.

(24) The Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916.

95. (*a*) Rules were prescribed under the Regulation.

(*b*) The provisions of Section 20 were applied to certain tribes and gangs declared criminal in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

(25) The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, V of 1917 as replaced by Regulation, I of 1918.

96. The Defence of India Rules were issued.

(26) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.

97. The holidays for 1918 were declared under the Regulation.

(27) The Transfer of Property Regulation, IV of 1918.

98. The provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 59 were extended to the whole of the areas comprised in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

II. Military (1917-18).

The Force.

99. The military force of the State consisted of (*a*) 2 regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, (*b*) 3 regiments of Infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in the other districts and (*c*) one bullock train of Transport Corps stationed at Bangalore.

Sanctioned strength. (Appendix III).

100. To meet the demands from the field for reinforcements, the combatant strength of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps was increased to 748, the non-effectives returning from the field being treated as supernumeraries. The sanctioned combatant strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force including medical and veterinary officers, farriers, salustries and ward orderlies was 3,883 consisting of 925 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 398 in the Mysore Horse, 1,812 in the three regiments of Infantry and 748 in the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Actual strength. (Appendix III).

101. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,641 including supernumeraries. The Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse were short of the full strength by 6 commissioned officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 24 men; the Infantry regiments

by 4 commissioned officers, 14 non-commissioned officers and 243 men and the Imperial Service Transport Corps by 4 commissioned officers and 27 non-commissioned officers. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men including supernumeraries in each branch of the service.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Men
Cavalry	41	165	1,156
Infantry	56	370	1,125
Transport Corps	15	95	618

Composition of the force.

102. In the Cavalry Regiments, out of a total of 1,630 officers and men including the non-combatants, 593 were Muhammadans and 616 Mahrattas; in the Infantry regiments, 654 were Muhammadans and 127 Mahrattas out of 1,624; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 318 were Muhammadans and 79 Mahrattas out of 843. The rest of the force consisted of other Hindus and also Christians.

Duties on which employed.

103. The Imperial Service Regiment and the Imperial Service Transport Corps continued to be on active service in the field throughout the year. Four drafts of reinforcements numbering 184 in the aggregate, from the former unit and 5 drafts consisting of 47 persons in all from the latter unit, were despatched to the field. 50 combatants and 8 followers from the Imperial Service Regiment and 22 combatants and 5 followers from the Imperial Service Transport Corps returned to their respective Depots as invalids during the year. As usual, detachments from the first battalion of the Infantry were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday. The usual reliefs of the Taluk Treasury guards were carried out.

Efficiency.

104. The condition and discipline of all the units were good throughout the year. Reports received from the field show that the Imperial Service Troops are maintaining a high order of efficiency. The Imperial Service Lancers took part in the attack on Gaza in November 1917 and the conduct of the Regiment in the battle and in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy was much appreciated. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the depot of the Mysore Imperial Service Troops in December 1917. (*a*) His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer the rank of "Lieutenant Colonel" in the Army on Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., (*b*) Retired Risaldars, Syed Ahmed and Hanumanta Rao Powar Bahadur, attended the Presentation of Decorations Parade held at Delhi on 31st January 1918 by His Excellency the Viceroy., (*c*) Mr. A. A. Montiero, Assistant Veterinarian was granted the title of "Lieutenant" by His Highness the Maharaja, (*d*) Jamedar Abdul Gaffar was granted "Indian Distinguished Service Medal" and (*e*) Jamedar Krishna Rao Kadam was awarded the "Indian Meritorious Service Medal."

The Lancers Depot.

105. The recruits and reinforcements at the Imperial Service Lancers depot were exercised in drill, gymnastics, musketry, field firing, etc., under the supervision of the Chief Commandant and the Officiating Inspecting Officer. In the Riding School attached to this regiment 644 recruits and 39 remounts were under training during the year. Of these, 334 recruits and 29 remounts were discharged, leaving 310 recruits and 10 remounts under training at the close of the year. The arms at the Depot were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in August 1917 and their general condition was remarked as good. One armourer attended the Madras Arsenal from 10-11-1917 to 5-4-1918 to qualify himself for a first class certificate. Two sowars also were sent to the Arsenal to receive instructions in machine gun and side arms. One Jamedar, one Duffedar and one Lance Duffedar, as students, and one Duffedar and one Lance Duffedar as instructors attended the Special Musketry class at Gwalior. One Duffedar was sent to the School of Musketry at Satara. One Duffedar and 5 Lance Duffedars attended a course of physical and bayonet training in the Southern Army School, Poona. To the 268 horses which formed the strength of the Depot at the beginning of the year, 23 remounts were added by purchase, 150 by transfer from Mysore Horse and 2 by transfer from the Imperial Service Transport Corps bringing the

total to 443. Deducting 125 casualties, there remained 318 horses at the close of the year. Two farriers were trained in the Station Veterinary Hospital at Secunderabad and two more at a similar hospital at Bangalore.

106. There were 37 mules and 2 camels at the depot on 1st July 1917. One of the camels died during the year and there were at the close of the year 37 mules and 1 camel.

107. The Mysore Horse was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted and squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry, etc., by the Commandant aided by instructors. In the Riding School attached to this regiment there were 78 recruits and 107 remounts at the beginning of the year and 249 recruits and 189 remounts were taken on during the year, bringing the aggregate to 327 recruits and 296 remounts. Of these, 130 recruits and 123 remounts were discharged, leaving 197 recruits and 173 remounts in the school at the close of the year. To the 226 horses that formed the strength of the regiment at the beginning of the year, 182 were added on during the year, bringing the total to 408. Deducting 115 casualties there remained 293 horses at the close of the year.

The Infantry.

108. The recruits and men stationed at the district headquarters were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of instructors. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out both in Bangalore and Mysore.

The Transport Corps.

109. The recruits enlisted in the depot were given preliminary training in drill and other duties before being sent to the field. The strength of the animals on the 1st July 1917 consisted of 50 ponies, 29 mules and 636 bullocks, to which, 15 ponies by transfer from the carriage troop and 5 ponies and 194 bullocks by purchase were added on during the year, bringing the total number of animals to 929. Deducting 39 casualties there remained 890 animals in the Corps at the close of the year. The total number of transport carts at the end of the year was 306. The number of ambulance carts authorised for the Corps was 8 of which 2 were taken to the field with the Corps in 1916 and 4 more were taken in December 1917, leaving 2 ambulance carts at the depot.

Military Stores.

110. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to all the units of the Mysore force and the Palace Troops. The mobilization stores of the Mysore Imperial Service units, kept in the stores were reported to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

111. The expenditure during 1917-18 was Rs. 15,04,081 as against Rs. 13,98,788 in the previous year as noted below :—

	Details	1916-17	1917-18
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Headquarter establishment ...	44,636	56,451
2.	Imperial Service Lancers... ...	4,15,173	5,30,518
3.	Mysore Horse	1,66,303	1,11,497
4.	Infantry Regiments	2,35,118	2,40,555
5.	Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	3,08,305	2,65,864
6.	Military Stores	6,459	7,163
7.	Superannuation and retired allowances	91,986	96,458
8.	Palace Military	1,14,000	1,14,000
9.	Military works	...	41,736
10.	Miscellaneous	16,808	39,809
	Total	13,98,788	15,04,081

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

112. The year opened with 9 stallions, 118 mares, and 89 foals at the farm. The births during the year were 44 foals.

Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock were 3 stallions, 22 mares and 44 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 14 mares and 30 foals. There thus remained 12 stallions, 126 mares and 103 foals at the end of the year.

Cost.

113. The approximate value of live-stock on the farm at the end of the year was Rs. 76,345 as against Rs. 87,781 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 47,816 as against Rs. 55,642 in the previous year.

III. Police (1917-18).

Constitution.

114. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force during the year was 901 officers and 5,286 constables as against 874 officers and 5,232 constables in the previous year. The increase in the number of officers and men was due to the amalgamation and augmentation of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and the Kolar District Board Railway Police, augmentation of the Closepet Sub-Taluk police, sanction of police staff for the newly opened Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and Tarikere-Narasimharajapur Tramway, providing town police to Tiptur and Yedatore, the addition of a Duffedar to Lakkur in the Malur taluk and to the appointments of six Probationary Inspectors and six Sub-Inspectors. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of the several grades of officers shown in Appendix IV. The strength of the temporary force was 28 officers and 109 men against 29 officers and 117 men in the previous year, the decrease being due to the staffs of Yedatore town, Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway being made permanent. Fresh temporary staff was entertained for frontier patrol duty in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and for the new line of railway under construction between Chitaldrug and Chikjajur.

115. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1916-17		1917-18	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	22	172	15	120	21	156
Gold Fields Police	42	277	41	287	40	268
Total ...	64	449	56	407	61	424
City Police, Bangalore	58	308	58	265	58	253
City Police, Mysore	47	275	47	223	46	212
Total ...	105	583	105	488	104	465
Special Reserve Police	13	183	12	166	12	146
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including the Police Training School.	37	4	20	4	31	4
Bangalore District	89	544	89	519	88	503
Kolar ,, ...	80	434	77	426	79	423
Tumkur ,, ...	87	592	86	572	86	567
Mysore ,, ...	79	436	78	299	78	396
French Rocks Circle	46	278	46	265	45	262
Hassan District	70	390	69	388	69	383
Shimoga ,, ...	86	479	86	470	85	453
Kadur ,, ...	57	380	57	356	56	353
Chitaldrug District	88	534	88	507	86	502
Total ...	719	4,071	696	3,806	703	3,848
Grand Total ...	901	5,286	869	4,867	880	4,888
Temporary Force ...	28	109	..	...	...	...

The Police Training School.

116. Seventy-one constables were trained in the first session and 77 in the second session in the Police Training School at Bangalore. Of these, 138 passed the final examination. The total number of persons admitted into the Inspectors' and Station House Officers' classes was 14 and 32 respectively, of whom 12 and 24 respectively passed the examination. Government sanctioned during the year the appointment of an officer of the status of a Superintendent for charge of the school and also increase of pay and allowance to the staff.

Preservation of order.

117. The Criminal Investigation staff was engaged in collecting information about the movements of criminal gangs. During the year one sergeant and four constables were added to the special war staff. Besides registering five non-Asiatic

foreigners and watching the movements of 811 aliens, including 11 enemy subjects, the staff was useful in apprehending military deserters.

Prevention of crime.

118. The total number of K.Ds borne on the registers of the several districts and cities was 1,856. During the year only two persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences. In 54 cases involving 88 persons for vagrancy and bad character, 50 were convicted, 11 acquitted or discharged and 27 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Investigation of crime.

119. Five hundred and seventy-four heinous cases were reported during the year against 535 in the previous year. Amildars conducted investigations fully in 35 cases and partly in 17 cases.

Cognizable cases. (Appendix V).

120. During the year under report, 7,500 cases were reported and there were 4,265 cases pending at the beginning of the year bringing the total number of cognizable cases to 11,765 against 10,998 in the previous year. Of these, 17 were transferred to the neighbouring British provinces and in 202 cases investigation was refused. One thousand eight hundred and eleven were declared by the magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable, 1,089 cases were returned as undetectable, 67 were struck off on A form and 127 were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 8,452 cases, 2,733 ended in conviction and 940 in acquittal of discharge leaving 4,779 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these, 1,167 cases were pending with the magistracy on A form and 1,601 on B form and only 2,011 cases were actually pending with the police against 1,821 cases pending at the close of the previous year.

Arrests. (Appendix V).

121. The number of persons arrested by the police was 6,928 against 6,089 in the previous year. Including 2,175 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the year the police had to deal with 9,103 persons. Of these 379 were released by the police and 2 released by magistrates' order before trial. The number of persons actually tried was 5,757 of whom 3,647 were convicted, 2,110 were acquitted or discharged, 35 evading arrest and the remaining 2,672 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

122. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,119 against 1,056 in the previous year. Further particulars regarding specific offences like murder, etc., are furnished in Appendix VII.

Non-cognizable cases.

123. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by magistrates was 12,264 involving 23,996 persons against 13,033 involving 23,043 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,691 cases involving 3,562 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

124. During the year the village police arrested 90 persons in 66 cases as against 45 persons in 34 cases in the previous year. Of these, 57 persons were convicted, 16 were acquitted, 14 were released by police and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

125. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 247 as against 189 persons in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases. (Appendix VI)

126. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,87,026 as against Rs. 2,40,791 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 1,01,091 or 35·2 per cent against Rs. 86, 984 or 36·1 per cent in 1916-17.

Processes.

127. The total number of processes received for service by the police was 152,508 against 133,074 of which 132,072 were executed and served against 117,234 in the previous year.

Inspection.

128. The Inspector-General of Police inspected 3 District Police Offices, 16 Taluk Police Offices, 34 investigating centres and 19 sub-stations. The Deputy Commissioners visited 47 investigation centres, 19 sub-stations and 30 out-posts. The Superintendents of Police inspected 136 investigating centres, 121 sub-stations and 200 out-posts. One investigating centre, 18 sub-stations and 33 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger print.

129. One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight slips were received for tracing the antecedents of persons against 2,535 in the previous year. Of these 416 slips against 409 were successfully traced. The opinion of the Finger Print Expert was sought for in 31 civil suits and 11 criminal cases as against 21 civil suits and 11 criminal cases during the preceding year. During the year a special class for training police officers in the art of taking finger impressions was held in Bangalore when

20 Inspectors and Jamedars were trained. The total number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 31,542 including 1,046 received during the year.

Arms Regulation.

130. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1917 was 18,183 as against 17,734 in the previous year. Fifty-six persons were prosecuted for offences under the Regulation, thirty-six were convicted, twelve were acquitted or discharged and seven persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year and the case against one person was withdrawn. Seven guns were manufactured in each of the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

131. The number of licenses, issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, during the calendar year 1917 was 267. Two cases involving three persons were prosecuted during the year; of these, one case with one person in the Kadur District, ended in conviction, while the other case with 2 persons in the Hassan District was pending trial at the end of the year.

The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

132. Three cases involving ten persons were prosecuted for violation of the provisions of the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation of which two cases involving seven persons ended in conviction and the remaining one case with three persons was awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

133. During the year 48 juveniles against 18 in the previous year and one shop-keeper were prosecuted; of these the shop-keeper alone was convicted and fined and the rest were warned as being first offenders.

Rewards. (Appendix IV).

134. The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion was 60 against 123 in the previous year and the number given money rewards was 263 against 218. Rewards amounting to Rs. 905 were given by private individuals in token of appreciation of police services.

Punishments. (Appendix IV).

135. Two officers and 194 men were dismissed from service as against three officers and 216 men in 1916-17; 173 officers and 1,519 men were fined, degraded or suspended as against 114 officers and 1,756 men in the previous year. Two officers and 28 constables were punished judicially for various offences during the year as against 41 constables in the previous year, 24 of the cases being under the Police Regulation.

Expenditure. (Appendix IV).

136. The cost of police administration during the year was Rs. 11,11,822 against Rs. 10,99,664 in the previous year.

General.

137. The Special Reserve Police was employed on duty during the Khedda operations at Budipadaga. Detachments were sent to Subramanya Ghati, to Sivaganga during the installation of the new Swami, to Madras in connection with the visit of Her Highness the Maharani, to Mysore in connection with the Dasara and Birthday festivities, to Anekal where a breach of the peace was apprehended and to Jog Falls during the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

138. A conference of all the Police Superintendents in the State was held in Bangalore in April 1918 at which questions relating to the police administration were discussed. The Superintendents of Kolar Gold Fields and French Rocks met the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor District and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kollegal Division, respectively and exchanged views on police matters.

The Police Department was reorganized during the year.

IV. Extradition (1917-18).

Extradition.

139. During the year 45 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903.

Of these, 38 were British subjects and 7 were subjects of the Mysore State. Including 7 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 52 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 32 were convicted, 6 were acquitted, 9 were discharged, and the charge against one was withdrawn, leaving 4 under trial at the end of the year.

82 persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Courts for trial. Of these, 20 were British, and 62 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 47 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 35 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are known only in 9 cases; 8 ended in conviction, and one in discharge.

Section V.—Criminal Justice.

Courts.

140. The number of Criminal Courts in the State excluding the Chief Court, was 138 as against 139 in 1916-17. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the first class, 62 Magistrates of the second class and 34 Magistrates of the third class. There were, besides, 3 Justices of the Peace and 7 Benches of Magistrates' Courts.

Offences reported.

141. The number of offences reported to the several Courts rose to 21,551 from 21,113 in 1916-17. Of these, 33·82 per cent were offences affecting the person which mainly consisted of criminal force and assault and hurt; 27·51 per cent were offences against property, consisting chiefly of theft, criminal trespass and mischief; 24·79 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 18,671 or 86·63 per cent, as against 17,794 or 84·28 per cent in the previous year. Of the offences returned as true, 14,080 were under the Indian Penal Code and 4,591 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,500 or 10·65 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,282 or 10·07 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

142. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 18,401 of which 15,734 or 85·51 per cent were disposed of, leaving 2,667 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 15,599 or 84·77 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 24 and the courts of Session 111. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 21·91 days as against 16·82 days in 1916-17, by the District Magistrates 17·50 days as against 5·24 days and by the Courts of Session 31·24 days as against 13·20 days in 1916-17. Of the 111 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 83 were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial. (Appendix VIII).

143. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 33,402. Of these, 6,526 were arrested by the Police, 1,580 were brought before the Courts on warrants and 25,296 appeared on summonses. Inclusive of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year 1916-17 the total number of persons dealt with during the year, was 38,733 as against 37,833 persons in 1916-17. Cases involving 31,738 persons or 81·94 per cent of the total number were disposed of, this being exclusive of the number (51 persons) dealt with under Sections 562 and 307, Criminal Procedure Code, referred to below. Of the cases disposed of, the Courts of Session disposed of cases relating to 215 persons, District Magistrates to 80 and other Magistrates to 31,443.

Results of trial. (Appendix VIII).

144. Of the persons involved in cases disposed of, 24,251 or 76·40 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 24,341 or 74·89 per cent and 7,214 or 22·72 per cent were convicted as against 7,905 or 24·32 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 212 were committed or referred to the Court of Session, 61 died or escaped or were transferred to another province and 50 were dealt with under Section 562 and 1 under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons that remained under trial at the end of the year was 6,944.

Punishments.

145. Of the persons convicted 14 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, 1,942 to imprisonment, 5,534 were sentenced to fine and 116 to whipping. 11 cases involving 20 persons sentenced to death, were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 6 persons and set aside in the case of 2. 7 cases involving 12 persons were pending at the end of the year.

146. Inclusive of 2 persons whose cases were pending at the end of 1916-17, 8 persons sentenced to death and 2 to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence was confirmed in the case of 6 persons and in the case of the remaining 2, it was commuted to transportation for life. Of the 2 latter sentenced to transportation for life, the sentence was confirmed in the case of one and reduced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of the other. 2 memorials by 2 persons sentenced to imprisonment were rejected during the year including the one pending at the close of the previous year.

147. Of the 1,955 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation, 26·70 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·02 per cent to imprisonment over 15 days but not exceeding 6 months, 10·38 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and not exceeding 2 years, 2·50 per cent to imprisonment over 2 years and not exceeding 7 years, 0·71 per cent to imprisonment over 7 years and 0·66 per cent to transportation. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 4,557 out of 5,534, the fines imposed were Rs. 10 and under, in 900 cases over Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50, in 54 cases over Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100, in 13 cases over Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 500. The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 47,116 out of which a sum of Rs. 41,293 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,676.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

148. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 431 involving 672 persons. Of them, 399 were discharged and 232 convicted, leaving 41 persons pending at the end of the year.

Witnesses.

149. The number of witnesses who attended before Magistrates was 125,752 against 1,14,552 in the previous year. Of these, 120,051 were detained for one day, 4,713 for 2 days, 734 for 3 days and 254 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 46,657 against 44,608 in the previous year. Besides these, 895 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases against 997 in 1916-17. The total amount of allowances paid to witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,160-14-7.

Appellate Courts.

150. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 15.

Appeals. (Appendix IX).

151. Including cases pending from the previous year there were during the year for disposal 775 appeals involving 1,560 persons exclusive of one who died. 7 were appeals against orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 104 appeals, the Courts of Session with 149 and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers with 522. In 44 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 309 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 80 cases they were modified, in 213 cases the sentences were reversed, 3 cases were referred to Chief Court for revision and in 9 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 117 cases involving 293 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

152. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 33·78 days against 33·19 days in 1916-17, in the Courts of Session 30·81 days as against 29·44 days and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 38·77 days as against 31·46 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

153. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with cases involving 1,062 persons. In the case of 121 persons the applications were rejected, in the case of 429 persons sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 5 persons, sentences were enhanced, in the case of 50 persons, the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered and in regard to 80 persons, the sentences were reversed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 109 persons. Cases involving 144 persons were referred for revision to the Chief Court and cases involving 124 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

154. The receipts during the year, of courts subordinate to the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 83,529 against Rs. 84,586 and the charges to Rs. 3,09,606 against Rs. 3,24,332 in the previous year.

European British Subjects.

155. Nine European British subjects were tried during the year. The cases of 7 persons ended in conviction, 1 was acquitted and the case of the remaining person was committed to the Madras High Court.

VI. Civil Justice (1917-18).

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

156. The total number of Civil Courts excluding the Chief Court, during the year, was 27 including the 2 temporary 2nd Munsiffs' Courts at Tumkur and Seringapatam. The number of village courts opened during the year was 9, bringing the total number of such courts to 194.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value. (Appendix X).

157. The number of original suits filed in the subordinate courts was 32,675 against 30,584 in the year previous. The Munsiffs' Courts, as usual, dealt with the largest number of original suits, 17.223 ordinary and 11,677 small cause suits against 16,350 and 10,849 in the previous year. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 541 ordinary and 3,144 small cause suits were instituted against 467 and 2,850 in the previous year. The number of original suits instituted in District Courts was 90 against 68 in the previous year.

Out of 17,854 ordinary suits, 15,225 or 85·27 per cent related to money or moveable property and the rest, *viz.*, 2,629 to title and other matters. Out of the 14,821 small cause suits, 10,503 were based on written contracts and 814 on contracts not in writing, 845 on accounts stated, 68 for money had and received, 2,114 for price of goods sold, 38 for wages, etc., 12 for damages for breaches of contract, 237 for rent, 175 for recovery of moveables or their value and 15 for damages.

In 345 or 1·93 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the money value ranged as particularized below:—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Not exceeding Rs. 100	7,665	42·93
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	9,214	51·60
Above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000	556	3·11
Above Rs. 5,000	74	0·41

Among small cause suits, 1,245 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 10,219 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 2561 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 796 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

Disposal of suits. (Appendix X).

158. The number of suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 12,889 (exclusive of 19 suits transferred from one court to another). Including 32,675 suits instituted during the year, and 703 refiled and remanded suits, the number of suits for disposal during the year was 46,267. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 17,580 against 16,557 in 1916-17. Of these, 377 or 2·14 per cent were disposed of without trial, 12,177 or 69·26 per cent without contest, 5,019 or 28·55 per cent after contest and 7 by reference to arbitration. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 14,736. Of these, 375 were disposed of without trial, 1,214 were compromised, 1,737 were decreed on confession, 9,159 were decreed *ex-parte* and 164 were dismissed *ex-parte*; 2,081, suits were disposed of after contest and 6 were disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits thus disposed of was 32,316 leaving 13,951 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 12,462 were pending in the Munsiff's Courts, 1,411 in the Subordinate Judge's Courts and 78 in the District Judge's Courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 173·78 days to 188·33 and that of contested ordinary suits from 335·71 days to 399·38 days and that of uncontested suits fell from 85·77 days to 80·63 days during the year under report.

Miscellaneous cases.

159. Including 1907 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year, there were 7,954 cases for disposal against 7,587 in 1916-17. Of these, 651 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,022 applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 100 applications for review of judgment and 290 applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*. The remaining 4,891 cases related to other matters. Of the miscellaneous cases, 5,821 were disposed of and 2,133 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees. (Appendix XI).

160. Including 12,743 execution cases which were pending at the end of the previous year, the number of applications filed for execution of decrees was 46,896 against 44,731 in 1916-17. Of these, 33,045 were disposed of leaving 13,851 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 58·53 against 59·93 in the previous year. Immoveable property was sold in 1,538 cases and moveables in 200. One thousand two hundred and fifty-six persons were ordered to be arrested but only 112 were actually imprisoned. The amount realized on execution proceedings was Rs. 11,06,143 against Rs. 10,34,640 in 1916-17.

161. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 545 against 462 in the previous year. Of these, 223 were granted, 148 were rejected, 3 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. Receivers were appointed in 27 cases. Insolvency applications.

162. The number of appeals filed in the District Judges' Courts was 730. Adding the number of appeals, 293, (exclusive of one retransferred to the Chief Court) pending at the close of the previous year, there were 1,023 appeals for disposal in all the divisions. The number of appeals disposed of during the year was 546 against 635 in 1916-17, leaving 477 appeals pending at the close of the year. First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. (Appendix XII).

163. There were 224 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 304 were filed during the year. Of these, 150 were transferred to the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore Division, leaving 378 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court against 485 in 1916-17, Of these, 219 were disposed of against 261 in the previous year leaving 159 appeals pending at the end of the year against 224 in 1916-17. First appeals in the Chief Court. (Appendix XII).

164. The aggregate value of first appeals retained in the Chief Court during the year was Rs. 1,74,319 against Rs. 1,36,634 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 461 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 713-3-6 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 137-11-0. The general average duration of appeals was 329·53 days against 261·97 days in the Chief Court, 162·02 days against 112·42 days in the District Courts and 165·70 days against 195·30 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts. Value, cost and average duration of first appeals. (Appendix XII).

165. The number filed during the year was 156 against 205 in the previous year. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs. 35,730 against 34,909 in 1916-17. The average value of each of the appeals filed during the year was Rs. 229. The total number of second appeals for disposal including 131 pending at the end of the previous year, was 287 against 403 in 1916-17. Of these, 190 were disposed of against 272 in the previous year. Their average cost and general average duration were Rs. 45-3-9 and 234·02 days against Rs. 34-0-8 and 249·29 days in 1916-17. Second appeals. (Appendix XII).

166. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 48 against 73 in 1916-17. Of these, 29 were disposed of leaving 19 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous cases was 102 against 83 in 1916-17. Of these, 61 were disposed of leaving 41 at the end of the year. Miscellaneous appeals. (Appendix XII).

167. The total number of processes issued during the year was 227,749 and the realizations on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,24,197. The cost of the process establishment during the year was Rs. 78,560-0-6. Processes.

168. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,19,257 and Rs. 4,83,275 respectively as against Rs. 5,66,237 and Rs. 4,58,427 respectively in 1916-17. The increase under receipts was due to the increase in institutions, while that under charges to the entertainment of temporary and permanent establishments in some of the Munsiffs' Courts, the revision of the Chief Court establishment, etc. Receipts and expenditure.

169. The libraries of the several Courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District Judges' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore, the Subordinate Judges' Court and the 1st and 2nd Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and the Munsiffs' Courts at Seringapatam and Nanjangud. One of the puisne Judges of the Chief Court inspected the District Judge's and the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Shimoga and the Munsiffs' Courts at Shimoga and 3 other places. The District Judges inspected a good number of the Courts in their respective Divisions. General.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1917.)

170. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year was 80 as in the preceding year *vide* (Appendix XIII). Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

171. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,263 prisoners of all classes and 9,429 were admitted during the year as against 9,857 in the previous year, Prison population.

bringing the aggregate jail population to 10,692. Of these, 9,653 were discharged during the year, leaving 1,039 prisoners at the close of the year. 148 convicts were sent to Mesopotamia. The daily average of jail population during the year was 1,164·01 against 1,260·20 in the previous year.

Convicts.

172. Of the total number of prisoners, 3,852 were convicts against 4,071 in the preceding year, the numbers directly committed and those in transit being 3,122 and 730 respectively. Of these, 3,072 left or were removed from the Jails and Lock-ups leaving 780 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 905·89 against 985·61 in the year previous.

Under-trial prisoners.

173. The number of under-trial prisoners who were detained in the Jails and Lock-ups in the course of the year was 6,693 as against 6,837 in the previous year. Of these, 6,443 either died or were removed and there were 250 in detention at the close of the year as against 239 in the previous year. The daily average number of this class of prisoners was 251·62 against 265·40 in the previous year and the average period of detention during the year was 14 days against 14·20 in the year previous.

Classification and employment of convicts.

174. Of the 1,982 direct admissions during the year, 1,841 were men and 141 women. Classified according to religion, 1,552 were Hindus, 301 Muhammadans, 128 Christians and 1 Buddhist. 360 of them were able to read and write, 7 merely to read and the remaining 1,615 were illiterate. The bulk of this class of prisoners or 857 of the men were agriculturists.

175. Of the convicts available for work, 137 were employed as prison officers, 71 as prison servants and 301 on manufactures.

Nature of the sentence.

176. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 277 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,694 to rigorous imprisonment, 9 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 2 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. 954 had not more than one month's imprisonment.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

177. Out of the convicts admitted during the year, those who had been convicted previously were 268 or 13·52 per cent against 330 or 14·77 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 158 had one previous conviction, 55 had two and 55 had more than two. The number of juvenile offenders admitted during the year was 46, of whom 2 had been previously convicted.

Prison offences.

178. The total number of offences during the year was 294 against 246 in the previous year. In 186 of these, minor punishments were awarded and in 108, major punishments. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 40 cases.

Discharges.

179. Of the total number of 3,072 convicts who died, escaped or were removed or discharged during the year, 849 were transferred to other Jails, 185 released on appeal, 1,583 on expiry of sentence, 283 under remission rules, 148 on other grounds, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 escaped, 5 were executed and 16 died.

Remission Rules.

180. Of the 283 convicts released under the new remission rules embodied in the Jail Manual, a life convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 57-1-9, the average gratuity earned by convicts being Rs. 1-13-5 during the year against As. 14 in the previous year.

Escapes and recaptures.

181. Of the 8 convicts who had escaped during the previous 10 years and had remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1916, one was recaptured during the year. Both the prisoners who had escaped during the year were recaptured.

Health of prisoners.

182. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals during the year was 641 giving a daily average of 16·19 against 455 with a daily average of 14·36 in the previous year. The number of deaths among convicts during the year was 16 against 10 in the previous year.

Prison earnings.

183. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour during the year was Rs. 16,808 against Rs. 15,093 in the previous year.

Civil Prisoners.

184. There were 147 civil prisoners during the year including the 10 at the commencement of the year. 138 of these were discharged and 9 remained in prison at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

185. Exclusive of the outlay on account of construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure on prisons was Rs. 1,04,264 during the year against Rs. 1,10,178 in the previous year.

186. The average gross cost per head was Rs. 89-9-2 during the year against Rs. 87-6-10 in the preceding year, the net figures being Rs. 75-2-2 and Rs. 75-7-3 respectively. Average cost per head.

187. The particulars of expenditure are shown below :— Details of expenditure.

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Establishment charges	41,859	35 15 4
2.	Dietary charges	47,334	40 10 8
3.	Hospital charges	1,977	1 11 2
4.	Clothing and bedding charges	2,328	2 0 0
5.	Sanitation charges	535	0 7 4
6.	Charges for moving prisoners	2,338	2 0 2
7.	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.... ...	38	0 0 6
8.	Other charges	7,855	6 12 0
	Total ...	1,04,264	89 9 2

188. Gardening, weaving and other industries continued to be carried on in the Bangalore Central Jail and the District Jail at Mysore. The work of testing measures and selling weights and measures attended to in the Bangalore Central Jail during the preceding year was transferred to the Bangalore City Municipality. Industries in jails.

189. The arrangements made for giving religious and moral instruction to convicts worked satisfactorily in the Bangalore Central Jail. The attendance of religious teachers at the Mysore District Jail was irregular. Opportunities were given to elderly convicts of this Jail to hold religious classes for the benefit of the convicts of their respective persuasions. The prisoners were allowed to use books. Religious and moral instruction.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1917-18).

190. During the year under report, the *ex-officio* Sub-registry Offices at Shikarpur, Sorab and Harihar were converted into special offices. Thus there were 60 special and 18 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices at the end of the year. Registration offices

191. The total number of documents registered during the year was 117,152 as against 114,332 in 1916-17. Of these, 113,941 related to immoveable property, 80,296 being compulsorily and 33,645 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,424 related to moveable property, 785 were wills and 2 authorities to adopt. There was thus an increase of 2,820 or 2·4 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the number of documents executed in the Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts was due to the tightness of the money market on account of the war as well as to certain local causes such as the prevalence of plague and cholera in some of the taluks of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, unfavourable seasonal conditions in some parts of the Hassan District, and the fall in the price of areca in Shimoga District. The increase in other districts is attributable to the increasing popularity of registration, the facilities afforded by co-operative societies, activity in trade and the rise in the prices of food grains and other necessaries of life. Registration of documents.

192. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,28,649 in the previous year to Rs. 2,39,944 during the year, the increase being Rs. 11,295 or 4·9 per cent over the income of the previous year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,782 as against Rs. 95,631 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under the heads "Fixed salaries of registering officers" and "Cost of permanent establishment" owing to the opening of 3 additional Sub-registry offices and to the revision of the pay of Special Sub-Registrars and their establishment as well as of Probationary Sub-Registrars from 1st January 1918. Financial results. (Appendix XV).

193. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year and that was for false personation before the Sub-Registrar of Holalkere. The accused was tried and convicted. Offences.

194. All the Sub-registry offices in the State, except those at Yelandur, Mandya, Malvalli and Seringapatam were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices. Inspection.

Re-organisation of the Department.

195. A revised scale of pay to Special Sub-Registrars and their clerks providing a maximum and minimum pay of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively to Sub-Registrars and of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 to the clerks was sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1918. The pay of the Probationary Sub-Registrars was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, that of the attenders and peons of Sub-Registry offices from Rs. 8 and 6 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 respectively from the same date.

IX. Municipal Administration (1917-18).

Number of municipalities.

196. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Thirty-six of these continued to be governed by the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, while the rest were administered by Boards constituted under executive orders.

Elections.

197. General elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in 8 municipalities and 54 candidates were duly elected for 55 seats thrown open for election. Only 37 per cent of the voters on an average took part in these elections; the attendance at the elections in most of these municipalities was generally poor except in the municipalities of Chikballapur, Dodballapur and Closepet where it was fair.

Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

198. The Municipal Council of Bangalore was presided over by a non-official President throughout the year Non-official Presidents were also appointed during the latter part of the year to the Mysore City Municipal Council and the town municipal councils of Kolar and Chikmagalur. The municipal councils of Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Shimoga continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents.

Constitution of municipal bodies.

199. On the last day of the year, there were on all the municipal bodies 1,091 members of whom 256 were elected by the rate-payers and 835 nominated by Government. Of the latter, 330 were salaried servants of Government. The decrease in the number of nominated councillors is to be accounted for by the fact that the constitution of several of the Regulation municipalities was revised with a view to increase the elective element in these councils so as to conform to the amended Municipal Regulation V of 1918.

Meetings and attendance.

200. Eighty-four of the Municipal Bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12 during the year. Of the others, 3 met 11 times, and 2 met 10 times. The average attendance of members was 2·6 among officials and 4·9 among non-officials or 7·5 in all, against an average strength of 12 members for each municipal body.

Rules and bye-laws.

201. The majority of municipal councils delayed the framing of rules and bye-laws pending full effect being given to the Local Self-Government scheme, while a few of the councils made good progress in framing rules and bye-laws, the chief among those sanctioned by Government during the year relating to the following:—

1. Bye-laws for licensing draftsmen and surveyors to prepare building plans in the Bangalore City for submission to the municipality.
2. Bye-laws to regulate the scraping of grass in road margins and other municipal lands in the Bangalore City.
3. Bye-laws regulating the collection of octroi in Chikballapur.
4. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in Kolar.
5. Bye-laws for the regulation of hotels and sweet-meat shops and bye-laws regulating the construction of houses in Nanjangud.
6. Bye-laws regulating (1) hotels, (2) bakery and sweet-meat shops, (3) dangerous and offensive trades, (4) disposal of carcasses of dead animals, (5) conservancy and sanitation, (6) erection of buildings and other structures and (7) octroi in Chitaldrug town.
7. Rules regulating the collection of taxes in Chikballapur.

Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

202. The rate of octroi duty on sheep and goats in Chikballapur and Tarikere and the rate on dry and fresh cocoanuts in Tarikere and on betel leaves in Molkalmuru were reduced, while octroi was freshly levied on cigarettes, tobacco-sticks and cigars in Chikballapur. Levy of market fees in Hassan and Challakere was newly sanctioned during the year.

203. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,05,307. The income and expenditure during the year contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:— Financial Position. (Appendix XVI.)

Income.	Items.	1916-17	1917-18
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Municipal rates and taxes	9,28,094	10,20,566
2.	Realizations under Special Acts	31,775	35,497
3.	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,93,847	1,80,036
4.	Grants and contributions	60,919	2,01,646
5.	Miscellaneous	74,030	52,409
6.	Public debt	2,85,694	4,23,511
	Total ...	15,74,359	19,13,665
Expenditure.			
1.	General Administration	1,41,271	1,42,598
2.	Public Safety	89,986	90,097
3.	Public works executed by Public Works Department ...	42,310	257
4.	Public works executed by civil department ...	2,60,069	2,52,521
5.	Public health and convenience	4,22,797	4,34,246
6.	Public instruction	29,180	28,020
7.	Contributions	2,573	5,142
8.	Miscellaneous	1,64,834	2,64,901
9.	Public debt	4,08,645	6,83,440
	Total ...	15,61,665	19,01,222

204. No municipal council made any investment of its surplus funds during the year except that of Tarikere which added to its fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank a further sum of Rs. 25,000 out of its surplus funds. Investments.

205. The incidence of taxation in Bangalore City was Rs. 3-13-9 and in Mysore City Rs. 2-8-2. In other municipalities, it ranged from 0-4-8 in Talkad municipality, Mysore District, to Rs. 5-8-0 in Davangere municipality, Chitaldrug District. The high rate of incidence in the Davangere municipality is due to nearly half the income from taxation being derived from octroi and tolls. Incidence of taxation.

206. A project amounting to Rs. 24,711 for water-supply to Koppa town was sanctioned during the year, the cost being ordered to be met in equal proportions by the Government and the municipality, the annual maintenance charges being borne by the latter. Water-supply projects.

A rough estimate amounting to Rs. 35,000 was also sanctioned for supplying water to the Saligram municipality, Government undertaking to contribute one-half of the cost, if the municipal council of Saligram provides the balance by a local loan or otherwise.

207. The malarial survey of Seringapatam town ordered by Government in the previous year was completed during the year. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner in this connection, is under the consideration of Government. A drainage scheme for the town of Shimoga costing Rs. 1,05,000 was sanctioned, Government having undertaken to make a free grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost, the balance being ordered to be raised locally by the municipality, by means of debentures carrying interest of 6 per cent per annum. The scheme for the construction of model sanitary houses for housing the middle and poorer classes in Shimoga town made fair progress, 8 houses having been completed during the year and another nearing completion. Sales were also effected of these houses with a view to build more houses out of the realizations. Steps are being taken by the municipal council to construct a few more houses. Special schemes for sanitary improvements.

208. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee met 8 times during the year. The services of special officers appointed to work out the drainage project of the city and also for acquisition of properties for the city improvement schemes were retained during the year. Fair progress was made under both the items of works. During the year, a revised programme of city improvement works was sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2,34,246. Bangalore City Improvements.

209. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board continued to be presided over by an *ex-officio* chairman who was also President of the municipality till the 10th March 1918 when a non-official chairman was appointed to the Trust Board Mysore City Improvements.

solely. The Trust Board met 14 times during the year. On account of the increased activities of the Board during the year, the normal annual grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs was found insufficient and had to be supplemented by an additional grant of one lakh of rupees as in the previous year. The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 4,42,741 of which a sum of Rs. 2,80,455 was spent on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 1,15,898 on the acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 17,455 on house building loans and Rs. 28,933 on establishment and other charges. Fifty eight properties were acquired and 13 demolished during the year. Pipes of 6¾ miles' length including 1,358 house connections were laid as part of the underground sewerage system. Loans amounting to Rs. 16,860 were sanctioned during the year to 57 persons for house building and improvement purposes. Including the arrears of Rs. 7,390, the total demand on account of instalments due was Rs. 73,736 of which Rs. 65,095 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,641 uncollected, at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1917-18).

Number of Local Boards.

210. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were, as in the previous years, one District Board for each of the 8 Districts and a Taluk Board for each of the 77 taluks and sub-taluks in the State. The number of Union Panchayets was 264 as in the previous year; these are, however, liable to conversion in future into Village Panchayets or Municipal Councils under the Local Self-Government Scheme.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

211. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was, as in the previous year, 15 consisting of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members. The Board met in all 7 times and the average attendance was 6·28 officials and 5·42 non-officials or 11·7 in all.

District Boards.

212. There were on the last day of the year, on the 8 District Boards 211 members, of whom 59 were *ex-officio*, 75 elected by Taluk Boards and the rest nominated by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance thereat was 6 officials, 14 non-officials or 20 in all as against the average sanctioned strength of 27 for each Board.

Taluk Boards.

213. On all the 77 Taluk Boards there were 1,135 members on the last day of the year. Each of the Boards met on an average 7·2 times and only 2 Boards did not hold the prescribed number of 6 meetings. Forty-two meetings in all during the year were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 4·9 non-officials or 7·5 in all against the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Taluk Board.

The Union Panchayets.

214. The Union Panchayets consisted, on the last day of the year, of 713 official members and 1469 non-official members, as against the total sanctioned strength of 2,207 members. Of the 264 Panchayets, only 39 met the prescribed number of 12 times, while 15 Panchayets did not meet at all during the year. Each of the Panchayets met on an average, 6 times and the average attendance was 1·6 officials and 4·3 non-officials as against an average strength of 8·3 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

215. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account compared with those of the previous year are as shewn in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue	5,67,248	6,54,149
2. Railway cess	1,78,597	2,38,641
3. House and Mohatarfa taxes	1,48,345	3,92,035
4. Tolls and ferries	51,221	46,303
5. Drinking water wells fund	2,30,058	40,327
6. Miscellaneous	2,48,249	2,53,097
Total ...	14,23,718	16,24,552

Items	Expenditure	
	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department.	4,17,556	4,73,984
2. Public works executed by Civil Department ...	1,61,750	1,03,078
3. Administration and collection	71,947	68,111
4. Public Health, safety and convenience ...	2,87,326	2,29,513
5. Drinking water wells fund	79,017	75,213
6. Miscellaneous	1,25,009	82,306
Total ...	11,42,605	10,32,205

The increase under receipts is to be accounted for chiefly as due to the levy of railway cess in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts and to the assignment of the Local Funds General and Mohatarfa in rural areas to the District Boards. The fall under expenditure is due mainly to the non-execution of several public works undertaken by the Civil Department, and this result is reported to be due to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors.

District Board—Railways.

216. The preliminary survey for the opening of a line from Kolar to Mulbagal was sanctioned by Government and the alignment for the line was also approved by the District Board during the year. In the latter part of the year the construction work of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway line was put on hand and it is making fair progress.

The above scheme was since ordered to be financed both by the District Board and the Government in equal proportions. The collection of the loan on this account up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 72,052. The collections during the year were not as satisfactory as it was expected to be owing to the existence of other loans, such as the war loan and the Chitaldrug town water-supply loan being afloat in the district.

Rural water-supply.

217. One hundred and ninety-six drinking water wells were completed and a sum of Rs. 74,361 was spent during the year. One thousand and fifty-two wells were under construction at the end of June 1918. The progress in the execution of wells continued to be slow owing to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors and the general apathy of the villagers to come forward to do their share of the work.

Working of Sanitary Rules.

218. The Village Sanitation Rules were in force in 10,724 villages under the control of the District Boards. Of 637 persons prosecuted for the breach of these Rules, 292 persons were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 835-8-0 levied from them. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 79 persons were convicted out of 234 persons prosecuted for the breach of sanitary bye-laws.

Cattle shows an Exhibitions.

219. Cattle shows were held at Subrayana Ghati in Dodballapur Taluk, Hunasamaranahalli in Devanhalli Taluk and Kabbal in Kankanhalli Taluk, Avani in Mulbagal Taluk, Nandi in Chikballapur Taluk, Tavarekere in Sira Taluk, Kyamenhalli in Koratagere Sub-Taluk, Chunchinakatte in Yedatore Taluk, Bheemanhalli in Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mudukatore in T.-Narsipur Taluk, Karighatta in Seringapatam Taluk, Maddur in Mandya Taluk, Hemagiri in Krishnarajpete Taluk, Kote Betta in Nagamangala Taluk, Ramanathapur in Arkalgud Taluk, Kudli in Shimoga Taluk, Rampur in Honnali Taluk, Antharagatte in Kadur Taluk, Nandigudi in Harihar Sub-Taluk, Harthikote in Hiriyur Taluk and also at the taluk and sub-taluk head-quarters of Closepet, Bowringpet, Maddagiri, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Alur, Shimoga and Harihar. As an adjunct to the District Conferences, ordinary exhibitions at Kolar and Shimoga and an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Chitaldrug were held. At all the taluk head-quarters in the Shimoga District, Industrial, Educational and Agricultural Exhibitions were also organized on a small scale.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1917-18).

Season and Rainfall.

220. The rainfall in the South-west Monsoon averaged nearly 20 per cent in excess of the usual quantity over the whole State, the abundant precipitation in September largely contributing to it. The aggregate rainfall of the North-east Monsoon was above the average in Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Hassan Districts. The actual for the whole State averaged about 20 per cent in excess of the normal. The out-turn of the chief food grains, paddy, ragi and cholum was, however, appreciably less than that in the previous year. Sugar-cane however gave a better yield. The tanks received a sufficient supply of water and no difficulty was experienced either for fodder or drinking water anywhere. On the whole the seasonal conditions during the year under report were favourable to the agriculturists. The average rainfall during the year under report was 40·39 inches as against 39·96 inches in 1916-17.

The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1917 to September 1917	Average	October 1917 to March 1918	Average	April 1917 to March 1918	Average
Bangalore ...	28·05	21·72	8·18	9·13	36·23	30·85
Kolar ...	27·46	19·01	8·35	8·97	35·81	27·98
Tumkur ...	27·16	18·02	9·17	7·70	36·33	25·72
Mysore ...	19·59	18·51	10·30	9·39	29·89	27·90
Hassan ..	26·41	28·84	12·71	9·73	39·12	38·57
Shimoga ...	44·53	50·21	11·64	7·34	56·17	57·55
Kadur ...	55·48	64·57	15·53	10·09	71·01	74·66
Chitaldrug ...	20·55	15·21	12·58	6·14	33·13	21·35
Average for the State* ...	29·80	27·51	10·74	8·56	40·54	36·07

* The average for the State has been obtained by adding the rainfall of 77 Stations and dividing the total by 77.

The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year was 337·54 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest registered was 18·75 inches at Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug District. The highest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 8·77 inches were gauged on the 3rd September 1917.

Out-turn of crops.

221. The average yield of paddy, ragi, horsegram and cholum was slightly less and that of sugar-cane slightly more than in the previous year.

The following table gives in terms of annas, the out-turn of the five principal crops in the State, 16 annas representing a normal crop :—

Districts	Paddy	Ragi	Horsegram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore ...	8·6	10·7	7·2	2·4	11·8
Kolar ...	8·6	8·4	7·9	10·6	10·3
Tumkur ..	10·1	8·7	8·6	7·5	7·7
Mysore, ...	9·56	8·04	7·75	6·5	10·5
Hassan ...	10 1	11 5	9·2	10·8	13·5
Shimoga ...	10·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	11·0
Kadur ...	10·1	9·9	11·1	11·34	11·46
Chitaldrug ...	9·0	9·5	7·5	8·5	13·0
Average for the State ...	9·5	9·34	8·53	8·2	11·15

222. The prices of all the staple grains rose slightly in all the districts. Prices.

The following table gives the average prices of the staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1916-17 quantity in seers per rupee	1917-18 quantity in seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	7.34	6·32
Ragi	17·68	14·86
Cholum	15·42	12·20

These differ from those, given in Appendix XVIII, which give the prices prevailing in the last month of the year. The measures adopted by Government to control prices and supplies are described in Chapter I.

II. Agriculture (1917-18).

223. The total area cropped during the year was 6,436,789 acres as against 6,528,850 acres in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :— Area cropped.

Crops	1916-17	1917-18	Difference	Remarks
	Acres.			
Paddy	809,735	817,884	+ 8,149	
Ragi	2,320,474	2,317,275	— 3,199	
Horsegram	732,176	740,554	+ 8,378	
Cholum	618,376	607,936	—10,440	
Sugar-cane	36,083	43,564	+ 7,481	
Cotton	130,530	155,477	+24,947	
Coffee	104,363	108,175	+ 3,812	
Orchards and garden produce * ...	179,630	330,648	+151,018	

* Including area under fodder crop.

224. Details regarding the agricultural stock in the Mysore State based on the fourth quinquennial census are given in Appendix XX. Agricultural stock.

The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 97,036 as against 89,023 in the previous year as shown below :— Cattle Mortality.

Causes of death	1916-17	1917-18	Difference
Sickness	57,621	61,895	+4,274
Killed by wild animals	5,909	7,543	+1,634
Accidents and other causes	25,493	27,598	+2,105

225. As usual, inoculation against rinderpest and black quarter was carried out. There were 12 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the beginning of the year and 4 dispensaries were newly opened in the latter part of the year. The total number of fresh cases admitted to the Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 20,604 to 25,332 and that of all cases from 67,012 to 80,285. Veterinary aid.

226. The tenth Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held during October 1917. The exhibition was confined to the Mysore State. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

The Director of Agriculture attended the meetings of the Board of Agriculture at Poona and presided over the agricultural section of the Science Congress at Lahore. He also visited the Farm at Lyallpur and the sugar factory at Nellikuppam in connection with the proposal to establish a sugar factory in the State. He also attended four local district conferences. Agricultural Department. General.

227. During the year, 13 publications were issued dealing among others, with, (1) the coffee-borer, (2) the cultivation of the areca palm in Mysore and (3) drying of arecanuts. Agricultural publications.

Agricultural education.

228. Agricultural Education is given in (1) the Hebbal Agricultural School, (2) the Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli and (3) in Village Schools. The school at Hebbal commenced with 17 students in the senior class and 21 in the junior class. Of these, 4 students left the school and one was dismissed. Close attention was paid during the year to the observation plots where a great variety of crops was grown, and to the garden plots and flower gardens maintained by students round their blocks. A night school was opened by the students for the benefit of the farm coolies. A school library was opened during the year with the help of a Government grant. In the final examination 5 merely passed and 6 with distinction.

229. The Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli furnishes a one year's vernacular course in agriculture in which stress is laid upon practical work. During the year, there were 11 students on the roll; 2 of them left at the end of the year. Of the different courses of practical work, special mention might be made of the use of improved implements and the growing and milling of sugar-cane and boiling jaggory. In August 1917, a blacksmith's class was opened. The school is serving as a small centre for the spreading of a knowledge of improved agriculture and as an out-agency of the Agricultural Department.

230. Rural science instruction was continued in the four schools selected for the purpose. The instruction was in the charge of teachers, who in addition to their training at the Normal School at Mysore, had undergone a course at the Hebbal Farm and was inspected very frequently by the Rural Science Supervisor of the Department, specially deputed for the purpose.

Demonstration work.

231. As usual, this work was carried on by the District Agricultural Inspectors assisted by Fieldmen. The popularization and distribution of improved agricultural implements, the improvement of sugar-cane cultivation and the introduction of improved strains of ragi received special attention. A large number of demonstrations was held. However, implements could not be supplied in the requisite quantity owing to war conditions. The quantity of sugar-cane distributed for seeds, trebled during the year. The fact that in spite of the high cost of groundnut cake, 720 tons were distributed shows that the sugar-cane cultivators are becoming alive to its usefulness. There was a great demand for pure cotton seed for sowing purposes but the demand could not be fully met.

Eastern Division

232. In the eastern division, 539 demonstrations were conducted with improved implements and 1,142 implements were sold. Both paddy and ragi meant for seed purposes were selected by the salt water method to the extent of 4,440 seers. The practice of transplanting, in preference to broad-casting, and the substitution of transplanting in singles instead of in bunches were followed to the extent of 130 acres. The stone threshing-roller became very popular, especially in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, where they were made by the dozens and supplied. The demand for sugar-cane mills was very great, but not a single mill could be supplied. The complete jaggory boiling outfit was demonstrated in 32 villages. The high price of sugar led to the re-opening of the places where in the old days, country sugar was made. The increasing cost of oil cakes and other fertilizers made it imperative upon raiyats to attend to the proper conservation of cattle manure and a beginning was made during the year by the building of three improved cattle stalls and four manure pits by raiyats. Green manure crops were grown for paddy and sugar-cane fields, areca and cocoanut gardens and for potatoes. 327 tons of groundnut cake were issued during the year and thus the use of this manure was extended considerably. A mixture of bone meal and oil cake was supplied as manure for paddy and 14 tons of this manure were issued during the year. 3,480 seers of special varieties of paddy, 60,772 sets of sugar-cane, 1,709 lbs. of groundnut and 3,754 lbs. of various kinds of cotton, 3,500 seers of *jola* and 60 maunds of turmeric were distributed for seeds. 4,443 seers of ragi were issued from the 2 high yielding strains of ragi sown for raising seeds during 1916-17.

Western Division

233. In the western division, 289 demonstrations with implements were held and 719 ploughs were sold. In addition to these, other kinds of implements were sold to some extent. The demand for the seed of foreign sugarcane rose enormously and 758,725 sets were distributed. Various kinds of paddy were distributed to the extent of 2,400 seers. Two hundred and thirty-five acres of land were transplanted economically. For green manure sunnhemp to the extent of

3,796 seers was sold. Three hundred and sixty-five seers of cowpea, a crop which can be successfully tried between the rows of cane were supplied to Kadur. Groundnut is slowly making its way among the raiyats and 357 maunds of it were supplied during the year. Nine hundred and twenty-three maunds of *doddahathi* and 168 maunds of cambodia cotton were supplied. As regards other crops, 197 maunds of turmeric, 1214 seers of improved strains of ragi and about 100 seers of *jola* were also distributed. Copper sulphate was issued to the extent of 1,287 packets. Vegetable seeds and garden tools were sold to the cultivators. Garden *togari* and plantain (*Rasabale*) were supplied in the Chitaldrug District.

Dairy.

234. There were in the Hebbal dairy 13 cows, 4 she-buffaloes, one breeding bull, 5 bull-calves, 11 heifers and one he-buffalo. The average milk yield for the full year was about 1,777 lbs. per dairy animal. Four complete outfits for butter making were supplied on application.

Experimental work. Hebbal Farm.

235. Among the experiments conducted on this farm, the application of green manure for ragi cultivation gave very good results. The rotation of ragi after groundnut and *avare* beans resulted in much heavier yields than sowings of ragi after ragi. Bulk trials of some of the selected strains of ragi have given very high yields running in some cases to nearly 12 pallas an acre. As applied to paddy, sunn-hemp and bone meal with cowpea gave favourable results. Of the artificial fertilizers tested, a mixture of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate and also a mixture of oil-cake and bone meal were found to be beneficial. On testing 7 varieties of sugarcane it was found that though the yields of all the varieties had fallen below those of last year, Red Mauritius again headed the list with the largest yield. Manurial tests with sugarcane have shown that nitrogenous manures, such as oil-cakes can be used very profitably. As planting cane in rows one foot apart has uniformly given poor results, this was dropped and planting cane in rows four feet apart was added on. Varying quantities of sugar-cane, paddy, ragi, sunn-hemp, ground-nut, garden *togari*, tobacco seed, Cajanus Indicus and turmeric were distributed to numerous cultivators in the State.

Marthur Farm.

236. The local varieties of paddy did better than imported ones. Experiments with Crotolaria Striata and Dhaincha were continued but no definite results were obtained. Only three varieties of sugarcane-Red Mauritius, Elephant and Java-were tested. The yield of Elephant cane was 33 tons per acre and that of Red Mauritius 24 tons. Groundnut, chillies, ragi and horse gram were also tested of which only the first did well. Turmeric gave an exceptionally good yield. The orchard was cleared of weeds and the land ploughed and put under horse gram. Fifty-thousand sets of sugar-cane were distributed to the raiyats.

Babbur Farm.

237. Of the 90 acres and 15 guntas of dry land and 132 acres and 23 guntas of wet land, 76 acres of the former and 125 of the latter were under cultivation. Crops of cotton, sugar-cane, Jola, Bengal and horse gram were tried. The year was a bad one for *doddahatti*, while *sannahatti* did fairly well and Cambodia cotton gave a fair profit. The crop of sugarcane did not come up well. Bengal and horse-gram also failed on account of the poor quality of the land used. Sugar-cane sets worth Rs. 454, were distributed during the year. A co-operative society and a night school were opened for the benefit of the coolies.

Nagenahalli Farm.

238. This farm consists of 60 acres of land. Though the farm was taken over more than one year ago, arrangements for the supply of irrigation are still incomplete. Nothing but a few varieties of dry crops could be attempted; but on account of scanty rainfall, the yield was very poor.

Work of the Chemical Section.

239. The application of green manure to plots yielded results similar in character to those of last year. There seems to be a tendency in the plots to which limestone was added for the nitrogen to become available somewhat sooner than in the unlimed plots. As in last year, the application of ground limestone whether calcic or dolomitic, led to better yields of the green manure crop. A series of small plots was laid out to test the effect on the germination of ragi, of green manure buried for various lengths of time, from 2 to 6 weeks. It did not affect the germination seriously. Green material rotted separately in a pit was also applied to one plot and in this, the germination was not good. Investigations regarding the change in the composition of the green manure crop cut and analysed at the same stage of growth were continued. Samples of spiked leaf, young healthy leaf and matured

healthy leaf of sandal were analysed and the results showed that there is a considerable similarity in ash constituents in the case of the spiked leaf and the young healthy leaf. The amount of nitrogen in the latter was 2½ times that of the former. Tests regarding the effect of the additions of different quantities of lime to sugar-cane juice before boiling were conducted on the Hebbal Farm and results similar to those of last year were obtained. There was an enquiry for a cheap method of emulsifying fish oil, which could be adopted by the ordinary raiyat for application to farm animals to protect them from the infestation of gad flies, and carbonate of soda was found to be the best emulsifier. On the whole, 458 analyses were done during the year in this Section.

Mycology.

240. As usual, considerable attention was given to field work on Koleroga with very encouraging results. The Agumbe Experimental Farm was free from disease although no spraying was done. In another garden at Karodi a large block was left untreated and there was no outbreak of disease. The other two gardens were thoroughly sprayed and were free from disease. The general spraying work in the gardens of private owners was considerably handicapped on account of the want of good sprayers. The best spraying mixture tested till now against black rot on coffee is the Bordeaux resin mixture which is also used against the Koleroga of arecanuts. Inoculation of healthy sandal plants with an extract of spiked leaves failed to produce symptoms of the disease. Sandal seeds from trees almost fully spiked were dibbled last year to see if the disease is inherited, through the seeds. Only a small percentage of these germinated and the seedlings were quite healthy. The black fungus killing green bugs was studied in detail, but attempt at growing it on artificial media failed. Mango hoppers were found killed by a fungus and fixed to the mango leaf by radiating threads. The interior of the insect was found to be infected with the fungus. The real *Isaria* stage with a number of club shaped bodies breaking out of the body was observed this year. Similar structures were also obtained in some of the cultures. Work was started in connection with the germination of the ragi seeds and the parasitism of *striga*, which attacks ragi roots.

Entomology.

241. The work of this section was largely concerned with the *Kumblihula*, pulse beetle, mango hoppers, coffee-borer and sugar-cane pests. In accordance with the rules drawn up in the Mysore Pest Regulation, the life history of the *Kumblihula* was made known to the raiyats of two villages by means of leaflets and a large poster illustrating the stages of the insect and the method of hand-picking, was also distributed. Another species of *Kumblihula* (*Diacrisia obliqua*) was investigated and found to be more omnivorous than the other (*Amsacta*). The investigation of pulse beetles was completed and a simple remedy devised. The same remedy might also be applied against paddy store pests. Further investigation of the mango hopper resulted in the interesting discovery that temperature is one of the factors governing the multiplication of this insect. With regard to remedies, no alternative to spraying has as yet been found. The investigation of castor Semiloper was continued and there is no longer any doubt that the pest starts with the first *mungar* rains. The results of scrubbing twice during the year of emergence of the coffee-borer was very encouraging and a circular detailing them was issued for the information of the coffee planters. Two contiguous hoblis were brought under the Mysore Pest Regulation during the year.

Botanical work.

242. Plant breeding work chiefly on ragi and sugarcane was continued on the same lines as last year on the Hebbal farm. As regards ragi, the testing of 14 purified types was continued. *Jadesangha* and *Jenumudda* again gave high yields. The work of selecting and testing individual strains of ragi was continued. The season was not favourable for Kar-ragi. 56 varieties of ragi were tested of which only 20 were fair yielders, but none was superior to the local *Hullubele*. As regards seedling sugar-cane, the growing and testing of canes was continued. 447 new types were tested. Comparative tests for yield were made with 11 seedlings from Red Mauritius and 5 from White Mauritius.

Work in co-operation with District Committees, etc.

243. The Deputy Director served during the year on the Central Education Committee of the Economic Conference and the District Committees of Bangalore and Tumkur. As in the previous year, District Agricultural Conferences were held as part of the District Conference of the District Committee of the Economic Conference. As heretofore, all gatherings and organisations likely to be of value in advancing the work of the department were amply made use of. In addition to the

Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, small exhibitions were arranged in connection with the several District Conferences.

Sericulture.

244. The work of the Department of Sericulture may be broadly classified under (1) Training of students in the Central Sericultural School, Mysore, (2) Improvement of the Central Farm and other institutions, (3) Increasing the production and supply of the disease-free eggs, (4) prapagandist work and demonstrations, (5) Experiments, (6) Improvement of reeling (7) Silk twisting schools at Channapatna. The students of the 1916-17 class were examined in mulberry cultivation and rearing and posted for practical training to the several farms. The school was reorganised to secure better students and give them a more thorough training. The training of women is a new feature of the school. The equipment of the school was improved and the curriculum was made to include Elementary Agriculture, Entomology and Drawing in addition to Sericulture proper. All the farms and schools were inspected and steps taken to improve their efficiency. A comprehensive scheme of grainages was prepared during the year. This scheme includes (1) Selection of suitable centres so as eventually to cover the whole of the silk area, (2) Standardisation of grainages so as to combine the component parts in the proportion which secures the maximum efficiency for cost, (3) Perfection of technique in microscopic work, in the light of recent research, (4) Invigoration of stock by breeding at a hill station. To ensure correctness of technique in view of recent researches, the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist was invited to inspect the grainages and make suggestions for their improvement. With regard to re-reeling, experiments conducted at Channapatna have shown that a standard can be established and would be accepted by dealers and the necessary first step would be to place a fairly appreciable quantity of standardised silk with leading merchants. The department carried on important manurial experiments in co-operation with the Agricultural Department. Experiments have shown that one crop of univoltine eggs, preferably in February or March, immediately followed by one of hybrid can be raised as a supplement to crops of Mysore worms.

The receipts and expenditure of the several sericultural farms from 1st July 1917 to April 1918, amounted to Rs. 2,124 and Rs. 6,689 respectively.

III. Labour and Wages (1917-18).

Labour and wages

245. There was a general increase in the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour in the State. The increase was due to the rise in the cost of living and also to the greater demand for labour in connection with the activities of the Public Works and Railway Departments and the impetus given to industrial development by the activities of the Economic Conference. The insufficiency of labour in the Malnad and the measures to be adopted for remedying this want, engaged the attention of the Malnad Improvement Committee. In addition to the usual periodical immigration of coolies to the coffee estates, the manganese industry, the saw mill in the Shimoga District, the arecanut gardens and railway contracts also attracted a good number of labourers from South Canara and Malabar. The Ceylon Labour Commission at Nanjangud recruited only 8 men during the year as against 111 in the previous year.

Under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, 64 new families were settled during the year as against 87 in the previous year.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1917-18).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

246. The Department of Industries and Commerce was reorganized during the year. A separate Commercial section was constituted.

As in the previous year, there was considerable difficulty in procuring machinery, etc., which retarded, a good deal, the work of the department.

Takavi loans and hire-purchases.

247. There were 30 applications pending final disposal at the beginning of the year and 82 applications for loans amounting to Rs. 3,59,960 were received during the year making a total of 112 applications involving a sum of Rs. 6,12,100. Of

these, 43 applications aggregating Rs. 2,61,553 were sanctioned (exclusive of 2, involving Rs. 8,600, sanctioned and subsequently with-drawn) and 47 applications involving Rs. 2,15,947 were either rejected or withdrawn. The number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year was 20 involving a sum of Rs. 1,26,000. A sum of Rs. 41,342 towards principal and Rs. 4,344 towards interest was recovered during the year. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 29,711.

Erection of machinery and plant.

248. The total number of installations taken up during the year was 41 of which 27 were completed and 14 were pending completion at the end of the year. Among the large installations erected during the year were the Anderson Oil Expellers at Bangalore and Davangere, a large flour mill and a 25 H. P. suction gas engine and rice mill at Bangalore and a 15 cwt. rice mill at Ganjam.

Central Industrial Workhop.

249. The Public Works Workshop was transferred to the department and constituted into a Central Industrial Workshop. This institution is divided into 3 sections, *viz.*, (1) Engineering Section, sub-divided into repair and manufacturing sections, (2) Instrument and Art Section and (3) Stores. The value of work turned out in the Engineering Section during the year and the net profit were Rs. 1,12,887 and Rs. 13,820 respectively. The work of the Instrument Section is of a miscellaneous nature. Scraps and cuttings which accumulated in the engineering section were converted into useful articles. The net profit pertaining to the Instrument and Art Section was Rs. 3,793. The depot sanctioned by Government for the supply of machinery, parts and accessories to the industrial concerns started under Government aid served as the Central Industrial Stores. This institution maintains, besides a large stock of materials required for the industrial workshop, an adequate store of crude oil, lubricant and other accessories required by the various industrial concerns financed by Government. The raw materials required for the several Government factories are also purchased and stocked.

The workshop buildings were extended during the year.

Sugar-cane Mills.

250. Proposals regarding the construction of a furnace at Hudi near Bangalore, under certain conditions, were sanctioned by Government, and an experiment was conducted by putting up two sets of furnaces at the place. The mill for crushing cane was supplied free of rent and the supply of cane was guaranteed by a private individual. The experiment was successful conclusively proving that good organization was most essential for obtaining satisfactory results. This installation attracted a good number of raiyats.

251. As regards the existing plants, that at Chiksagere commenced work late during the year yielding a small profit and the jaggory produced was good. The Sabbanhally plant worked for a month only. The supply of cane was limited and the output was small. The plant at Shikarpur was sold to a private person. The sugar-cane mill sold to the Sakrepatna Co-operative Society having worked at a loss last year, the plant was ordered to be purchased by the department. The local supply of cane being inadequate, it was decided to shift the mill to a better locality. Improvements to the furnace of the Agaram plant were effected during the year, but the mill was not worked as the sugar-cane season was closing when the improvements were completed.

Tile Factories.

252. A loan of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Tirthahally Tile Factory on condition of its being handed over to the department for two years to complete the construction of the factory and place its affairs on a satisfactory basis. The Mysore Tile Factory manufactured good roofing tiles under instructions given from time to time by the tile expert. A tile factory was erected at Tumkur. The tile expert visited two other places and on examining the clay there reported favourably about its quality.

Lac and Dye Works.

253. A proposal for the manufacture of lac-dye from cake-dye, involving a capital outlay of Rs 5,500 and a working capital of Rs. 5,800 was sanctioned during the year.

Button Factory.

254. Steps were taken to ensure more vigilant supervision of the factory and to afford greater facilities for its working. Arrangements were made to manufacture locally the machinery required. It was decided to add to the factory automatic lathes and a comb-making machinery. The results were not satisfactory during

the first half of the year owing to the high prices of raw materials and the necessity of training men. But they were better during the second half of the year.

Soap Factory.

255. The plant was erected in February 1918, washing soaps were manufactured largely and a few successful experiments were conducted in the manufacture of toilet soaps. About 19,800 rupees worth of soap was manufactured and sold during the first four months. The factory yielded a profit of Rs. 2,580. The concern is expected to yield larger profits with the addition of a caustacising plant and the utilization of the bye product, glycerine. The experimental soap plant at the Institute of Science worked till December 1917 and was finally closed.

Oil Mills.

256. An Anderson Oil expeller capable of crushing about 6 tons of seed a day of 24 hours was installed at Bangalore and another similar plant was subsequently installed at Davangere. A different type of mill for the extraction of oil by the solvent process, for which a loan of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by Government, was in course of erection at Tumkur.

Government Metal Factory

257. A scheme for the manufacture of sheet metal goods was sanctioned by Government during the year, and a suitable plant, purchased for Rs. 16,000 was erected on the Mysore Road in Bangalore City. Owing to difficulties in procuring a motor and accessories, there was delay in completing the installation and the factory did not commence work during the year.

Kaolin deposits.

258. The Special Officer appointed for the investigation of mineral industries, located kaolin deposit near Krishnarajapuram, 6 miles from Bangalore. Deposits promising a minimum of 35,000 tons were located at 8 other places. Of the deposits found, those at Krishnarajapuram and Sulikunte are expected to contain 48,000 and 30,000 tons respectively of crude Kaolin. An experimental washing plant was constructed at Bangalore and a large number of samples representing different grades was collected and sent for analysis, the results of which were reported to be satisfactory. Samples of washed material were sent for analysis and manufacture of porcelain-ware to the Calcutta Pottery Works. Several physical and heat tests on the Krishnarajapuram washed material showed that it was suitable for the manufacture of stone ware.

Government weaving factory.

259. Goods to the value of Rs. 34,750 were manufactured and sold at a net profit of Rs. 4,408. Thirty looms were at work and the number of men engaged in the weaving factory averaged 65 daily. The weaving factory was placed under the supervision of one of the Inspectors under the general management of the Textile Assistant. Besides the usual weaving, experimental work was undertaken in the factory. The demonstration parties continued to do useful work, but progress was retarded owing to want of adequate staff. 681 fly shuttles and 140 tappets were sold and 750 weavers were trained to work on the improved looms.

Manufacture of Sandalwood Oil.

260. There are two factories for the manufacture of sandalwood oil in the State, Bangalore Factory in which distillation of oil was first started and the Mysore Factory which started work on the 30th August 1917.

Both the factories together dealt with 1,222 tons of sandalwood and manufactured 1,14,965 lbs. of oil during the period ending the 30th June 1918.

The value of the oil sold and in transit to the London Agency amounted Rs. 24,16,703.

Iron Scheme.

261. During the year under review, the scheme for the economic utilization of the iron ore on the Bababudan Hills in the Kadur District matured and it was decided to start the manufacture of charcoal and pig iron, with the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited as Managing Agents for the construction and working of the wood distillation and iron works. A senior officer of the Public Works Department was placed on special duty to attend to the necessary preliminary arrangements at Benkipur where the works will be located.

Miscellaneous.

262. In response to the requisition of the Indian Munitions Board for the supply of 10,000 army blankets, the department arranged for the manufacture of blankets of approved pattern at Satnur, Chiknayakanhalli and Hunsur and their supply to the Munitions Board. 5,818 blankets were supplied to the Board during the year.

263. The opening of a small workshop in each district except Bangalore and Mysore having been sanctioned, steps were taken to open such workshops at Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

Factories.

264. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State (excluding the mines), the number of persons employed and the outturn:—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills ...	9	405	9,70,098
Cotton presses ...	3	233	54,39,921
Cotton mills ...	2	2,017	53,95,295
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills. ...	3	63	10,839
Woollen mills ...	1	565	17,99,531
Bone crushing mill and coffee works ...	7	181	1,29,920
Dye works ...	2	108	90,568
Rice mills ...	17	361	18,05,375
Oil mills ...	1	20	36,500
Brick and tile factories ...	16	515	1,93,200
Timber mills ...	5	117	1,03,670
Cigar factories ...	1	40	75,000
Hoisery factory ...	1	20	25,000
Tannery ...	2	130	3,25,868
Wheat flour mills ...	2	30	40,000
Taxidermic works ...	2	75	30,000
Saw mill ...	1	45	50,000
Sugar factories ...	1	50	10,000
Sandal oil factory ...	2	450	1,80,000*
Iron and brass foundries ...	1	7	1,800
Slate pencil factory ...	2	40	27,720

* *N.B.*—Information for Mysore Factory not furnished.

V. Trade and Commerce (1917-1918).

Trade and Commerce.

265. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were food grains, arecanut, copra, silk, hides, cotton, timber and coffee; and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, *dhal*, sugar, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of exports was about Rs. 73,600,000 and of imports Rs. 92,200,000, as against Rs. 68,100,000 and Rs. 82,600,000 respectively in 1916-17. Coffee planters and dealers in foreign goods were affected by the prevalence of war conditions, and money market continued tight. The price of cotton in Chitaldrug District rose higher than in 1916-17, which was a record year for high prices in cotton.

266. The Bureau of Commercial Information has been collecting statistics of foreign railborne traffic every quarter and publishing them annually. Statistics of cotton-spinning and weaving are also being collected and forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for publication in the bulletins of the Statistical Department in the Government of India. Preparations are being made to open a Commercial Museum in Mysore and the Bureau maintains a free Commercial Library in Bangalore. Two Commercial Correspondents in Bombay and Madras respectively keep the State in touch with the commercial conditions of the two cities.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

267. The Chamber of Commerce started in 1915-16 has been doing useful work, the number of members on the roll being 136. It publishes a fortnightly trade bulletin, and discusses questions relating to trade and commerce. Branches have been formed at Tumkur, Tiptur, Davangere, Chikmaglur and Channapatna. It has been affiliated to the British Imperial Council of Commerce and to the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. It sends representatives to the Economic Conference and to the Bangalore Municipality, and the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the India Government have included the Chamber in the list of those who receive their publications concerning commerce and industry.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1917-18).

Co-operative Societies. General.

268. To provide for the growing needs of the department, a reorganisation of the same was sanctioned providing for 1 Deputy Registrar, 2 Assistant Registrars and 34 Inspectors and a Manager to the Registrar's Office. An examination called " The Co-operative Inspectors' Examination " was instituted and a pass in it was made compulsory for Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office. The attention of the department was concentrated more on the consolidation of the working of the existing societies than on increasing their number. The spread of the co-operative movement in the malnad tracts of the State made fair progress, the number of societies in these tracts having increased from 143 to 173.

Working of the Societies.

269. During the year, 141 new societies were registered as against 174 in the previous year and the registration of 18 societies was cancelled. The total number of societies in the State at the end of the year was 1097 as against 974 at the end of 1916-17. Of these, 212 societies were in the Bangalore District, 125 in the Kolar District, 177 in the Tumkur District, 139 in the Mysore District, 149 in the Hassan District, 152 in the Shimoga District, 59 in the Kadur District and 84 in the Chitaldrug District. Thus there was one Society on an average for every 15 villages and every 5,201 persons in the State. Classified according to their objects there were :—

1,034	Credit societies.
46	Purchase and sale societies.
2	Production societies.
12	Production and sale societies and
3	of a miscellaneous character.
1,097	

270. Two were principal central institutions for financing the co-operative societies in the State, two District Central Banks, 15 Federal Banking Unions and the rest were agricultural and non-agricultural societies, mostly credit institutions for promoting thrift and self-help and for providing to members money at cheap rates of interest. The total number of members rose from 74,906 to 81,168 and the working capital from Rs. 57,64,024 to Rs. 65,04,632. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,39,334 as against Rs. 2,15,02,190 in 1916-17. The total net profits and the reserve fund were Rs. 3,26,476 and Rs. 3,30,539 respectively while the deposits amounted to Rs. 20,63,455 during the year. The War and the tightness of the money market affected the financing of the movement. The very high prices of yarn and dyes and the reduced demand for cloths caused by abnormal increase in their prices brought the work of some of the weavers' societies to a stand still. Several of the societies formed for purposes of rice hulling, jaggory making, lift irrigation, etc., were unable to start work on account of the difficulty of getting the necessary machinery and of the enormous increase in their prices. Audit and inspection work continued to receive attention during the year and the question of providing a more satisfactory system of audit was brought to the notice of Government.

271. The seventh Provincial Conference was held at Mysore during Dasara. Eight District and 70 Taluk Conferences were held during the year when subjects of local interest were discussed and doubts cleared. The Departmental Conference also met for the fourth time. During the year, an order was passed that Co-operative Conferences should form part of District and Taluk Conferences organized by the District Committees of the Economic Conference every year. With a view to prevent the loans from being monopolised by the Committee Members, a rule was passed limiting the loans admissible to Committee Members of a Co-operative Society to not more than 25% of the total loans outstanding against all the members and to meet possible hardship, the Registrar was authorised to exempt particular societies from the operation of this rule.

Agricultural Banks.

272. The number of working agricultural banks during the year was 2, *viz.*, those at Palhalli and Hongenhalli. Both paid up their dues to Government in full. The total receipts and disbursements were Rs. 4,290 and Rs. 3,832

respectively as against Rs. 7,487 and Rs. 7,320 respectively in 1916-17. The closing balance of these banks was Rs. 199-3-6 and Rs. 259-4-9 respectively. The total instalments of loans outstanding against the defunct banks was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,52,104, the repayment amounted to Rs. 7,16,785 and the balance still to be recovered was Rs. 35,319. Out of 59 banks, 49 have paid the Government loan in full and the accounts of 10 banks remained to be adjusted. At the close of the year, there were 40 co-operative societies started in places where Agricultural Banks had been in existence. The functions of the Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore were defined during the year. The total realization towards Government dues from both the Coffee Banks amounted to Rs. 3,412. The total amount thus recovered from all the banks was Rs. 7,20,197.

Joint Stock Companies having share capital.

273. There were 65 such companies, on 31st March 1917, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 65,34,456 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 47,37,966. The number of companies registered during the year ending 31st March 1918 was 8. Two companies with subscribed and paid-up capitals of Rs. 86,570 and Rs. 32,750 respectively ceased to work during the year. Thus there were 71 companies working on 31st March 1918. Of these 42 transacted business connected with banking, mostly combined with trading, and in a few cases with insurance, etc., 2 were engaged in transport work, 3 were mills and presses, 3 were engaged in mining, etc., 1 in the acquisition of lands and buildings and 20 in other kinds of business. The Mysore Bank and its branches at various trading centres continued to do much useful work.

274. The Inspector-General of Registration ceased to be, and the Deputy Director of Commercial Developments was appointed *ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with effect from 1st February 1918.

Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

275. Five societies were registered under Regulation III of 1904 during the year, the total number of such societies working at the end of March 1918 being 35.

VII. Transfers of Land (1917-18).

Transfers of Land.

276. During the year under report, there were 310 transfers of land by orders of courts (civil and revenue) involving 993 acres as against 878 transfers involving 5,697 acres in 1916-17. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 11,844 involving 71,873 acres as against 14,191 involving 59,505 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year as compared with that in the previous year was as follows :—

	1917-18	1916-17
	Acres	Acres
From Agriculturists to agriculturists	53,779	51,178
Do to non-agriculturists	8,715	11,151
From non-agriculturists to agriculturists	12,858	13,120
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists ..	7,105	7,019

There was a slight decrease in the total extent of lands transferred during the year, as compared with the previous year. The net result of the transfers between agriculturists and non-agriculturists was favourable to agriculturists by 4,143 acres.

VIII. Condition of the People (1917-18).

Condition of the People

277. The year was on the whole a prosperous one to the agriculturist and the labourer. For such further detail regarding season and rainfall, trade and commerce, and vital statistics as throw light on the condition of the people, reference may be made to the respective sections in this report. With a view to afford protection to the coffee industry and give some relief to the coffee planters, Government were pleased to sanction a special scheme of loans to planters on the analogy of the Takavi system. As in the previous year, public health was not satisfactory on account of plague and cholera prevailing in several parts of the State.

278. The total number of village improvement committees for the whole State during the year was 8,820 as against 8,661 in 1916-17. The number of villages served by the committees was 15,389. At the end of the year there were 816 villages without these committees. Of the total number of committees, 5,026 subscribed for newspapers, 3,932 held weekly meetings for instruction and recreation and 5,353 village committees devoted half a day a week to labour for communal purposes. A sum of Rs. 91,359 was collected as village common fund and the value of work done without aid from Government was Rs. 5,82,780. Conferences were held in all the districts and taluks when stock was taken of work actually done under the Village Improvement Scheme and other measures of special importance. Lists were prepared of major and minor wants of the districts or taluks concerned. Village Improvement Scheme.

IX. Forest (1917-18).

279. In all, 12 blocks with an aggregate area of 74·58 square miles were notified as State Forests during the year and an extent of 35 acres was excluded from State Forests, bringing the total area of State Forests at the end of the year to 3178·27 square miles as against 3103·74 square miles at the beginning of the year. Inclusive of one block notified under Section 35 of the Forest Regulation, 40 blocks with an area of 165 square miles were added to the list of reserved lands and 12 blocks transferred to the list of State Forests, the extent of reserved lands deducted on this account being 88 square miles. In consequence of these additions and deductions there were 96 blocks of reserved lands at the close of the year with an aggregate area of 521 square miles. State Forests.

280. Forty-nine blocks were constituted into village forests during the year of which 23 were in Kolar, 18 in Mysore, 5 in Tumkur and 1 in each of the districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga. Village Forests.

281. There were 53 blocks of an aggregate area of 393 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the beginning of the year. To this were added 39 blocks during the year making a total of 92 blocks with an area of 554 square miles. Of these, 30 blocks with an area of 121 square miles were settled during the year and completion reports in respect of 12 blocks were submitted leaving a balance of 50 blocks of a total area of 367 square miles pending settlement at the close of the year. Forest Settlements.

282. New lines to the length of 120 miles and 2 furlongs were cut during the year mostly in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Existing lines were repaired to a length of 4,060 miles and cleared of re-growth. Preliminary demarcation lines to a length of 289 miles were cut in respect of blocks notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the work of putting up cairns, sign boards and mile and furlong stones received due attention as usual. The total cost of demarcation incurred amounted to Rs. 11,222. Demarcation.

283. An area of 223·52 square miles inclusive of overlaps and enclosures was surveyed during the year. Field-sheets of 17 State Forests and 2 working-plan maps containing between them 7 State Forests of the Shimoga District were fairdrawn for publication. 630 printed maps were hand-coloured. Maps of 24 State Forests were printed and published against 5 in the previous year. The cost under "Survey" amounted to Rs. 13,606 against Rs. 12,680 in the previous year. Forest Surveys.

284. Working plans for an area of 93 square miles of the Mysore Division were sanctioned during the year. Preliminary inspection of 107 square miles of forest in Shimoga and Kadur Districts was also done. All other State Forests for which no regular working plans existed were, as usual, worked under provisional working plans. Working Plans.

285. New roads and bridle paths to the extent of 22 miles were opened and old roads to the length of 285 miles were repaired. In addition to this the long-pending project of the Hebbe-Khandya road was taken up in the Kadur District and earth-work was carried out to a length of 6½ miles. The construction of a dam across the Nirhalla valley for supplying water to the Sukalhatti Lodge and garden was practically completed. Of the works included in the triennial programme, estimates in respect of four roads were sanctioned during the Communications and Buildings.

year and in respect of 3 of them, work was taken up. The amount spent on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 29,231. A sum of Rs. 17,127 was spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 6,052 on repairs to old ones. The sinking of 5 new wells was taken up during the year of which 2 were completed. Three old wells were deepened, one of them being revetted with stone. A pipe line was laid out from the reservoir to the nursery at Marikanve for watering the plants.

Protection of Forests. Offences.

286. At the beginning of the year, 46 cases were pending with magistrates and 67 with departmental officers. One thousand one hundred and eighty-six cases were reported during the year making a total of 1,299 cases to be dealt with. Of the new cases 42 were placed before magistrates and 1,144 were departmentaly dealt with. Of the 88 cases before magistrates 27 cases involving 52 persons ended in conviction, 11 cases with 61 persons were acquitted, 12 withdrawn and compounded and 3 withdrawn for want of evidence, leaving 35 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the remaining 1,211 cases, 1,147 involving 2,198 persons were compounded and 3 cases involving 6 persons were discharged, leaving 61 cases pending at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded, amounted to Rs. 10,300. In addition, 70 cases out of a total of 405 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,068 was recovered as fine leaving 335 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

287. Attempt was made to protect an area of 17,15,547 acres against 16,88,475 in the previous year, the protection being successful in 95·7 per cent. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 40,615 against Rs. 39,099 in the previous year.

Grazing.

288. With the exception of exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, all the State forests were thrown open for the grazing of horned cattle including sheep but excluding goats. The number of horned cattle permitted to graze on pre-paid licenses was 2,27,660 and under the lumpsum system 1,31,273. The Amrut Mahal cattle enjoyed free grazing in the State forests. The demand under grazing amounted to Rs. 66,598 as against Rs. 1,70,203 in 1916-17 which included Rs. 1,02,807, being the demand for 9 years' kavals leased out to the British Grass Farm Department. The number of cattle impounded was 4,994 and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 585 excluding the sum of Rs. 58 realised by the sale of unclaimed cattle.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

289. No new areas were affected by the spike disease. The Director of Agriculture continued his investigation into the origin and spread of the spike disease. Some damage was noticeable in the teak plantations of Lakkavalli on account of teak defoliators. The damage from wild animals was heavy during the year. Attempts were made to eradicate lantana over a large area and a large number of climbers which were hindering the growth of valuable trees was cut down.

Improvement of Forest growth.

290. On the whole, the year under report was very favourable over a major portion of the State for the regeneration not only of valuable deciduous species like teak, sandal, honne, etc., but also of ever-greens like devadari, hebbalasu, etc. As usual, assistance to establish seedlings of the desirable species in the shape of hoeing round, weeding and freeing and excessive overhead cover was given. To supplement natural regeneration patch planting was done as usual in all the coupes of the high forests with teak plants raised in nurseries. With a view to afforest Chamundi Hills 450 basketted ornamental plants were put in one yard cubic pits and the results are reported to be fair and encouraging.

291. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year. Out-turn of Forest Produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons and cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.						
By Government Agency ...	4,88,746	Nil	Nil	9,317 kaves 47 trees.	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	3,74,530	„	„	134 spokes.	„	
„ Free grantees ...	4,335	„	„	636 kaves ...	„	
„ Right holders ...	52,675	„	„	Nil	„	
Total ...	920,286	„	„	9,953 kaves 47 trees. 134 spokes.	,	
FUEL.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,684½	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	81,622	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	2	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	Nil	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	89,308½	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,11,818	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	48,73,417	„	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	23,039	„	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	3,850	„	
Total ...	„	„	„	5,012,124	„	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 5,44,931.
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	0-9-14	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	...	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	...	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	0-9-14	

292. The quantity of timber sold during year was 6,47,695 cubic feet as against 6,47,608 in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 6,58,996 as against Rs. 6,43,852 during 1916-17. Exploitation by Departmental Agency. Timber.

293. Departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 7,684½ tons as against 2,361 tons and the demand under this head amounted to Rs. 14,660 as against Rs. 28,349 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted during the year was 50,12,124 as against 59,99,964 in the previous year, the demand on this account being Rs. 5,267 as against Rs. 5,871. Fuel and Bamboos.

294. There were no departmental collections. The demand of Rs. 520 during the year represents the value of lac collected departmentally which had remained unsold in the previous year. The exploitation was transferred wholly to private agency. Minor Forest Produce.

295. The exploitation of sandalwood was as usual mainly confined to mature trees and ground-hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,891 tons and 5 cwt.; including the previous year's balance the total quantity available for preparation for the market was 4,084 tons and 6 cwt. As there was no auction sale during the year and the quantity to be served to Out-turn of Sandal Wood.

factories had been limited down the preparation work was carried out only to the extent required. The quantity taken up for working amounted to 2,201 tons, 13 cwt., the out-turn of good wood and white chips being 1,657 tons, 16 cwt. and 278 tons 1 cwt., respectively, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood on hand at the close of the year was 1,882 tons, 13 cwt. The expenditure incurred on the collection of rough wood and its preparation amounted to Rs. 92,381 as against Rs. 73,088 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger collection of rough wood.

Sandalwood sales.

296. There were no auction sales of the wood as all the wood was required for the Sandal-wood Oil Factories at Bangalore and Mysore which took 1,752 tons and 15 cwts. worth Rs. 27,56,564 of which 440 tons and 15 cwts. were awaiting delivery to suit the convenience of the factories. Retail sales effected during the year amounted to 3 tons and 16 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,986. The total demand worked up to Rs. 24,82,241 as against Rs. 33,02,288 in the previous year.

Financial Results. Demand and Collection.

297. With the previous balance of Rs. 15,84,045 the total demand amounted to Rs. 54,74,927 while the collections inclusive of Rs. 1,988 written off the accounts were Rs. 43,81,636 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,93,291. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads.

Particulars	Actual collections for 1916-17	Actual collections for 1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sandal wood	28,62,835	27,60,761
2. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—		
Timber	6,78,231	6,68,697
Firewood and charcoal	34,032	14,856
Bamboos	3,214	4,226
Grass and other minor produce	7,061	474
3. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by private agency—		
Timber	1,57,659	1,37,545
Fire wood and charcoal	63,172	74,884
Bamboos	60,396	54,485
Grazing and other fodder grass	75,953	75,551
Other minor produce	5,17,836	5,44,457
Miscellaneous—		
Fines and forfeitures	213	252
Rent on toddy trees	1,225	1,027
Miscellaneous	35,734	44,421
Total ...	44,97,561	43,81,636

The realisations under timber are about Rs. 10,000 in excess of the actual demand for the year but fall short of the previous year's collections on account of a smaller supply of sleepers during the year.

Expenditure.

298. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 11,185 relating to the game preserves establishment, Rs. 450 on account of refunds and 1,723 on account of the settlement of the Mahratta Kunbis) was Rs. 10,50,567 as against Rs. 9,38,051 in the previous year.

299. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 5,95,940 was spent under A. "Conservancy and works" as against Rs. 5,41,659 in the previous year and Rs. 4,54,626 on "Establishment" as against Rs. 3,96,398 in the previous year.

Surplus.

300. The excess of receipts over expenditure (exclusive of the three items above specified) amounted to Rs. 33,31,070 as against Rs. 35,59,510 in the preceding year.

301. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items. Comparitive Financial Results.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandal-wood, including white chips	24,82,241	92,381	23,89,860	3·7
Other produce	6,79,432	2,48,985	4,30,447	36·6
Total ...	31,61,673	3,41,366	28,20,307	40·3

302. The shifting of the saw-mill from Kumsi to Shimoga and its erection at its new site was completed by the end of April 1918. It commenced work on the 29th idem and worked for 52 days during the year. Owing to the defective nature of the feeding only inferior logs of Jungle wood species could be handled. In all, 6,740 cubic feet of logs were sawn yielding 3,371 cubic feet of scantlings. Of this, 4501 cubic feet were sold for Rs. 502. Inclusive of installation and establishment charges and the cost of spare parts a sum of Rs. 6,677 was spent during the year. Saw Mill.

303. With 8 families consisting of 25 souls settled during the year there were in all 254 families consisting of 1,218 persons settled in the ghat colonies at the close of the year. Inclusive of 26¼ acres of wet land assigned to new settlers, the total area given out for cultivation up to the close of the year was 920 acres bearing an annual assessment of Rs. 1,897. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,723 bringing the total outlay on the scheme since its inception to Rs. 27,097. Settlement of the Mahratta Kunbis.

304. During the year the first conference of forest officers was opened under the auspices of the Mysore Forest Association. A quarterly journal of the association was also started and two issues of it were published. As a war measure the control of the tanning barks was taken over by Government. A Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests was deputed on the work of preparing working plans for the bamboo area of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts within a workable distance of Benkipur for the paper pulp industry. Laboratory experiments having shown that straw boards could be manufactured from bamoos, Lantana and waste paper, a preliminary scheme for the manufacture of straw boards was sanctioned by Government. No effective steps towards establishing pencil and match industries could be taken during the year owing to the impossibility of procuring machinery on account of the War. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1917-18).

305. The work of the Department of Mines and Geology during the year followed the scheme of reorganization prepared by the Director of Mines and Geology in 1915 and approved by Government in 1917. Special attention was paid during the year to mineral exploration and survey work and to the investigation of the possibilities of the development of industries in connection with limestone, bauxite, graphite, asbestos, soda earth and kaolin. The rules for the grant of mining leases and the form of the lease were amended, the Mysore Explosives Rules were revised and a set of the Explosives Rules embodying all matters concerning the functions of the Village Police was drawn up for incorporation in the Mysore Village Manual. The Kannada edition of the bulletin No. 7 on the mineral resources of Mysore was completed. A Kanarese translation of Bulletin No. 8 containing a synopsis of the rules and orders for the grant of mineral licenses and leases was prepared, but could not be issued before the close of the year. Vol. XV, Part II of the Records containing the technical reports and maps in respect of the work done during the year 1915-16 was issued. The system of accounts of the department was examined by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Financial Officer and in accordance with his suggestions, the Government ordered a revised system of account procedure to be adopted in future. At the instance of the Director of Industries and Commerce, certain areas in the neighbourhood of Whitefield and Melkote were reserved for the purposes of the operations of the Department of Industries General.

and Commerce in connection with the Kaolin industry. The three Geological probationers entertained in 1915 as well as the one appointed in 1917 were deputed to Shimoga in January 1918 to study the manganese mining operations carried on there by the Workington Iron and Steel Co.

Licenses and Leases.

306. Three fresh leases were granted during the year, while five of those issued in previous years ceased to be operative. The three fresh leases granted were for Magnesite and Chrome.

The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

		1916-17.	1917-18.
Mining leases	...	34	32
Licenses for prospecting	...	67	69
„ collecting	...	5	6
„ exploring	...	6	12
		112	119

Number of mines, etc., at work.

307. Work was crried on during the year on 8 mining and 30 prospecting blocks. Of these, 5 were for gold, 11 for manganese, 13 for chrome, 1 for antimony, 1 for copper, 1 for asbestos, 1 for mica and 5 for kaolin.

Gold.

308. With the exception of the "Gold Fields of Mysore," and "General Exploration Ltd.," all the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nandydrug and Balaghat produced gold during the year, while no work was done outside the Kolar Gold Fields.

Gold Produced.

309. The total output of bar gold during 1917-18 was 524,264 oz. of an approximate value of Rs. 3,01,45,365 compared with 549,816 ozs. of the value of Rs. 3,16,21,635 in 1916-17, shows a decrease of 25,552 ozs. in output and Rs. 14,76,270 in value. The decrease was due to the reduction of tonnage of ore milled. The delay in getting the essential supplies as well as the uncertainty of transport by sea, necessitated the enforcement of economy in the use of explosives and this retrenchment coupled with the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour led to a material reduction in the scale of development work.

Royalty.

310. The total royalty for 1917-18 was approximately Rs. 17,23,943 against Rs. 18,10,913 in the preceding year.

Manganese.

311. The bulk of the ore was raised from Kumsi and Python blocks in the Shimoga District owned by the Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Some work was also done in certain other blocks in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and other districts. The total quantity of ore obtained and exported was 31,331 and 7,259 tons respectively against 20,674 and 4,599 tons in the preceding year. The Royalty payable to Government was Rs. 4,537 against Rs. 2,999 in the year previous.

Chrome.

312. There was more than usual activity during the year in respect of this mineral chiefly owing to the increased prices and demand for the ore for munition purposes. The quantity of ore collected during the year was 12,443 tons and that exported 8,359 tons against 10,184 and 6,468 tons respectively in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 6,006.

Magnesite.

313. The quantity of magnesite raised was 50 tons against 110 tons in the previous year; and the royalty payable on the 1,197 tons raised during previous years and exported during the year was Rs. 1,198.

Asbestos.

314. There were two licenses current during the year against one in the previous year and both of them were in respect of blocks in the Hassan District. Increased attention was paid during the year to prospecting for asbestos in the Kabbur block in the Hole-Narasipur Taluk and a serious attempt is being made to start an asbestos industry on a large scale. The quantity of asbestos collected was 229 tons 15 cwts. and that sold was 217 tons 7 cwts. against 10 tons raised and sold in the previous year, the royalty paid to Government being Rs. 322-8-0 against Rs. 9 in 1916-17.

Mica.

315. Six licenses were current for mica in 1917-18 against 4 in the previous year. The quantity of mica raised and removed was 1,994 and 1,302 lbs. respectively and the royalty payable was Rs. 53.

316. There was only one license current for antimony on a block of land near Chikkanahalli in the Chitaldrug District. Smelting operations were conducted on a small scale in this block which resulted in the production of 98 lbs. of antimony regulus, 152 lbs. of antimony crude and 25 lbs. of antimony glass. Antimony.

317. Six licenses for collecting corundum were current during the year, but there was no activity worth mentioning in respect of the exploitation of this mineral during the year. Corundum.

318. As in the previous year there was one license current for galena over a block near Kurubarmardikere in the Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District. 65 lbs. of galena were obtained, but no ore was sold for want of demand. Galena.

319. Nine licenses were current during the year for kaolin. A quantity of 2,072 tons of crude material was extracted and 1,664 tons removed from the several blocks in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts for purposes of local manufacture. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 416 as against Rs. 64 in the previous year. Four companies in the Kolar Gold Fields have formed themselves into a new combine called the Kolar Brick Making Co., Ltd., with the object of meeting the demands of the companies on the Fields for bricks, crucibles, etc. The large accumulation of slimes hitherto unused at the Fields is now being utilized for the manufacture of bricks with an admixture of ordinary loamy clay obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. These are pronounced to be of an excellent quality and superior to those obtained from outside. Kaolin.

320. Two licenses were current for potstone as in the previous year, but no work was done in respect of this mineral during the year under report. Potstone.

321. As in the previous year, 3 licenses were current for ochres over certain blocks in the Chitaldrug District. No work of any importance was carried on over these blocks owing to the difficulties in the transport of the material by rail. Ochres.

322. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1917 was 26,425 as against 26,970. Of these 24,531 were employed in gold mining alone as against 25,270 in the previous year. Number of persons employed.

323. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 164 as against 192 reported in 1916. Of these, 46 were fatal, resulting in the death of 69 persons and giving a mortality of 2·61 per 1,000 employed. Of the total number of accidents 10 were due to air blasts involving the loss of 16 lives. Accidents.

324. Five persons were prosecuted for breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and Rules and all were convicted. In one case not resulting in accident, one person was prosecuted and convicted for breach of rules. In addition, 12 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates. Prosecutions.

325. During the year, 874 obtained certificates, 435 as *mestries*, 190 as blasters, 205 as engine drivers of the first class and 44 as drivers of the second class. The examination for engine drivers was started in December 1917. Certificates for *mestries* and blasters.

326. A considerable area of country was traversed and examined and satisfactory results were obtained in regard to several difficult and doubtful points of interest. The hitherto unexplored portions of the Sagar Taluk were surveyed, but a great deal of prospecting work is necessary before it can be said that this area is altogether wanting in minerals of economic value. Investigation was made of the extent, quality and approximate quantity of the felspar in the pegmatite in the Hole-Narasipur Taluk. Mineral surveys of parts of the Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts were carried out. Geological survey.

327. Some iron ore deposits were examined and samples analysed with satisfactory results in certain cases. A number of ferruginous bauxites obtained in the Kemmangundi valley of the Kadur District were analysed and the results show that there is a great deal of iron-oxide which would detract the value of bauxite as an aluminium ore. The low hills near Sivaganga about 6 miles east of Holalkere Town were prospected for bauxite and patches of ferruginous bauxite were found on the hills north and south of the road to Chitaldrug. Prospecting and Economic enquiries. (1) Iron.

328. The limestone deposits in and near the Voblapur area in the Tumkur District were further investigated in detail and a number of samples of limestone analysed to ascertain their suitability for the purposes of cynamide and the paper (2) Limestone.

pulp industries but were found to be unfit; but they were found suitable for flux and cement purposes. Another deposit of limestone was examined in the neighbourhood of Javagondanhalli on the Sira-Chitaldrug road. The deposits in the vicinity of the south-west of Marikanve and Ittigehalli were examined for the requirements of the Special Forest Officer.

(3) Kaolin.

329. The kaolin deposits near Bagade in the Arsikere Taluk were tested and a preliminary examination made of the occurrence of kaolin and clay at Hebballa near Mandya. The deposits of tile clays round Tirthahalli were inspected by an officer of the Department with a view to ascertain the quantity of clay available for the manufacture of tiles, etc., by the Tirthahalli tile factory.

(4) Asbestos.

330. There was a considerable amount of activity in connection with asbestos during the year. Three localities were examined for asbestos, one near Mandya, another near Avalahalli, close to Bangalore, and the third 2½ miles north of Bidadi, but the mineral was found to be insufficient except in the last place.

(5) Sodium carbonate.

331. Experimental work in connection with the possibilities of extracting clean sodium carbonate from the deposits of alkaline earth near Mandya was conducted at the Indian Institute of Science and the results so far obtained are satisfactory.

(6) Manufacture of glass bangles.

332. With a view to studying the available material and the requirements of the glass bangle industry, two bangle factories, one in Tumkur and the other in Koratagere Sub-Taluk were inspected and necessary information obtained.

(7) Graphite.

333. The dark ferruginous schists south of the Butt Hill and near the village of Badgurki in the Bowringpet Taluk were prospected for graphite without satisfactory results. In the area round about Sargur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk, graphite has been found largely disseminated in certain classes of acid schists. The chrome deposits of the Nuggihalli schist belt were mapped in detail and the occurrence and distribution of minerals like staurolite, etc., were also noted.

The Geological Museum and Library.

334. With regard to the rocks and minerals of the State, the card index system has been started in which information regarding the occurrence of minerals, their character, use and methods of treatment and allied metallurgical subjects was collected from journals and periodicals received from time to time. The total number of books added was 181 of which 10 were purchased and 171 were received in exchange for the publications of the department.

Laboratory.

335. The number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals carried out for this department at the chemical laboratory of the Agricultural Department, was twenty of which three were for graphite, two for limestone, one for chrome ore, five for iron ore, six for ochres, one for manganese ore, one for concentrates of lead, zinc, etc., and one for analysis of Kolar rock.

Explosives and their inspection.

336. The total number of explosive licenses granted during the calendar year 1917 was 258 against 281 in the previous year. All the magazines and some of the smaller licensed premises were periodically inspected. Their general upkeep was found to be satisfactory. No information of theft of explosives either from magazines or from licensed premises has been received, but 10 complaints of illegal or dishonest pessession of explosives were received and in 9 of these cases convictions were secured.

337. There was an accident caused by using gun-powder for blasting purposes in the Tumkur District, which resulted in the amputation of the man's arm. There were 13 accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields, in connection with the use of high explosives.

XI. Public Works (1917-18).

Administrative measures.

338. With a view to meet the increasing demand for artistic designs for buildings in all the districts, a separate Division known as the "Architect's Division" was temporarily constituted with headquarters at Mysore. A new Public Works Division, designated "New Palace Division", was also constituted during the year for the construction of a new Palace in the Mysore City for the accommodation of Royal Guests. The channel works comprised under No. IV Division of the Krishnarajasagara Works having almost been completed, the Division was converted into an independent range. To push on rapidly with the investigation of

new irrigation projects and to expedite the preparation of estimates for the restoration of existing tanks, 8 Project Sub-Divisions were newly added, one for each district. The control and management of the Bangalore City Telephone system was transferred from the Water-Supply Division to the Electrical Department from the commencement of the official year.

339. The year's grant from all sources as finally sanctioned aggregated Rs. 69,51,216 of which Rs. 59,22,669 were spent, Rs. 10,28,549, being allowed to lapse. The expenditure of the year under report was less than that of the previous year which amounted to Rs 62,94,114, the difference of Rs. 3,71,445 being due to the comparatively smaller expenditure incurred on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works. The following statement gives the details under the several Fund heads:— Grant and outlay.

Fund heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	56,56,071	48,22,911	—8,33,160
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,26,784	2,23,134	—1,03,650
District Funds	5,08,185	4,53,648	—54,537
Village School Fund	73,714	40,913	—32,801
University Fund	1,42,418	1,36,391	—6,027
Palace Fund	3,357	7,150	+3,793
Contributions	2,40,687	2,38,522	—2,165
Total ...	69,51,216	59,22,669	—10,28,547

340. The expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 13,31,770 *viz.*, 11,05,890 on tanks and Rs. 2,25,880 on channels. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.

341. The progress on the Krishnarajasagara dam was fairly satisfactory. The dam rose to a height of 98 feet in the flanks. In the centre the dam has been left at a level of 63 feet so that the gap may serve as a temporary waste-weir during construction. The work that is now being carried out relates to the second stage of the reservoir. Krishnarajasagara Works.

Other works done in this connection were :—the opening out of low level canals and the surveying of the high level canal from the dam.

342. The narrow portions of the Hemagiri channel between the 15th and 17th miles were widened, the Mundgere channel was improved and extended and the Chamaraja right bank canal was being excavated. Allied Works.

343. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 3,02,320 Rs. 2,17,088 being on tanks and Rs. 85,232 on Channels. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

344. The work of constructing a new tank across the Maralwadi stream near Mavathur in Kankanhalli Taluk, which had been stopped for some time was resumed during the year. Works in respect of the tanks, *viz.*, Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet Sub-Taluk, tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur Taluk, Melur Tank, Hunsur Taluk, the Manchipatna Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala Taluk, the Tagodur Kommonkere tank, Nanjangud Taluk, the Thimmanaikanahalli Agrahara tank, Sidlaghatta Taluk, the tank of Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk, the Deepambudi tank, Kunigal Taluk, Bavanhalli Tank, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk and the Sowlanga tank, Honnali Taluk made good progress and the work of feeding the Tarikere valley tanks from the Nagannana anicut, Tarikere taluk, also made satisfactory progress during the year. Tanks.

Under the minor tanks restoration scheme, the Revenue Department spent a sum of Rs. 1,03,451.

345. The deep cutting at Koppasage in connection with the construction of the anicut across the Bhrigu river was completed and masonry works were progressing along the whole length of the Channel. The work of improving the Sriramdevar south channel, Hassan District. progressed satisfactorily and improvements to the Krishnaraja Katte, Hassan District, were also slowly in progress. Channels.

Civil works. Buildings.

346. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 6,30,273 including Rs. 1,840 spent by civil officers on petty works and its distribution by departments stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Administration	1,27,543
Land Revenue	57,419
Excise	1,835
Education	1,17,550
Law and Justice	8,315
Jails	23,777
Police	58,164
Medical	74,892
Forest	69
Religious	995
Minor Departments	3,694
Miscellaneous	1,56,020

347. The following were the more important works in progress during the year.

Bangalore District.—Constructing an additional building for the Public Offices at Bangalore, extending the Revenue Survey Office building at Bangalore, certain items of work connected with the new High School building, construction of the new girls' school and of the Technological Institute and improvements of the Public Works Workshop and Stores.

Mysore District.—Constructing quarters at Mysore for the Secretariat clerks, constructing a new Collegiate High School at Mysore, improving the Jail buildings at Mysore, converting the old body guard lines at Mysore into quarters for the Mysore City Police, constructing subsidiary buildings to the Krishnaraja Hospital at Mysore and completing it, laying out the north yard of the Palace, constructing a new bed-room or residential block and new office block to the Palace, constructing new (guests') Palace near the Lalitadri Hills, constructing Travellers' Bungalow or European guests' quarters and Indian guests' quarters and quarters for the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly in Mysore, improvements at the North and South gates of the Fort at the same place.

Kolar District.—Constructing new Taluk Cutcherry at Sidlaghatta and quarters for the police constables at Nandydrug on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Kadur District.—Constructing new Taluk Cutcherry at Chikmaglur.

Hassan District.—Constructing new High School at Hassan.

348. The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings amounted to Rs. 1,02,953 including a sum of Rs. 18,302 spent by civil officers on petty repairs to buildings in their charge.

Communications.

349. The outlay on original works under communications amounted to Rs. 1,35,802, of which Rs 1,14,777 were incurred on roads, Rs. 9 on boat-bridges and ferries, Rs. 20,955 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 61 on miscellaneous items. Important among the road works were improvement of the Chamundi Hill road, opening a bridle path and foot path to the top of Sri Himavat Gopalaswamy Hill, constructing a bridge across the Bhrugu river on the Hunsur-Begur road, widening to roadwidth the bridle path on the Talguppa Aralgode extension between Heddense and the ghat head Shimoga District, construction of a bridge across the Tunga Bhadra river at Honnali, construction of 3 bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road, widening Balehonnur Magundy-Balur road and metalling Chikmaglur-Tarikere road. On repairs to communications a sum of Rs. 5,75,640 was spent, of which Rs. 5,64,955 were incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the State roads, Rs. 401 on repairs to ferries, Rs. 10,226 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows and Rs. 58 on miscellaneous items. The total length of the State roads maintained during the year was 1,984 miles of which 1,968 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 285 per mile.

Miscellaneous public Improvements.

350. The expenditure on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 2,24,750, of which a sum of Rs. 15,363 was spent on improvement to towns, Rs. 21,271 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 1,37,272 on water-supply and Rs. 50,844 on miscellaneous items. The more important of the works were, the sanitary improvements to the Shimoga and Hiriyur towns, construction of storm water drains in

the Basavanagudi Extension, Bangalore City, electrifying the pumping plant of the Chamarajendra water works of the Bangalore City, erection of a Lancashire boiler at the Soldevanahalli pumping station for improving the water-supply to Bangalore City, construction of high level reservoir at Malleswaram, Bangalore City, improvements to the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore City and improvements to the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

351. The expenditure on works other than original amounted to Rs. 1,16,010, of which a sum of Rs. 99,730 was spent on the maintenance of water-supply works, most of it being on the Chamarajendra water works at Bangalore and the Vani vilas water works at Mysore.

352. In the aggregate, 353 million gallons of water were pumped during the year from the Bangalore City head-works and including the quantity pumped by the Civil and Military Station, 922,640,000 gallons of unfiltered water were received at the combined Jewell Filters. The total consumption in the City averaged a daily consumption of 990,070 gallons or about 11 gallons per head of population. During the year 284 new house service connections were given bringing the total number of such connections at the end of June 1918 to 2,141. The total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 1,67,425 including contributions from other sources. The expenditure on the Vani vilas water works of the Mysore City amounted to Rs. 65,098. The motors pumped 442 million gallons of water which represents an average daily supply of 1,210,959 gallons or 17 gallons per head of population. The number of house service connections was increased by 107 during the year *i.e.*, from 1,257 to 1,364. Under the head "Kolar Gold Fields water works" an expenditure of Rs. 1,19,063 was incurred. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 416,933,450 gallons. The gross revenue realised during the year from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,68,089, the net revenue being Rs. 17,082.

Military works.

353. An outlay of Rs. 34,602 was incurred on original military works during the year, the more important of them being the construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half squadron horses, etc., of the local service Regiment at Wodderpalya, Mysore, draining the Imperial Service Lancers' Lines at Bangalore and construction of additional blocks of Barr Lines at Tumkur. A sum of Rs. 12,038 was expended on repairs, *viz.*, Rs. 10,728 by the Military Department on petty repairs to buildings and Rs. 1,310 by the Public Works Department, on repairs of the Military Stores at Bangalore, the Military Cottage at Kunigal and the Barr Lines at Chitaldrug.

Contribution works.

354. The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the Budget. The total outlay from contributions amounted to Rs. 2,38,522. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,34,287 was for work and repairs, Rs. 45,500 under irrigation, Rs. 9,643 under civil buildings, Rs. 597 under communications and Rs. 1,78,547 under miscellaneous public improvements. Under civil buildings the works dealt with related to the construction and repair of Muzrai buildings or those of a charitable or private nature. Important among those dealt with during the year were the Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore and the Subramanya Swami Temple at Maklidrug, Dodballapur Taluk. Under miscellaneous public improvements effected under this source come the Khedda camp works at Budipadaga, Mysore District, laying water-supply pipe line to the Chamundi and Chetnahalli extension in the Mysore City, improvement of water-supply to the town of Shimoga and water-supply to Kalasa town.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

355. The charges under "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 10,65,286 against a modified grant of Rs. 10,45,700 resulting in an excess of Rs. 19,586. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds amounted to 21·6 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 30,149 against a modified grant of Rs. 1,07,000 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 76,851.

General

356. Pending Government Orders on the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the objections raised by land holders to the block system introduced under some of the channels, the projects for the improvement of the Bangardoddi, Virjanadi and Devaraj Channels were being revised.

"The Public Works Secretariat Manual" "the Kanada Edition of the Tank Manual" and "A Book of Model Plans for village houses" were compiled and published during the year.

A good number of works was inspected during the year by the Superintending and Executive Engineers. The Chief Engineer made 147 inspections of works, went over 3,972 miles of road and inspected 2 Division Offices.

XII.—The Electrical Department (1917-18).

Grant and outlay.

357. The total modified grant for 1917-18 was Rs. 15,41,550 and the actual outlay was Rs. 15,44,399. This outlay was made up of Rs. 14,88,126 on account of capital and revenue expenses and Rs. 56,273 for the completion of the Fifth Installation, resulting in a net excess of Rs. 2,849 over the sanctioned estimate.

Capital works.

358. During the year, the outlay on capital works, excluding the outlay for the completion of the Fifth Installation was Rs. 5,22,975 as against 5,91,651 in 1916-17. The most important works that were completed during the year were:—(1) Installing transformers in the section house at Kankanhalli for supply of power for pumping from the river Arkavati and for lighting and power installations at Kankanhalli, (2) construction of the first, second and third sets of operators' quarters and fourteen cooly blocks at Sivasamudram, (3) Fifth Installation for generating electric power, (4) reconstruction of the Bangalore line and (5) installation of additional lights in Mysore City. Those in progress were:—(1) Guying Kolar transmission line from Kankanhalli to Kolar Gold Fields, (2) construction of low tension busses in Kolar Gold Fields, (3) construction of quarters to fourth and fifth sets of operators and upper and lower subordinates and of buildings, necessary for a combined dispensary with an in-patient ward and for the Chief Operator's Office, at Sivasamudram, (4) installing one bank of air blast transformer in "A" station, Bangalore, (5) construction of a transformer station for extending the line from the present 'A' station, Bangalore, to the new site and (6) installation of telephone service in all the gauging stations of the Krishnaraja Sagara works.

Contributions.

359. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 15,44,399 on the works of this department a sum of Rs. 2,49,688 was expended on works of the Public works and Civil departments and on Municipal and private works, the important items being the illumination of the Keddah camp and the Jog camp, in connection with the visit of distinguished personages.

Revenue expenditure.

360. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,72,600 including Rs. 3,77,182 set apart for depreciation and Rs. 5,393 on suspense account against the grant of Rs. 9,23,450. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 16,934 on account of direction, accounts, etc., the actual working expenses were only Rs. 4,73,091 or about 16·99 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Power and plant.

361. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 98,087,900 units as against 89,369,500 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 85,924,236 units were supplied to the mining companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, 8,847,616 units to Bangalore City and 3,316,048 units to Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to Bangalore City 1,263,370 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilized in the Bangalore City was 7,584,246 units. The usual repairs necessary for the upkeep of plant at the several stations were attended to. Such of the parts as were worn out were replaced. The coils and parts of current transformers and air blast transformers that were burnt out on the Kolar and the Bangalore lines were replaced by new sets.

Lighting and power installations.

362. At the end of the year under report there were 113 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields, as against 90 in the previous year. Of these, 67 were in Bangalore City, 28 in Mysore City, 17 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 1 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 7,286 as against 6,573 in 1916-17. Of the former, 3,729 were street lighting and 3,557 were interior lighting installations. Of the former, 1,432 were in Bangalore City, 1,176 in Mysore City, 1,031 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 in the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the latter, 1,337 were in Bangalore City, 569 in Mysore City and

1,651 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. There were 20 additional power installations in Bangalore City and in the Civil and Military Station, and 6 in Mysore City during the year.

Revenue.

363. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,15,993, the total demand for the year 1917-18 was Rs. 34,00,532 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 27,16,364 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,84,168.

Financial results.

364. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery power Scheme from the beginning to the close of 1917-18 was Rs. 1,16,56,347. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,88,68,547. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,99,666 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from these gross earnings, a sum of Rs. 1,40,06,032 of which Rs. 54,39,941 represented the working expenses, Rs. 42,02,767 depreciation fund set apart and Rs. 43,63,324 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme for the 16 years was Rs. 1,48,62,515 or an average of Rs. 9,28,907 per year. Deducting again from the net profit Rs. 10,00,319 the share of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara works from the 16th July 1915, the net surplus was Rs. 1,38,62,196.

Interruptions.

365. During the year there were 191 interruptions to the service as against 252 in 1916-17. Of these, 10 were due to lightning, 11 to interference, 12 to line trouble, 19 to generation station trouble, 28 to receiving station trouble and 111 to unknown causes. In addition to these there were 12 pre-arranged shut downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations. The average time of all interruptions stood at 6 minutes each as in the previous year.

Accidents.

366. It is a notable feature of the year that there were no accidents.

Maintenance of channels and river conditions.

367. During the dry season, silt in the forebay was removed as usual. All check drains and revetting, etc., were maintained in a satisfactory condition. All the roads within the bluff limits were maintained in good order. Water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the water-supply required to meet the demand of the power scheme during the low water period was regulated by letting down water from the reservoir into the river.

XIII. Railways (1917-18.)

General.

368. The Railway Committee appointed to advise Government on matters relating to Railway Administration, met ten times during the year and dealt with some important questions engaging the attention of the department. The minutes of each meeting were, as usual, submitted to Government and necessary action was duly taken on the Committee's resolutions wherever necessary.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

369. The length of the State Open Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad Gauge	...	...	...	9·88 miles
Metre Gauge	...	...	...	401·35 ,,
			Total	411·23 miles

Aided lines worked by the State.
(*a*) Bowringpet-Chikballapur Railway. 2'—6" Gauge.

370. The whole length of the line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur, a distance of 63·98 miles, is now called the "Kolar District Railways" and the cost is borne in equal proportion by the State and the District Board, as the latter was not able to raise the entire capital required for the work. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Chikballapur during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,400 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,05,735 or 66·75 per cent of the former, leaving a net earning of Rs. 52,665 which represents a return of 2·75 per cent on the capital outlay.

(*b*) Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway. 2'—6" Gauge.

371. This Railway is the first in the State started by private enterprise under a guarantee of 4 per cent per annum on the capital subscribed by the Company. The Government undertook the construction of this line on behalf of the Company and started work in March 1913. As the Company could not raise the entire capital required, the Government undertook to advance a portion of the capital as joint owners of the Railway with option to the Company to repay the amount later on within a period of ten years. The line between Yeswanthapur and Chikballapur

a distance of 35·45 miles, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st February 1917 and that between Yeswanthapur and Bangalore, a distance 3·5 miles was opened on 7th January 1918. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,49,633 and the gross earnings to Rs. 1,21,565. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 67,265 leaving a balance of Rs. 54,300 as net earnings, which represents a return of 4·72 per cent on the capital outlay.

State lines worked by the State. (*a*) Mysore-Arsikere Railway. Metre Gauge.

372. The construction of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, 102·95 miles, was completed and the line was opened for local goods traffic from 1st September 1917 and from 3rd January 1918 for passenger traffic. It is owned, financed and worked by the State.

(*b*) Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway. 2′—0″ Gauge.

373. The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway is entirely financed and worked by the State. The original object of undertaking this project was to have a cheap tramway to carry forest produce, but it was subsequently developed into a scheme for carrying all classes of traffic. This line, 26·60 miles in length, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 15th May 1917. The total outlay on the scheme up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,52,859.

Lines under construction. (*a*) The Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway. Metre Gauge.

374. The construction of this line, a distance of 21·07 miles, was begun in January 1918. The cost of construction is met to the extent of one-half by the District Board of Chitaldrug by means of a debenture loan raised for the purpose, the other half of the cost being borne by Government.

(*b*) The Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway. 2′—0″ Gauge.

375. This Tramway, a distance of 9·58 miles, is a branch of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and is taken up with a view to further develop the resources of the Forest Department and is entirely financed by the State. Its construction was started in November 1917.

(*c*) The Kemmangundi-Benkipur Tramway. 2′–0″ Gauge.

376. This Tramway, a distance of 22·96 miles, is intended for the supply of iron ore to Benkipur for the new Iron Works Scheme. The preliminary arrangements for starting work with State Funds were under consideration at the close of the year.

(*d*) The Agasanhadlu-Benkipur Tramway. 2′–0″ Gauge.

377. This Tramway, a distance of 24·74 miles, is also to be constructed from State Funds and is for the purpose of carrying fuel and charcoal for the Iron Works at Benkipur. Progress on it is the same as for (*c*) above.

(*e*) The Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. Metre Gauge.

378. Sanction of the Government of India for the construction of this Railway was received during the year and arrangements are in course of progress for taking up construction very early.

Surveys and new Projects.

379. Surveys for the undermentioned lines were completed and projects for the same are now under preparation:—

(*a*) Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway—
- i. Arasalu-Sagar and thence to Talguppe Section.
- ii. Talguppe to Ghat Head Section.
- iii. Ghat Section (investigation of alternative lines).
- iv. Below Ghat to Bhatkal Section.

(*b*) Arasalu to Tirthahalli.
(*c*) Mysore to Coorg.
(*d*) Tumkur-Sira-Chitaldrug.
(*e*) Hebbe-Muthodi Tramway.
(*f*) Benkipur-Jolhal Tramway.

Other Projects.

380. A project was prepared for Nanjangud-Kakankote Railway but the same was ordered to be re-investigated with a separate alignment. The projects prepared for Chikagrahar-Narsimharajapura Tramway and Narasimharajapura-Koppa Extensions are under consideration. A preliminary survey has been started for a line of Railway from near Kadur to Chikmagalur and a reconnaissance survey onwards to Mudigere and Koppa.

381. In connection with Bhatkal Harbour a number of probings for rock and borings on land were done during the working season together with soundings and borings for an alternative scheme which promises to be a better one than the first. This will be thoroughly examined in the next season and soundings taken over areas as far as the 7 fathom line, to fix out-lying rocks, sand banks, etc.

382. The progress on the construction of Railway Central Offices, Staff quarters and Loco Shops at Mysore was fairly satisfactory. Construction of Railway Offices and Staff quarters.

383. The gross receipts from the Railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 41,87,709 as against Rs. 39,46,619 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,41,090 due chiefly to enhancement of fares, etc. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,21,975 or 48·28 per cent of the gross receipts as against Rs. 20,54,128 or 52·05 per cent in 1916-17. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 21,65,734 as against Rs. 18,92,491 in 1916-17, thus giving a return of 8·39 per cent on the capital outlay as against 7·35 per cent in the preceding year. Receipts.

384. The capital outlay to the end of June 1918 on these lines was Rs. 2,58,02,450. Deducting a twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the Working Agency, *viz.*, Rs. 1,04,692 and also the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,98,453 on the capital provided by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State during the year was Rs. 9,62,589. Expenditure and General results.

385. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on Railway Construction during the year on State lines was Rs. 15,67,765, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 1,08,964. Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys.

386. During the year under report there were on the lines worked by the State as well as by the M. & S. M. Railway Co., 73 derailments, 25 engine failures, 34 accidents to persons, 181 to cattle and 31 other minor accidents. Accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1917-18).

387. Postal and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, during the year, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of Post Offices on the last day of the year in the State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 411 including the offices newly opened and excluding those abolished during the year. Of these, 4 were head offices, 95 sub-offices and 312 branch offices. The number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices was 53, 4 being head offices and 49 sub-offices. There were no exclusively Telegraph Offices in the State. Post and Telegraph Offices.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1917-18).

NOTE.—*The figures in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1917-18 are based on Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash Balance. App. XXII.

388. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 66,18,185 as against Rs. 82,05,714 in 1916-17.

Demand.

389. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1917 amounted to Rs. 33,13,498 as against Rs. 34,71,997 on the 1st July 1916. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,13,41,577 as against Rs. 3,03,72,131 in 1916-17. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,46,55,075 deducting the amount of Rs. 91,499 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 3,45,63,576 as against Rs. 3,35,46,864 in 1916-17.

Collection.

390. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 3,15,35,351 as against Rs. 2,99,05,603 in the previous year. Including credits under Debt heads the total receipts during the year were 4,06,07,605 as against Rs. 3,48,14,791 in 1916-17.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

391. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 30,28,225 as against Rs. 34,09,406 in 1916-17.

Variations under receipts.

392. The particulars of demand, collection and balance, under the several revenue heads, and receipts under Debt heads, are given in Appendix XXII.

Receipts.

393. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,50,707. This is due to the Gross demand during the year having been less than that of the previous year and to heavy and unusual arrears which accrued in the Malnad Taluks owing to the collection there having been considerably hampered by the disorganisation of coffee and areca markets on account of the embargo on coffee and to lack of transport facilities for areca nuts.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,37,783. This is chiefly due to the decrease in the output in the Mysore and Champion Reefs Mining Companies and to the non-receipt of Royalty from the Mysore Company for April 1918 before the end of the year.

Forest Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 53,693. This is the net result of a decrease of about Rs. 83,000 under sandalwood, of about Rs. 3,500 under timber and of an increase of about Rs. 32,000 under Miscellaneous Receipts. The fall under Sandalwood is mainly due to the restriction of the sale to the public in favour of the two Sandal Oil Factories.

Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 3,04,334. All the heads have contributed to this increase, the increase under Shop rents (Arrack) being over two lakhs.

Stamp Revenue.—Increase Rs. 84,367. This increase is due to the improvement under all the heads.

Law and Justice.—Increase Rs. 937.

This small increase is due to the increase of Rs. 2,595 under Miscellaneous and to a less charge of Rs. 3,000 under refunds partly counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,404 under recoveries on account of pauper suits and of Rs. 2,947 under fees, fines, etc.

Miscellaneous other receipts.—Decrease Rs. 2,48,960.

This decrease was due to the fall chiefly under Miscellaneous taxes, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous and Army, slightly reduced by the increases chiefly under Registration, Pensions, and Allowances, Stationery and Printing, Medical and Education.

The net decrease of Rs. 2,67,697 under Miscellaneous taxes was due to the assignment to District Funds from this year of the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 2,82,726 in 1916-17, from Mohatarfa in rural tracts and assessment on vacant sites. Against this loss of revenue there was an increase of Rs. 15,027 under Excise Duty and Cotton Manufactures.

The decrease under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments is chiefly due to the absence of any receipts on account of Mysore Civil Service Examinations. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" is chiefly due to the value realised on sales of sites in Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions of Bangalore being less than in the previous year. The slight decrease under Army is due to the decrease under Transport Receipts owing to a small number of ponies having been let out on hire, and under Hessarghatta and Nademavinapura Farms. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increased receipts under rent of buildings.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease Rs. 4,70,195.

The noticeable decrease is under Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract. The credit under this head in the accounts of the previous year was the Revenue due from 1910-11 to end of 1915-16 and there was no credit during this year. The increase under Interest on Investments is due to the investment of 30 lakhs in the 1st Indian War Loan, to the investment of Gold balances in London with Messrs. Coutts & Co., in British Treasury Bills, while the increase under "Interest on capital and advance for sandal oil factories is due to the adjustment, from this year, as ordered by Government, of the interest on capital charges for, and advances for working expenses made to, the two sandal oil factories.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 23,01,448.

The increases are under Railways, Cauvery Power Scheme and Sandal Oil Factories. In the case of Railways the improvement is under all the lines and the Mysore-Arsikere Railway began to earn from January 1918. The increase under Cauvery Power Scheme is due to the additional power supplied to the mines and to increased consumption in mills and factories, Government departments and institutions and private houses. Both the sandal oil factories were in full working order during the year.

The decreases are under Krishnarajasagara Works and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works, due, in the case of the former, to no working charges having been deducted in the previous year and in the case of the latter to the increase in working charges under fuel and repairs to machinery and buildings.

Debt Heads.—Increase Rs. 41,63,066.

This increase was chiefly on account of sale of Government of India Securities to replenish the cash balance, the sale proceeds being Rs. 28,64,978 and to the transactions in the Savings Bank having resulted in a net deposit of about 10¾ lakhs against a net withdrawal of over 2½ lakhs in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,25,96,551 as against Rs. 3,39,46,662 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,61,30,031 as against Rs. 3,64,02,320 in the previous year.

Variations under expenditure.

The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase Rs. 1,73,513.

The strengthening of the department of Survey and Settlement with a view to early completion of the resurvey operations, khedda operations, investigation of forest industries and reorganisation of the Forest Department have mainly contributed to this increase. The opening of 3 new Sub-Registry Offices and larger purchases of water-marked paper than in the previous year have also added a little to this result.

Administration.—Increase Rs. 3,29,617.

This is mainly due to larger expenditure under General Administration, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous. Extensive tours of His Highness the Maharaja and additional Gazetted and non-gazetted staff sanctioned for the Secretariat and larger expenditure on account of entertainment of Indian guests

and reception of important personages than that in last year caused the increase under General Administration. Rise in prices of printing paper, stationery, Press materials and types accounts for the excess under Stationery and Printing. The larger expenditure under Miscellaneous was chiefly due to loss on remittances from Messrs. Coutts and Company, London, contribution to "Our Day" fund and other charges. Increases under other heads included in this group have been counterbalanced to some extent by fall under Army which was mainly due to the arrears of pay and adjustment of advances paid to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Imperial Service Regiment and Transport Corps having been included in the charges of the previous year.

Public Instruction.—Increase Rs. 2,74,565.

The development of the existing institutions and the opening of new Primary and Secondary Schools account for this increase. The grant to the Mysore University during the year was Rs. 5,00,000 against the large grant of Rs. 7,98,868 in 1916-17 intended for initial equipment. But for this fact the increase on account of Public Instruction would have been much greater.

Medical.—Increase Rs. 76,260.

Rise in prices of Europe medicines and larger expenditure on Victoria Hospital and Local Fund Dispensaries have caused this increase. Decrease in the realizations on account of contributions from Medical and District Funds also contributed to this increase.

Commercial Services—Capital Outlay.—Decrease Rs. 8,16,270.

Except under Cauvery Power Works and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works, outlay during the year showed a decrease under all heads. The works connected with Mysore-Arsikere Railway had been practically completed during 1916-17 and the outlay under Railways and Tramways was therefore less than in the previous year. Under Krishnarajasagara Works the fall was chiefly due to less outlay on Dam Works and Chamaraja Right Bank Channel.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease Rs. 13,72,811.

While there was an expenditure of Rs. 15,49,341 under "Extraordinary Expenditure" in the previous year there was no expenditure under this head in the year under report. This together with decreases under 'Capitalisation Fund' and 'Supervision of Mines' counterbalanced by increases under several departments, mainly due to their expansion and by the larger deduction made on account of balances lapsing to credit of departments, accounts for the above net decrease.

The fall in the collection of Mining Revenue accounts for the corresponding fall under "Capitalisation Fund."

The higher rates of interest on Savings Bank Deposits have increased the Interest figures.

The rapid growth of the Factories and Workshop is responsible for the larger expenditure under "Industries and Commerce" and the more liberal grants explains the increase under "Grants for Public Improvements."

Debt Heads.—Increase Rs. 10,77,822.

The net expenditure figures appear only under the heads, "Deposits," "Advances," "Loans" and "Miscellaneous." The large debit of Rs. 28,87,132 under Advances is almost entirely due to the advances on account of Working Expenses outstanding against the Sandal Oil Factories.

394. The Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,10,95,759, of which Rs. 62,04,525 were in the Public treasuries, Rs. 29,16,444 in Banks in India and Rs. 19,74,790 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

395. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 1,70,10,000 of which the nominal value of Government of India Rupee Securities was Rs. 70,84,800.

THE MAIN ITEMS OF INDEBTEDNESS WERE.

396. (1) The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan and the balance remaining unclaimed at the close of the year is Rs. 7,000.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 Sterling.—(2) The amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March 1918 was Rs. 1,02,97,963 and the nominal value of Government of India Securities of the Fund stood at Rs. 1,02,91,500.

Government Savings Bank Deposits.—(3) The Opening Balance on 1st July 1917 was Rs. 62,32,471 and the balance at the end of the year, Rs. 73,00,798. The amounts deposited, revived from Dead Accounts, credited towards interest for 1917-18, withdrawn and transferred to Dead Accounts were respectively Rs. 35,12,683, Rs. 17,089, Rs. 2,97,062, Rs. 27,35,016 and Rs. 23,491.

The four per cent loan of Rs. 20 lakhs.—(4). To the credit of the Sinking Fund formed for the redemption of this loan, there stood on 30th June 1918, a sum of Rs. 16,00,000.

II. Excise (1917-18).

397. The special reserve staff was continued during the year.

Administrative measures.

398. A Licensing Board was constituted for each of the Bangalore and Mysore cities and for the Kolar Gold Fields area to fix the number and locality of excise shops within those limits.

399. The penalty on date trees killed by over or careless tapping was raised from one to two rupees per tree and the percentage allowed to contractors free of penalty was cancelled.

400. Hemispherical nickel dram cups were prescribed and supplied for use in all arrack shops in place of the cone shaped copper ones and new pattern copper gallon pots were supplied to all Bonded Depots and Inspecting officers.

401. A special establishment consisting of two Assistant Inspectors and four tree-markers was sanctioned for each district for the revision of the date reserve lists.

402. The time for the opening of shops for vending excise articles except toddy was fixed at 9 A. M. instead of 8 A. M.

403. The retail selling price of arrack was altered from a fixed rate to a minimum of 2 annas 4 pies per dram. Per contra, the rate of sugarcane jaggory bottled arrack was raised from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 per reputed quart and that of molasses bottled arrack was reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8-4-0 per gallon.

404. A conference of the Excise Inspectors in each district was held during the latter part of the year and important questions connected with the department in the several districts were discussed.

Distillery Buildings.

405. During the year under report sanction was accorded to the construction of an extra warehouse, office buildings, etc., and the installation of electric lights was extended to the servants' quarters.

406. To prevent the smell from the spent wash, a scheme by which the liquid waste gets absorbed in the ground was sanctioned.

Manufacture and stock.

407. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 555,282 gallons, 29 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 22,768 gallons 14 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 578,050 gallons 43 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery inclusive of the issues to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 554,850 gallons 33 drams (the small wastage at the Distillery being included), leaving a balance of 23,200 gallons 10 drams at the end of the year. The wastage in the Distillery amounted to 3,497 gallons. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 115,745 gallons 8 drams of 30° U. P. besides 6,737 gallons of rum, 95 gallons of rectified spirits and 54 gallons of methylated spirits as against 62,508 gallons 1 dram of 30° U. P. 5,232 gallons of rum and 80 gallons of rectified spirits respectively in the previous year.

Bonded depots and Arrack shops. Appendix XXI.

408. The number of bonded depots in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. There were 722 arrack shops as against 731 in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

409. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 409,904 gallons as against 419,685 gallons in the previous year showing a decrease of 9,781 gallons.

Incidence of consumption.

410. The incidence of the consumption of arrack in the State, as a whole, was 3·7 drams per head of population during the year. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population was 55 drams, 16·8 drams and 49·47 drams as against 50·2 drams, 17·9 drams and 51 drams in 1916-17.

Foreign liquor.

411. The number of foreign liquor shops in the State exclusive of the shops held under chemists' and druggists' license, occassional and special licenses, was 26 as against 27 in the previous year and the number of long term retail licenses issued was 37 as against 38 in the previous year. There was a reduction in the consumption of foreign liquor from 24,762 gallons in 1916-17 to 18,677 gallons during the year under report. This fall is attributed, in general, to the enhancement of prices and the difficulty in procuring the required quantity owing to war conditions.

Date toddy. Appendix XXI.

412. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,433 as against 2,479 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy, to these shops was 416,716 date, 9,967 cocoanut and 16 palmyra trees as against 384,482 date, and 8,820 cocoanut trees respectively in the previous year; and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British Territory, 20,891 date, 5,306 cocoanut as against 17,433 date, 7,201 cocoanut and 60 palmyra trees in 1916-17.

The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped during the year was 63·5 as against 62·3 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped during the year within the State for British Indian shops was 16,229 date and 402 cocoanut trees.

Bagani toddy. Appendix XXI.

413. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 567 as against 584 in 1916-17. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 15,124 trees as against 13,719 in 1916-17.

Country Malt liquors. Beer.

414. Of the two beer taverns on the Kolar Gold Fields area, the English beer tavern remained closed throughout the year while the country beer tavern carried on business. The number of bottled beer shops was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, one in each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. Inclusive of 95,905 gallons consumed in the Military beer canteens the total quantity of country beer consumed in the State during the year amounted to 1,13,913 gallons as against 47,932 gallons in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

415. The number of Akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35, all of them being located in the Shimoga District.

Intoxicating drugs. Ganja.

416. The number of shops licensed during the year for the sale of ganja was 261 as against 257 in 1916-17. The quantity consumed was 12,119 seers 10 tolas as against 10,430 seers in the previous year.

Opium.

417. The opium required for consumption in the State, was, as usual, obtained from the Madras Store House. The number of shops licensed during the year was 109 as against 110 in the previous year and the quantity consumed was 1,514 seers 2 tolas as against 1,706 seers and 79 tolas in 1916-17.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

418. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners and chemists and druggists and of shops for the sale of methylated spirits and cocaine and novocaine, was 4,201. There was on an average one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,358 persons as against one shop for every 3·95 villages and every 1,333 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

419. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 66,71,314 as against Rs. 64,00,526 in the previous year. Inclusive of the gain on the sale of opium, the proportionate cost of the Central Distillery establishment recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the establishment charges of the Mysore Pharmaceuticals recovered from the said company and certain other miscellaneous items, the total demand was Rs. 67,37,028 as against Rs. 64,87,345 in 1916-17. A sum of Rs. 15,571 was remitted as against Rs. 31,136 in the previous year and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 65,87,459 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,998 as against Rs. 1,60,844 in 1916-17, The percentage of collection under total demand was 97·7 as against 97·5 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collection

the amount of Railway cess, tree rent, etc., credited to other departments as well as the amount paid to Inamdars on account of the Excise Revenue from toddy of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 64,14,913 as against Rs. 58,29,348 in the previous year.

Incidence of Excise Revenue.

420. The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-2-3 as against Rs. 1-1-8 in 1916-17. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-8-5, 0-8-7, 0-0-9 and 0-0-1·9 as against Re. 0-8-1, 0-8-7, 0-0-7·8 and 0-0-2·6 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

421. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,55,822 as against Rs. 3,47,097 in the previous year or 5·38 per cent of the total gross receipts as against 5·5 per cent in 1916-17.

Surplus.

422. The surplus revenue of the year under report was Rs. 60,59,091 as against Rs. 54,82,251 in the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

423. The expenditure on account of rewards and secret service amounted to Rs. 986 as against Rs. 562 in 1916-17 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 4,625 as against Rs. 5,597 in the previous year. During the year 3,171 cases involving 3,793 persons were reported as against 3,011 cases involving 3,547 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences was as in the previous year in respect of breaches of license-conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases that had to be dealt with during the year was 3,486 involving 4,245 persons. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases.

	Cases	Persons
Warned	760	877
Fined or compounded by Departmental officers ...	1,887	2,238
Dealt with by Magistrates	276	377
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	170	223
Total ...	3,093	3,715

424. At the close of the year 334 cases involving 433 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 97 persons before Magistrates.

III. Stamps (1917-18).

Stock.

425. The value of stock at the beginning of the year at the Central Depot was Rs. 18,69,898. Stamps of all denominations, 3,078,984 in number and of the value of Rs. 16,28,059 were received in the course of the year. Of these, 2,496,846 stamps of the value of Rs. 11,89,876 were issued to local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving at the close of the year a balance of 2,705,607 stamps of the value of Rs. 23,C8,081 at the Central Depot.

Stamp revenue.

426. The total amount of revenue realised from the sale, etc., of stamps was Rs. 12,83,770 as against Rs. 11,96,926 in the previous year. The increase in revenue was due to increase in litigation and in monetary transactions.

Expenditure.

427. The total expenditure of the Department, during the year amounted to Rs. 82,985 as against Rs. 81,956 in 1916-17, the increase being under the heads,

(1) Establishment charges,
(2) Cost of paper and
(3) Discount to stamp vendors.

Inspection.

428. All the offices in the Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and a few in the other districts were inspected by the *ex-officio* Stamp Inspectors—several Taluk and District Treasuries being inspected by the Commissioner of Stamps. Three prosecutions were instituted during the year for evasion of stamp laws in the Chitaldrug District and all the three persons tried were convicted.

General.

429. During the year under report, the Deputy Commissioners were authorised to grant licenses to Stamp vendors to vend stamps up to the value of Rs. 100 in special cases where a great demand for stamps existed.

IV. State Life Insurance.

Proposals.

430. There were 1,585 proposals during the year as against 1,488 in the previous year. Of these, 1,229 were accepted, 639 being for the first insurance and 590 for further insurance, 149 were rejected, 93 temporarily on medical grounds, 56 finally on medical and other grounds; and 207 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

431. Of the 1,229 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,226 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 11,24,057 on a monthly premium of Rs. 4,082-8-0.

Claims during the year.

432. During the year, 193 policies held by 68 persons assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,02,798 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 23 persons holding 47 policies with an aggregate bonus and reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 26,837 surrendered their policies and reversionary bonus addition certificates; and 113 persons holding 231 policies assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,06,108 died. Of these, 31 died of plague, 22 of fever, 19 of lung complaints, 7 of heart disease, 5 of diseases of the digestive organs and 29 from other causes.

Income and expenditure.

433. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1917, was Rs. 39,47,005. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 5,73,850 of which a sum of Rs. 4,32,493 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,41,357 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,67,387 of which a sum of Rs. 2,55,405 was spent in payment of the bonuses, etc., and Rs. 11,982 on account of management. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 42,53,468. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 46·59 and 2·08 as against 36·66 and 2·22 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting unpaid claims was 38·83 per cent of the total liability as against 37·88 per cent in 1916-17.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

434. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 24,175 of which 12,440 were of first, and 11,735 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,39,40,538 including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 19,249 assuring a total bonus, including reversionary bonus addition, of Rs. 1,10,32,899 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 37,194. Of the remaining 4,926 policies, 3,891 involving a net bonus of Rs. 22,84,592 were completely discharged and claims on 339 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,55,093 were pending payment at the end of the year. In 373 policies, premia due were not realised and were treated as debt against the sums assured under the rules, and 323 policies were incomplete at the end of the year. Of the 3,891 policies that were completely discharged, 2,175 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 10,98,286 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 1,037 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,23,268 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 170 assuring a bonus of Rs 98,984 by cancellation, 440 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,59,827 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs 12,360 by forfeiture. Thirty-six policies were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

435. There were two admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

436. From the commencement to the end of 1917-18, 253 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,34,300 were accepted in the Public Branch. In 224 cases, Policies were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 18,649. Two of the policy holders to each of whom Rs. 1,000 were assured, died. Two surrendered their policies assuring Rs. 5,500.

V. Government Savings Banks (1917-18).

437. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1917, was 16,453. During the year under report, 3,339 new accounts were opened, 262 dead accounts were revived, and 1,737 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 18,317 accounts or 1,864 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 2,142 with a balance of Rs. 11,72,940 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,852 with a balance of Rs. 3,88,866, were security deposits, 1,659 with Rs. 9,04,741 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,664 accounts with a balance of Rs. 48,34,251 were ordinary deposits. The number of dead accounts was 15,134 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 88,391. Number of accounts.

438. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial aud other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 5, 5, 1 and 44 as against 41, 5, 5, 4, 1 and 44 in the previous year. Classification of Deposits.

The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 62,32,471.

439. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 35,12,683 as against Rs. 33,51,318 in the previous year. The amount of dead accounts revived was Rs. 17,089 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,97,062. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 27,35,016 as against Rs. 31,33,870 in the previous year. Deposits.

440. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1917-18 was Rs. 23,491. The closing balance at the end of the year, inclusive of interest due on the accounts, was Rs. 73,00,798. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 7,77,667.

441. Excluding security deposits, the number of private accounts was 16,465 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 69,11,902 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 420 on each account as against Rs. 415 in the preceding year. Private accounts. Average deposit on each account.

442. The deposit of Rs. 69,11,902 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1918 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-4 per head of population as against Rs. 0-15-2 on 30th June 1917. Average saving per head of population.

443. Notwithstanding the tightness in the money market due to the war, the Savings Bank balances have risen to some extent, as the rate of interest on deposits remaining for over 6 and 12 months was raised to 4 and 5 per cent, respectively. General remarks.

444. There were 65 Village Banks in operation at the end of June 1918, as against 29 in the previous year. Village Savings Banks.

445. At the end of the year under report there were 180 Savings Associations as against 139 in the year previous. Savings Associations.

446. In the Collecting Savings Bank in Bangalore City, established in November 1916, there were at the end of the year under report 987 depositors with Rs. 31,740 at their credit. Collecting Savings Bank.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Births. (App. XXIV.)

447. The total number of births recorded during 1917 was 114,125 (58,729 males and 55,396 females) against 115,915 in 1916, the birth rate being 20 per 1,000 of population as compared with 20·31 in the previous year. The birth rate during the year was in excess of the quinquennial mean by 0·27 per mille. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 24·99 was returned by the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 15·07 by the Mysore District. Compared with 1916, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts showed higher birth rates. Taking the State as a whole, the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 0·46 per 1,000 of population, 5 Districts, *viz.*, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan returning an excess of births over deaths.

Deaths. (App. XXIV.)

448. The total number of deaths registered in 1917 was 111,463 against 94,890 in 1916 being 19·54 per 1,000 of population against 16·63 in the previous year, and against 17·38, the mean for the previous 5 years. The increase in mortality which was noticeable in all the districts was mainly due to a widespread prevalence of cholera and fever.

449. The death rate among males was 19·81 and 19·25 among females. The most unhealthy month of the year, so far as mortality was concerned, was November, the months of March and April being the healthiest. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population at the respective age periods was, as in the previous year, highest among children under one year of age and next highest at the age period of 60 and above. The lowest rates were for the age periods 5 and under 10 and 10 and under 15.

General.

Towns returned a higher death rate than rural areas.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Sanitary Boards and sanitary works.

450. Consequent on the re-organization of the Public Health Department, the Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted. The Board furnished advice mainly in regard to water-supply schemes of certain towns. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 56,610 was incurred by municipalities chiefly on improvements of water-supply, the construction and repairs of drains, construction of public latrines and the closing of insanitary pits. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board executed certain improvement works in the City costing Rs. 2,38,040. Among works carried out by other municipalities may be mentioned, the construction of a slaughter house and a mutton market at Chikmaglur, the construction of a health camp at Tumkur and the provision of public latrines and an incinerator in the Shimoga town. Schemes for water-supply to 18 district and taluk head-quarter towns were prepared by the Public Works Department. Drainage schemes for Seringapatam, Malvalli and Nanjangud were under consideration. The malarial survey of the Seringapatam town was completed and that of Nagar Taluk was taken up during the year.

Village sanitation.

451. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 470 villages and separate places for storing manure were set apart in 372 villages. The Village Improvement Committees attended to the improvement of sanitation in villages, the main feature of the year's work being the improvement and construction of wells, village extensions and the construction of model manure pits. A simple set of rules relating to village sanitation and a set of model plans pertaining to village planning and construction of houses were issued for the guidance of the Village Improvement Committees.

452. Till the end of December 1917, approximately 2,750 acres in 515 villages were cleared of lantana and rank vegetation. The value of the work turned out was estimated at Rs. 37,690 while only Rs. 6,384 were spent out of the Malnad Improvement Funds for the purpose. Ninety-two wells were newly sunk in the 3 Malnad districts and 13 old wells improved. One hundred and eleven minor drainage schemes were undertaken during the year. The shifting or extension of villages was undertaken in respect of 26 villages. Two model villages were put up in the Shimoga District. Thirteen additional Vaccinators and 18 Midwives were employed under the scheme in all the three districts, the number of vaccinations performed and the number of labour cases attended to being 12,207 and 1,165 respectively. Large quantities of quinine were distributed to the people. Malnad Improvement Scheme.

453. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected over 24 towns and 118 villages during the year. Inspection.

454. A comprehensive medical inspection of schools in 6 district headquarter towns of the State was started during the year. Advantage was taken of *jatras* to deliver lectures on health subjects in Kannada. General

455. The reorganization of the Public Health Department was sanctioned during the year, the main features of the scheme being the appointment of a whole-time Sanitary Commissioner for the State who is also *ex-officio* Director of Public Health Institute, and the appointment of whole-time District Sanitary Officers in the 3 Malnad districts as well as in the Mysore District.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1917.)

456. The strength of the vaccination establishment during the year consisted of 5 Deputy Inspectors and 140 Vaccinators including the temporary additional Vaccinators entertained under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Staff.

457. The total number of operations performed during the year was 96,180 as compared with 97,280 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under re-vaccinations. The number of operations performed in Municipalities where special Vaccinators were employed was 18,038 or 18·75 per cent, those performed by the Medical subordinates in dispensaries were 10,947 or 11·38 per cent and those by the district staff 67,195 or 69·87 per cent. Operations.

458. The number of successful cases in which results were known was 84,415 against 83,534 in the previous year in the case of primary, and 2,010 compared with 2,642 in the case of re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 15·15 against 15·10 in 1916.

459. During the year, the Deputy Inspectors examined 29,903 children as against 39,307 in the preceding year, and the Sanitary Officers examined 7,081, making an aggregate of 36,984 against 49,352 in the year previous, the percentage of cases bearing successful marks of vaccination being 55·88. The medical subordinates inspected 52,228 children of whom 31,699 or 60·69 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of Vaccinators and Medical subordinates in 25 towns and 118 villages. Inspections.

460. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during 1917 was 1,468 as against 2,234 in 1916, the death rate being 0·26 against 0·39 in the previous year. Small-pox.

461. The total expenditure on vaccination, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 25,690 as against Rs. 22,717 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re.0-4-10 as compared with Re. 0-4-8 in 1916. Expenditure.

462. During the year under report, vaccination was made compulsory in 6 additional Municipalities. With a view to improve the vaccination work in the State the Department was re-organised in March 1918. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

463. During the year, 961 calves were purchased in addition to the 11 calves that remained at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 972. Of these 950 were vaccinated, 16 died before vaccination and 6 remained un-vaccinated at the close of the year. Of the calves vaccinated, 330 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of the vesicles, 24 failed and 4 died. The remaining 592 calves yielded paste enough for 154,727 cases or an average of 261 cases against 369 in the previous year. The quantity of vaccine supplied to the district staff of Vaccinators and Medical subordinates was 137,378 units and that to out-stations 12,329 units.

Receipts and expenditure.

464. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., including the amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,719 as against Rs. 4,088 in 1916. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,612 against Rs. 11,373 in the preceding year.

General.

465. Three batches of students were trained during the year against 5 in 1916. Eleven students were found fit for work as Vaccinators against 23 in the previous year.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

466. There were 166 Medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1916. One new Itinerant dispensary and 6 new Dispensaries were opened during the year in the Hassan and Kadur Districts respectively. A grant-in-aid in lieu of the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon lent to the planters having been sanctioned to the Medical institution maintained from the Kalasa Medical Fund, the institution became an aided one. A temporary dispensary was opened at Budipadaga in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. The Railway Dispensary at Hole-Narsipur was closed during the year as it was not required after the Mysore-Arsikere Railway line was opened for traffic. The total number of Medical institutions on the 31st December 1917 was 174, classified as follows:—

State-public including 7 special hospitals	26
State non-public	8
Local and Municipal Funds	127
Private-aided	5
Private-non-aided	2
Railway Dispensaries	6

Accommodation.

467. The beds for men and women in the State-public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided institutions, excepting the 7 special hospitals, were 445 and 414 respectively against 415 and 413 in the preceding year.

Special Wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

468. In the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, 122 patients were treated during the year as against 110 in the year previous. Of the former, 36 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 86 Indians. The income from these wards and the expenditure on account of establishment thereof, were Rs. 4,858 and Rs. 573 respectively against Rs. 3,554 and Rs. 565 in 1916.

Number of patients treated.

469. The total number of in-patients treated during the year in the State-public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries was 12,775 against 12,197 in 1916 and that of out-patients 1,648,137 against 1,513,175 in 1916. The daily averages of in-patients and out-patients are shown in Appendix XXIII.

Nationality, etc., of patients.

470. Hindus furnished the largest number, exceeding 1,200,000; then follow in the order named, Muhammadans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and other classes.

Diseases treated.

471. The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system; the other diseases in the numerical order of importance were (*a*) malarial fevers, (*b*) diseases of the eye, (*c*) diseases of the respiratory system, (*d*) rheumatic affections, (*e*) diseases of the nervous system, (*f*) cases of pneumonia, (*g*) cases of tubercle of the lungs.

472. Surgical operations were performed on 45,139 patients during the year including 35 who remained under treatment at the close of the year 1916. Of these, 37,939 were cured, 6,990 relieved, 87 were otherwise discharged, 85 died and 38 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 45,104 principal operations performed during the year, 2,614 were major operations, and the rest minor. One-thousand and fifteen major operations were performed during the year in the Victoria Hospital. Surgical operations.

473. The results of in-patients' cases are exhibited in Appendix XXIII. Results of in-patients' cases.

474. The total expenditure during the year on account of the State-public institutions (excepting the seven special hospitals) and of the Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 5,07,735 as against Rs. 4,92,613 in the previous year. Expenditure.

475. There were 134 midwives on duty during the year as against 131 in 1916. They conducted 8,542 cases in the year as against 9,186 in 1916, the average number of cases for each of them being 64 against 70 in 1916. Midwives.

476. The total number of patients treated in the 14 State non-public and the Railway dispensaries during the year was 92,331 against 103,973 in the year previous and the number of operations performed in them was 3,829 as against 3,302 in 1916. The number of beds for in-patients in the above institutions was 80 for men and 23 for women. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

477. Excluding the one which was closed during the year, there were 44 Hindu Vaidyashalas and Unani Dispensaries at work during the year. The number of patients treated in them, excepting three of the Vaidyashalas for which statistics were not received, was 328,023 against 334,411 in 1916. Hindu Vaidyashalas and Unani dispensaries.

478. Two hundred and sixty-six cases were treated with X-rays, and 98 radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital during the year against 289 and 77 respectively in 1916. X-ray Department.

479. A department of Dental Surgery was opened in the Victoria Hospital during the year. General.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1917.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

480. The year opened with 203 lunatics in the Asylum. There were 70 admissions during the year including 2 re-admissions, bringing the aggregate number of patients to 273. Of these, 19 were cured, 30 improved and 1 discharged otherwise. Strength of the Asylum.

481. Of the 70 admissions, 41 were between 20 and 40 years of age, 20 between 40 and 60 years, 8 under 20 years and one over 60 years of age. Fifty-eight of them were men, the rest (12) being women; 44 were Hindus, 12 Muhammadans, 2 of other castes and 12 Christians. Age, sex and religion of patients.

482. Out of the 70 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were not ascertainable in 25 cases. Of the remaining 45 cases, 28 were ascertained to be due to predisposition and 17 to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

483. On the 1st January 1917, there were 28 criminal lunatics and 9 were admitted during the year, making a total of 37. Of these, 34 were men and 3 women. There were 2 discharges and 6 deaths leaving 29 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 29·47 against 28·65 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

484. At the beginning of the year there were 52 patients and 23 were admitted during the year, making a total of 75. Of these, 42 were males and 33 females. Eighteen were discharged and 10 died leaving 47 at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

485. As usual, the weak and the emaciated were kept separate and special care was taken of them. Excited and dangerous persons had special guards and supervision. The number of in-patients (other than insanes) treated during the year was 136 or a daily average of 7·97. Out of the 63 deaths that occurred during the year 36 were due to cholera. Health of the lunatics.

486. The daily average of the number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour as weaving, gardening, etc., was 77·88. Employment of lunatics.

Private patients.

487. At the beginning of the year, there were 7 private patients and 8 were admitted during the year making a total of 15, of whom 12 were males and 3 females. Seven of these were discharged, 1 died and 7 remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,566 was recovered from the relations and guardians of the patients.

Cost.

488. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 47,328 as against Rs. 32,386 during 1915, the increase being chiefly under "Asylum necessaries," "Other charges," and "Charges on excess consumption of water." The cost of maintenance of lunatics, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 9,500 as against Rs. 7,687 in the preceding year. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 33,424.

General.

489. The official visitors of the State visited the Asylum 11 times and those of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 10 times during the year. Periodical treats and entertainments were given during the year especially on festive days; and fruits and sweets were distributed occasionally and every attempt was made to keep the inmates happy.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

The strength of the Asylum.

490. There were 24 inmates at the beginning of the year and 44 were admitted during the year, making a total of 68, of whom 53 were males and 15 females. Of these 33 were discharged, 6 died and 29 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 21·90 against 23·19 in 1916.

Treatment.

491. The usual treatment with chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted.

Cost.

492. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,600 against Rs. 4,053 in 1916.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

493. The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 2 and 12 were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 14 of whom 13 were males and one female. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 436.

General.

494. The inmates of the Asylum were given four treats during the year by philanthropic gentlemen of the city and in one of these, clothes were distributed.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

495. The number of in-patients during the year was 965 as against 973 in the previous year. Of these, 740 were labour cases, the remaining 225 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Nine hundred and thirty-five were cured, 6 relieved and 24 died. The daily average of in-patients was 20·82 against 21·58 in 1916.

Out-patients.

496. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,514 against 13,521 in 1916, the daily average being 100·49 against 80·18 in the previous year.

Nationality of patients.

497. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	73	873	946
2. Muhammadans	78	2,278	2,356
3. Hindus	813	12,333	13,146
4. Other classes	1	30	31
Total ...	965	15,514	16,479

Surgical operations.

498. Surgical operations both major and minor were performed on 1,475 patients of whom 1,369 were cured, 101 were relieved, 4 died, and one remained at the close of the year.

Cost.

499. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 18,401 as against Rs. 16,654 in the previous year.

500. There were 6 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 5 were taken on during the year, making a total of 11; of these 4 passed out and 7 were under training at the close of the year. Training of midwives.

(4) MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL AT ROBERTSONPET.

501. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 597; of which 414 were labour cases, the remaining 183 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 559 were cured, 11 relieved, one discharged otherwise, 11 died and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 14·32 against 11·27 in the previous year. In-patients.

502. The number of out-patients treated during the year and their daily average were 17,349 and 127·75 against 16,258 and 101·40 respectively in the previous year. Out-patients.

503. The in-door and out-door patients belonged to various classes as shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	110	2,265	2,375
2. Muhammadans	33	3,070	3,103
3. Hindus	454	12,014	12,468
4. Other classes	...	...	...
Total ...	597	17,349	17,946

504. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 1,352, of whom 502 were discharged cured, 845 were relieved, 4 discharged otherwise and one died. Surgical operations.

505. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 12,216 as against Rs. 11,097 in 1916. Cost

(5) THE VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

506. The number of cases treated during the year was 556 of which 369 were labour cases and the remaining 187 cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 441 were discharged cured, 30 relieved, 59 discharged otherwise, 14 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 12·89 against 13·94 in the preceding year. In-patients.

507. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 10,395 against 9,968 in 1916, the daily average attendance being 81·72 against 81·17 in the previous year. Out-patients

508. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	8	32	40
2. Muhammadans	99	2,378	2,477
3. Hindus	448	7,911	8,359
4. Other Classes	1	74	75
Total ...	556	10,395	10,951

509. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 876 (including 3 of the previous year). Of this number, 849 were discharged cured, 10 relieved, 7 discharged otherwise, 8 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

510. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 13,702 against Rs. 12,930 in the previous year. Cost.

Training of midwives

511. There were 6 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 4 were taken on during the year making a total of 10. Of these 3 passed out and 7 remained under training at the close of the year.

(6) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients.

512. The total number of patients treated during the year was 465. Of these, 14 were treated for cholera, 126 for plague, 13 for small-pox, and 312 for other diseases.

Cost.

513. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,375 against Rs. 8,566 in the preceding year.

(7) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

514. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,812 against 1,587 in 1916. Of this number, 958 were cured, 653 relieved, 14 failed, 110 were discharged otherwise and 77 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

515. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,707 against 14,549 in 1916.

Daily average.

516. The daily average of both in and out-patients was 144·53 men and 74·04 women and 58·36 children against 135·71 men, 71·69 women and 61·53 children in the previous year.

Sex and nationality of patients.

517. Of the 17,519 in and out-patients, 9,464 were men, 4,598 women and 3,457 children. Divided according to classes, 1,450 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 13,978 Hindus and 2,091 Muhammadans.

Diseases treated.

518. Of the 1,812 in-patients, 208 were treated for diseases of conjunctiva, 823 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 218 for diseases of the cornea, 220 for diseases of the iris, 173 for glaucoma, and the remaining 170 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,707 out-patients, 8,209 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,678 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,561 for disorders of vision and sensation due to errors in refraction, 1,335 for diseases of the cornea, 490 for diseases of the iris, 318 for glaucoma, 627 for diseases of the eyelids, 12 for tumours and the remaining 1,477 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

519. Surgical operations were performed on 1,619 persons including 33 that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,438 were cured, 138 relieved, 16 discharged otherwise, and 27 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

520. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 31,075 against Rs. 30,156 in 1916.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Toxicological analysis.

521. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 387 relating to 126 cases. Fifty were cases of suspected human poisoning, 13 of abortion, 2 of cattle poisoning, 60 of blood and seminal stains and 1 of a miscellaneous nature. In 77 *i.e.*, 61 per cent of the cases sent up, poisons, etc., were detected. The poisons detected were arsenic, oleandrin and non-safety match tips.

Chemical analysis.

522. One hundred and seventy-six articles were received for Chemical analysis, of which 28 were samples of water, 84 samples of urine, 30 articles of the Excise Department, 13 articles of food, 1 sample of a drug called "Plague specific," 2 ink powders and 18 other miscellaneous articles. All the 28 samples of water examined for potability were found fit for human consumption. The drug "Plague specific" was found devoid of the properties ascribed to it.

Bacteriological analysis.

523. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 3,358; of these 1,411 were samples of water, 1,696 samples of blood, 36 samples of sputum and 215 miscellaneous articles. Five hundred and thirty-seven samples of water were examined for presence of cholera vibrios which were detected in 54 samples. Four hundred and thirty-four were examined for enteric and *colon*

bacilli. The former was not found in any and the latter was found in 311 cases. Out of the 36 samples of sputum tested, *Tubercle bacilli* were found in 12 cases. *Plague bacillus* was looked for in 2, in both of which it was found.

524. Cholera vibrios were found in 19 out of the 45 samples of excreta and discharges examined therefor. Ova of *Bilharzia Haematobia*, a parasite newly imported by the Imperial Service Troops returning to India from the field, were detected in 14 out of the 21 samples of urine examined. These may prove a great danger by infecting the rural water-supplies. Fourteen autovaccines were prepared, 13 for staphylococcal infection and 1 for streptococcal.

525. In the School of Hygiene, 21 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors. All the new candidates with 5 of the old ones appeared for the examination and 18 passed, one being placed in the first class. General.

VIII. Plague Administration (1917-18).

526. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year, numbered 13,955 and 9,859 as against 16,522 and 11,755 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,567 in the number of attacks and 1,896 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 1·73 per mille as against 2·06 in 1916-17. The highest number of attacks and deaths in a month were 2,164 and 1,492 respectively in October 1917. The District of Bangalore suffered most with 3,432 attacks and 2,620 deaths and the District of Kadur the least with 506 attacks and 325 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :— Plague attacks and deaths.

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore City	223	155
Mysore City	43	33
Bangalore District	3,432	2,620
Kolar District	2,977	2,320
Tumkur District	1,640	1,104
Mysore District	1,541	1,042
Hassan District	524	334
Shimoga District	1,809	1,086
Kadur District	506	325
Chitaldrug District	1,260	840
Grand Total ...	13,955	9,859

527. Of the total number of deaths from plague, 5,160 or 52·34 per cent were among men and 4,699 or 47·66 among women. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths from plague occurred among persons between 20 and 40 years of age (3,247) and the fewest (965) among those above 60. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 70·3 among males as against 70·9 among females.

528. As in previous years, evacuation constituted the most popular preventive measure against plague. The supply of shed materials, provision of suitable camping grounds and the creation of facilities for conservancy, lighting and the general sanitation of the health camps formed the main features of the work that received the attention of the local authorities in this connection. Preventive measures. Evacuation.

529. During the year 49,799 inoculations were performed as against 93,931 in the previous year. The largest number (26,330) was done in the Bangalore District. No untoward result from inoculation was reported from any of the places. Inoculation.

530. Prompt desiccation of houses in which dead rats occurred, followed by a repetition of the process within ten days, was carried out in the several municipal and rural areas. The Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion to desiccate houses by burning dry date leaves and hay was largely adopted in the Holalkere Taluk with great advantage. Disinfection.

Plague Hospitals.

531. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague Hospitals :—

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore City	128	54	42·2
Mysore City	13	3	23·1
Kolar Gold Fields	3	1	33·3

Excluding the cases that were sent to the plague hospitals for treatment, the recoveries among the rest of the cases that occurred in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Kolar Gold Fields were 14·7, 23·3 and 36·8 per cent, respectively, of the number of attacks.

General.

532. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 35,717 as against Rs. 29,273 in the previous year.

533. As to future policy in regard to plague administration, it is proposed to devote attention to the destruction of rats in the off-season and making necessary arrangements so that each local area may have its own organisation and equipment to be able to deal at a moment's notice with outbreaks of plague epidemic. An anti-rat-campaign in the Nanjangud town will be conducted during the next off-season. Suitable draft rules are under consideration, which prescribe the action to be taken by each local body to achieve the second of the two objects mentioned.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Mysore University (1917-18).

Senate, Council, etc.

534. The Senate which was reconstituted during the year, consisted of 57 Fellows of whom one was a lady. It met 4 times during the year and submitted to Government schemes relating to the Law College, voluntary medical inspection of students, their physical culture and the introduction of compulsory and optional non-examination subjects. Courses relating to Mining and Metallurgy and Agriculture also received attention.

Owing to the organisation of a College of Engineering and other causes there were some changes in the *personnel* of the Council which is the executive body of the University. It consisted of 11 members including the Vice-Chancellor. The Council met 13 times during the year.

Ten Committees were appointed by the Council and 3 by the Senate to consider some of the more important questions which came up before them.

Instruction and examination.

535. The 3 classes of the Mysore University B.A. course in the 2 Arts Colleges, the second year B.Sc. class at the Central College and the first year B.A. class in the Maharani's College were opened during the year. No fewer than 475 students were under instruction in the several classes of the two Arts Colleges and in the Maharani's College for the Mysore Degree Examinations. The year under review was the last academic year in which the 2 Arts Colleges continued to be affiliated to the Madras University. A College of Engineering was established at Bangalore and the first year class started in July 1917 with 45 students. Instruction in Commerce course leading up to a degree was provided at the Maharaja's College. Arrangements were also made for instruction in Philosophy, Group I and in French, Tamil and Arabic at the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and in French at the Central College, Bangalore.

536. Five candidates of the Maharaja's College appeared for the B.A. Honors examination of the Madras University of whom 3 passed and 2 were recommended for the degree (pass). From both the Arts Colleges, 66 candidates appeared in Groups I and II, 11 in English only and 3 in Science only for the Madras University Intermediate Examination, of whom 15, 7 and 1 respectively passed.

537. The Mysore University held its first degree examinations during the year. From the Maharaja's College, 40 candidates appeared for the Mysore University B.A. Degree Examination, of whom 23 including a lady, passed in both the parts and 13 in one part only. From the Central College, 36 candidates appeared for the aforesaid examination of whom 17 passed in both the parts and 9 in one part only.

538. Four hundred and three appeared for the Mysore University Entrance Examination as against 244 in the previous year. Of the former, 138 or 34·24 per cent passed as against 49·1 in the previous year.

Endowments.

539. Five endowments aggregating Rs. 25,015 were offered and accepted during the year, Rs. 15,000 being contributed by Mr. B. V. Krishna Iyengar.

General.

540. Other important items of work done during the year were, the inspection of the four Collegiate High Schools, arrangements for delivering extension lectures at Bangalore and Mysore, publication of the University Magazine and of the Handbook to the University, sanction of grants-in-aid for the publication of original works on Local Government in ancient India and Karnataka Kavicharite, reorganisation of the Oriental Library, arrangements for establishing the University Library and the award of scholarships for the encouragement of University Education among backward communities.

541. The Calcutta University Commission who visited Mysore on the 27th January 1918 expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements made and the progress in connection with the activities of the Mysore University.

II. Education (1917-18).

Administrative measures and important events.

542. The following are the important events of the year:—

(1) The celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja with great *eclat*.

(2) The opening of a History section of the University Entrance class in Shimoga and a Science section in the Tumkur Collegiate High School and increasing the number of Science sections in Bangalore and in Mysore by one in each place.

(3) The opening of an English High School at Davangere.

(4) Revision of the scales of pay of lady graduates.

(5) Granting of facilities for the training of teachers by increasing the number of vacation class centres.

(6) Facilities for the education of the depresssed classes by (i) a special grant of Rs. 50,000 and (ii) a separate grant of Rs. 25,000 for buildings for Panchama and Girls' Schools and (iii) the opening of Panchama Boarding Schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

(7) Introduction of Compulsory Education for girls between the ages of 7 and 10 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

(8) Institution of Physical training and Scout training classes.

(9) Revision of the S. S. L. C. Rules including the introduction of the compartmental system.

(10) Extension of the privilege of an allowance of Rs. 2 to all teachers on a pay of Rs. 12 in the Malnad.

(11) Educational Conference of select officers.

(12) Transfer of control of administration of Backward Class Scholarships from the Education Committee of the Economic Conference to the Education Department.

(13) Extension of the Compulsory Education of boys to 170 additional centres, making a total of 238 centres.

Number of schools and scholars.

543. There was a marked increase in the number of Public Institutions during the year from 7,436 to 9,633 and in the strength, from 301,948 to 338,872, the increase being mainly in the case of Primary Schools. The number of Private Institutions however decreased from 1,764 to 1,107 and their strength from 23,770 to 14,989. The total number of Public and Private Institutions together at the close of the year under report was 10,740 with a total strength of 353,861 as against 9,200 with a strength of 325,718 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 293,917 were boys and 59,944 were girls including girls under instruction also in boys' schools. The average daily attendance in the Public Institutions was 239,993 or 75% of the average number on the monthly rolls as against 195,234 or 74·2% in the previous year. There was one school for every $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and for every 531 persons of the population. The percentages of boy and girl pupils to boys and girls of school-going age were 68·0 and 14·2 respectively. The percentage of boy and girl pupils to the total population of school-going age was 41·4.

Proportion of scholars to population.

544. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 18 to 1 in 16. Tumkur District showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 14 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 20.

545. The following table gives the number of pupils in boys' and girls' schools for 1917-18. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of Institutions	Number of Institutions for		Number of	
	Male pupils	Female pupils	Pupils in boys' schools	Pupils in girls' schools
Public Institutions.				
Colleges ...	5	1	222	6
High schools (English) ...	16	3	6,247	79
High schools (Vernacular) ...	6	3	245	28
Middle schools ...	321	115	48,187	13,607
Primary schools ...	8,207	554	233,624	23,977
Training institutions ...	7	3	440	39
Forest and Medical schools ...	2	...	46	...
Industrial schools ...	22	4	1,417	210
Commercial schools ...	4	...	469	...
Engineering schools ...	2	...	271	...
Sanskrit schools ...	64	..	2,566	...
Agricultural schools ...	2	...	54	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ...	2	...	42	...
Practical instruction classes ...	290	...	7,096	...
Total ...	8,950	683	300,926	37,946
Private Institutions.				
Elementary and Advanced ...	1,100	7	14,878	111
Grand Total ...	10,050	690	315,804	38,057

546. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 537 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3,727 were Indian Christians, 42,145 were Muhammadans, 293,929 were Hindus and the remaining 13,525 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 5·56 in the case of Hindus, 14·45 in the case of Muhammadans 10·90 in the case of Indian Christians and 15·05 in the case of others. Classified according to nationality, the total number of girl pupils in all Public schools of the State, 58,488 was made up of 349 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 1,495 Indian Christians, 9,949 Muhammadans, 4 Parsis, 13,455 Brahmins, 485 Kshatriyas, 1,993 Vaisyas, 9,447 Lingayets, 446 Jains, 17,526 other high caste Hindus, 1,742 low caste Hindus, and 1,597 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of girl pupils was 1·72 in the case of Hindus, 7·20 in the case of Muhammadans, 8·39 in the case of Indian Christians and 3·67 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

547. The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians fell from 5 to 4, the Southern Mahratta Railway School having ceased to work during the year. Their strength decreased from 594 to 569 of whom 212 were boys and 357 were girls. There were also 60 pupils of this class reading in other schools making a total of 537 Europeans and Anglo-Indians under instruction. For Muhammadan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani Schools with 966 pupils, 55 Middle schools with 5,137 pupils and 600 Primary Schools with 18,982 pupils. For Muhammadan girls, there were 32 Middle schools with a strength of 2,520 girls and 122 Primary Schools with 4,221 pupils. Number of Institutions with reference to special classes.

548. Besides the students in the 815 Hindustani schools, there were 9,768 Muhammadans reading in other schools bringing the actual total of Muhammadans, under instruction to 41,594. There were 496 schools for the depressed classes, *viz.*, Holeyas, Madigas, Korachas, Lambanis and others, with a total strength of 12,358 of whom 1,560 were girls. Of these, 191 were Government, 268 aided and 37 unaided schools and one is a Panchama Boarding School at Mysore with a strength of 55. Of the 10 students that were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination

from this school, 8 were successful with 2 in the first class and the school has been meeting to a certain extent the need for passed teachers required for other Panchama schools. In addition to general education, industrial training is imparted in weaving, leather stitching, carpentry, smithy and mat-weaving. The Depressed Classes Mission maintained 13 schools in all, 10 for boys and 3 for girls. Of these 2 were Industrial Schools and 4 Night Schools.

549. The Panchama Conference at Melkote was not held during the year owing to plague scare. There were 17 schools with a total strength of 410 for Lambanis, 4 schools with a strength of 83 pupils for the Hill Tribes, 3 schools with a strength of 84 pupils for Kunbis in the Sagar Taluk, 2 schools with 45 pupils for Woddars and one Halepaika School in Shimoga with a strength of 81.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

550. Of the 9,633 Public Institutions for Collegiate, Secondary, Primary and Special Education, 3 were Sanskrit Colleges, 9 Kannada High Schools, 64 Sanskrit Schools, 194 Vernacular Middle Schools, 242 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and the remaining number comprised Colleges, High Schools and Schools for special education where instruction was imparted in English and in one or more Vernacular or Classical languages and Primary Schools. Of the 2,055 Government Primary Schools for boys, 1,848 were Kannada Schools, 206 were Hindustani Schools and one Mahratti School.

551. Of the 554 Primary Schools for girls, 428 were teaching Kannada, 122 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 2 Mahratti. Of the 1,107 private institutions, 1,106 were teaching Elementary Kannada or Vernacular and one was an Elementary School teaching the Koran. In the Public Schools, 26,013 pupils learnt English, 9 French, 13,810 Classical languages, such as, Latin, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit and the remaining 317,523 learnt the Vernaculars prevailing in the State. Of the 14,989 pupils in Private Institutions, 14 learnt English, 15 a Classical language and 14,960 a Vernacular language.

Standard of Education.

552. There were 6 institutions for Collegiate education in English and Oriental Learning, 28 High Schools and 436 Middle Schools for Secondary Education and 8,761 public institutions for Primary Education.

553. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
Boys ...	1·65	1·87	7·05	7·45	3·09	2·43	11·86	40·09	76·35	48·16
Girls ...	0·14	0·20	2·05	3·53	1·92	2·04	8·32	31·91	87·57	62·32

Adult or Night Schools.

554. There was a large increase in the number of schools intended for the education of artisans and labourers who are unable to attend school during the day, from 1,020 in 1916-17 to 2,284 during the year. Of these, 2,133 were aided and 151 unaided with a total attendance of about 41,800 pupils. Ninety-six of these schools were for Panchamas.

Aided village indigenous schools.

555. The Village Indigenous Schools which used to be registered for aid on the result system, have almost disappeared as most of them have been converted to regular grant-in-aid schools with monthly grants.

Training Institutions.

556. There were 10 Government Training Institutions working during the year, *viz.*, the Training College, Mysore, 7 District Normal Schools for men and 2 for women; there was also one aided institution, the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls at Bangalore. The total number of pupils was 488. Besides these, 360 teachers underwent training in the special vacation classes in Bangalore and Mysore.

Industrial schools.

557. The number of Industrial Schools was 26. Of these 22 were for boys and 4 for girls. One of them, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was a purely Government institution. The total strength in all was 1,395 boys and 232 girls. Carpentry was taught in 17 schools, weaving in 10 schools, smithy in 8 schools, rattan work in 6 schools, wood-carving in 1 school, lacquer work in 2, toy-making in 1 and metal work in 2. In the girls' Industrial schools, knitting, sewing and

needle-work formed the main subjects of industrial education and embroidery, an additional subject in some of them.

Practical instruction.

558. There were 290 schools with Practical Instruction classes with 7,096 pupils in them. In these schools, elementary training in minor industries is being given along with general education, to fit those who have aptitude for higher training to go for training in carpentry, smithy and weaving to the Taluk and District Industrial Schools.

Engineering schools.

559. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore had 101 pupils on its rolls; 22 in the Senior and 25 in the Junior Sub-Overseers' classes, 20 in the Shekdari class, 30 in Village Maistry class and 4 in the Probationary Assistant Commissioners' class. Excursions formed one of the chief features of the training. Four Probationary Assistant Commissioners were also trained in Elementary Engineering in this institution during the year. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, was 170.

Commercial schools.

560. Since July 1917, three English Commercial classes have been opened at Hassan, Channapatna and Chikmaglur in addition to the two classes that existed last year at Tumkur and Shimoga. No Vernacular commercial classes were opened in 1917-18. Besides these, there were 4 Commercial Schools in Mysore and Bangalore of which two taught for the Advanced Grade Examination. The strength of all the Commercial Schools was 469.

Other special schools.

561. The strength in the schools for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind, Mysore, was 18 and 24 respectively. Each of the two sections for the Blind and the Deaf had three classes, *viz.*, Preparatory, Junior and Senior, the courses being graded. In the Blind section, the pupils begin with Braille alphabet, do reading and arithmetic in the Junior stage, and specialize in music and in the reading of Kannada classical poetry in the Senior stage. The deaf pupils are trained in lip-reading and sense culture to begin with, write simple words to dictation and do a little arithmetic at the higher stage and read from books and do simple sums on subtraction and multiplication in the senior stage. The industries taught are weaving, knitting, tailoring and rattan work. The Model Infant School, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City, had a very large accession of strength from 47 to 130 and continued to be popular. During the year, 11 new Sanskrit schools were started, bringing the total number to 64 with a strength of 2,566 pupils, of whom 147 were girls and 17 were Muhammadans. The number of pupils learning English in Sanskrit schools was 244. There were 4,719 pupils learning Sanskrit in other schools which brought the total number of pupils learning Sanskrit to 7,285 as against 5,038 in the previous year.

The progress of most schools is reported to be fair, that at Belur being reported to have been the best in point of efficiency and results in the public examinations.

Education of girls and women.

562. The number of public schools for girls rose from 607 to 683 and their strength from 35,009 to 37,948. Of this number, 273 were boys. There were also 20,813 girls reading in the public institutions for boys with 1,456 girls reading in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction was therefore 59,944. Of the total number of public institutions for girls, one was an English College, 3 were English High Schools and 3 Government Vernacular High Schools. The strength of the Maharani's College rose from 372 to 398 during the year. Of the total strength, 50 were in the College and High School department as against 21 in the previous year and 94 in the Anglo-Vernacular Department, the rest being distributed over Kannada classes, Normal and Industrial sections. The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, and the Vani Vilas Girls' High School did good work during the year.

563. The number of home education classes increased from 6 to 17. In all these classes, there were 297 adult ladies under instruction. The Mahila Seva Samaj at Bangalore did very good work during the year.

The results of the public examinations.

564. The results of the public examinations in the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, have been shown in the section on "Mysore University". The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, had a strength of 211, of whom 160 were in receipt of scholarships. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, had 56 on the rolls and the Melkote Sanskrit College 93. The results of all these colleges in public examinations were satisfactory. In the Vidwat Examination, 56

candidates were registered, 39 were examined and 32 passed. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, passed 14, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1, the Melkote Sanskrit College 3, the Sankara Mutt, Bangalore, 5, and the remaining 9 were private candidates from different parts of India. In the Pupils or Vidyarthi Examination, 160 passed out of 230, fifty-seven being placed in the first class. The best results were those obtained by the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, out of 1,050 examined, 951 including 4 girls were declared eligible both for College Course and Public Service. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 29 passed out of 116. Altogether 3,550 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 886 passed with 21 in the first class. In the English Lower Secondary Examination 910 passed out of 2,461 sent up, 60 being placed in the first class.

University Entrance Examination, etc.

565. Of the 5 ladies that appeared for this examination from the Maharani's College, 2 were successful. Both this College and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, passed 1 and 3 candidates respectively, at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The passes of lady candidates in the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were 4 out of 11, in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 37 out of 60, in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 68 out of 246, in the Teachers' Certificate Examination in all branches, 26 out of 48, and in the examination for proficiency in Sewing 9 out of 23.

566. In the Mysore Moulvi Examination, one Muhammadan passed, and in the Upper Secondary Examination, 1 passed. The number of Muhammadans that passed the S. S. L. C. Examination was 18. In the English Lower Secondary Examination, 29 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 94 passed. In the Teachers' Certificate Examination 35 were successful and 14 Muhammadan girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination and 8, the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

567. From the Training College, Mysore, out 6 of 7 that appeared were successful at the Pandit's Examination. Twenty-three out of 40 sent up passed the Upper Secondary Examination, 4 out of 6, the Examination for the College grade, 41 out of 44, the Upper Secondary Training and 45 out of 70 the Lower Secondary Training Examinations. From the Agricultural Training section 14 out of 19 passed the Veterinary Examination. In the Madras Government Technical Examination 18 out of 48 were successful. From all the District Normal schools, 214 out of 440 teachers passed the preliminary portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 1 the final portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination. In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, 4 out of 4 passed the Advanced Grade Examination. Of the 7 that appeared for the Intermediate Grade Examination, 3 passed and 20 out of 24 passed the Elementary Grade Examination. In the Engineering Section, 22 out of 23 passed the Examination for the Senior Sub-Overseers with 2 in the first class, 10 out of 25 the Junior Sub-Overseer Examination, 20 out of 20 the Shekdari Examination. In the Commercial Section, 7 out of 16 passed the Advanced grade of the Examination, 28 out of 59 the Examinations of the Intermediate grade and 51 out of 126 of the Elementary grade. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, passed 17 students out of 29 in the Public Examination. In the Mysore Government Technical Examination of 1918, two hundred and fifteen in all passed out of 414, eleven out of 39 being in the Advanced grade, 54 out of 100 in the Intermediate grade and 150 out of 275 in the Elementary grade.

Students' Hostels.

568. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 33 against 32 in the previous year, 27 being for boys and 6 for girls. Of the total number, 20 were (with the exception of 2 Hostels attached to the two Colleges) Government, 3 aided and 10 unaided. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,407, of whom 966 were boys and 441 girls.

Of the 1,407 boarders, 71 were in Colleges, 722 in the Secondary Schools, 312 in Primary Schools and 302 in the Special Schools.

Physical education.

569. Physical education progressed during the year. The difficulty of getting qualified teachers has been overcome to a certain extent by the opening of Physical Education Training class. The services of Mr. Frank C. Irwin, Specialist in Scouting, were entertained. The Scout training scheme has been making

good progress under the energetic supervision of Mr. F. C. Irwin. The trained teachers are organizing Scout troops in their respective places.

Controlling agencies.

570. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 60 days in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug during the year and directed his attention chiefly to the methods of teaching followed in the schools and the special needs of the different kinds of institutions. Detailed instructions for remedying the defects actually observed by him were issued to all institutions by means of circulars. He held informal meetings of leading local representatives to ascertain the local needs and to stimulate local enterprise in the cause of education. He also attended a few District and Taluk Conferences, opened a few Educational Exhibitions and presided over Teachers' Conferences and the Educational Conference of select officers. The Deputy Inspector-General of Education devoted himself mainly to office routine and preliminary work relating to important schemes and organizations. The two Circle Inspectors inspected 870 schools and all the District Inspectors 1,698 schools. A large number of schools were inspected by the Assistant Inspectors. Apart from the duty of inspection, the work of a few was marked by other praiseworthy activities, such as the organization and management of Teachers' Associations and the popularization of education in backward rural areas. The work of the Supervisors was, on the whole, energetic. Many of these made efforts to enlist the co-operation of the rural public in the cause of rural education.

Expenditure on Public Institutions.

571. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during the year 1917-18 was Rs. 31,43,346 as against Rs. 32,97,561 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education general		School education special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	26,404	15,356	6,32,782	7,80,492	84,199	2,36,454	17,75,687
For women	...	...	1,85,639	1,45,719	10,793	7,033	3,49,184
Total ...	26,404	15,356	8,18,421	9,26,211	94,992	2,43,487	21,24,871

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
66,784	1,65,511	1,42,191	2,25,043	1,19,217	2,99,729	10,18,475

Sources of Expenditure

572. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn, were as follows:—.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	19,94,580	19,34,531	60·49	61·54
Local Funds	5,88,587	5,86,425	17·85	18·66
Municipal Funds	27,049	38,204	·81	1·21
Fees	3,63,905	3,35,405	9·81	10·69
All other sources	3,23,440	2,48,781	11·04	7·9
Total ...	32,97,561	31,43,346	100·00	100·00

573. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 14,48,533 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 19,806 on municipal schools, Rs. 6,52,944 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,588 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,44,260 on buildings and furniture, and Rs. 6,74,215 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

574. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 1·33 per cent, High schools for boys 7·65 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·47 per cent, Primary schools for boys 24·83 per cent, girls' schools 10·55 per cent, special schools 10·77 per cent, and the remaining 32·40 per cent on indirect expenditure.

575. The average cost of education per head of population was 0-8-9 as against Re. 0-9-3 in 1916-17 of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-5-5 as against Re. 0-5-7 in 1916-17. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-3-3 as against Rs. 10-3-9 in 1916-17. In the aided schools the cost was Rs. 4-4-10 as against Rs. 4-14-7 in 1916-17, of which a sum of Rs. 2-11-10 was met from State Revenues and Re. 0-1-0 from Local and Municipal Funds as against Rs. 2-9-11 and Re. 0-1-4 respectively, in the previous year. In the unaided schools the cost was Re. 0-7-3 as against Rs. 2-12-2 in 1916-17.

Outlay on Colleges and High Schools.

576. The available information on this subject is furnished in Appendix XXV.

Expenditure on Primary Education.

577. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 7,80,492 as against Rs. 6,23,395 in 1916-17. The percentage of expenditure on primary education of boys to the total expenditure was 24·83 as against 18·90 in 1916-17.

Expenditure on Female Education.

578. The outlay on female education was Rs. 3,64,446 and was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	2,35,364
Local Funds	64,980
Municipal Funds	6,390
Fees	5,521
Other sources	52,191

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions, education was free.

Expenditure on Students' Hostels.

579. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 82,390 as against Rs. 1,48,844 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 73,372 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 9,018 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	17,330
Local Funds	765
Fees	46,811
Subscriptions and endowments	17,484

Scholarships.

580. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,42,191 or 4·52 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 5,037, in professional colleges Rs. 51,082, in secondary schools, Rs. 62,690, in primary schools, Rs. 3,959 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 19,423. 43 scholarships of value varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 each were awared to widow pupils in Anglo-Vernacular Girls' schools, and the award of 700 scholarships in girls' schools of the primary and secondary grade was also made during the year. 39 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each were awarded to Muhammadan boys, besides 5 scholarships granted from Gumbuz funds. Of the total number of 39 scholarships, 3 were held in the University Entrance classes and 36 in High school classes. In addition to these there were 3 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each awarded to Muhammadan boys of the State studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. There were also 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 each granted from the Gumbuz funds to Muhammadan girls in the V class of Hindustani Girls' schools in the State. 5 ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners.

581. For the study of special subjects in foreign countries, 7 fresh scholarships were granted during the year under report, but owing to war conditions only one of the scholarship-holders could proceed out of the State for study. There were in all 9 old scholars prosecuting their studies. 4 were Damodar Das scholarship-holders and the rest were either State or loan scholarship-holders. Of the former, one was studying Mechanical Engineering in Manchester, England, and another was studying Agricultural Chemistry in Germany; two scholarship-holders returned to the State after completing their studies in America and England. Of the latter, there were 3 State scholarship-holders and 2 loan scholarship-holders. One who went to England for the study of Banking, completed a two years' course in the London School of Economics and returned from England during the year. Another was studying paper manufacture in the University of Maine Orono in the United States of America. A third scholar who was studying systems of education in the University of Chicago died. Of the two loan scholarship-holders, one who was studying Electrical Engineering in the General Electrical Company in Schenectady returned and the other was studying Botany in the University of Chicago in the United States of America.

There were 16 Khadayata scholarship-holders, of whom 12 were studying in the Arts Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona and Bombay; one in the Agricultural College, Poona and 3 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Technical scholarships at rates of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 were awarded to students of the Mysore State for study in the Technical Schools of India. There were in all 29 scholarship-holders, of whom, 12 were studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 8 in the School of Arts, Madras, and 4 in the Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay.

Grants-in-aid.

582. The amount disbursed in the shape of grant-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 4,54,770 or 14·47 per cent of the total expenditure on education as against Rs. 3,77,505 or 11·45 per cent in 1916-17. The contributions from various funds are given below:—

		Rs.
State Funds	....	4,30,461
Village School Funds	....	5,165
Municipal Funds	....	19,144
Total	....	4,54,770

Out of the State contributions of Rs. 4,30,461, a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to High schools, Rs. 3,19,366 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 33,785 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 23,844 to Sanskrit schools, Rs. 20,776 to special institutions and the balance to students' homes and scholarships.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

583. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State Funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 13,057 of which a sum of Rs, 5,915 was allotted to building works and Rs. 7,142 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

584. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,04,491 as against Rs. 3,90,238 in 1916-17. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,62,958 was spent from the Public Works Budget on High schools and other schools and Rs. 41,533 on taluk and village schools from the Educational Budget. An expenditure of Rs. 63,588 was incurred on village elementary school buildings from the village school fund and from the grant allotted from State funds for the purpose.

The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were:—

Completed	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore. Technological Institute, Bangalore. High School, Hassan.
In progress	Collegiate High School, Mysore. Widows' Home attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. A.-V. School, Channapatna.

III. Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to authors.

585. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 2,941-7-0 was spent in the purchase of books and journals as against Rs. 3,978 in the previous year.

586. The following is a list of the more important books and journals purchased, together with the amount spent on their purchase:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
25 copies of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's Commemoration Volume	...	303	8	0
25 copies of the Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan	...	127	9	0
300 copies of Life of Sir Salar Jung by Mr. M. S. Puttanna	...	112	10	0
Subscription for 200 copies of "Vijnana" for 1917–18	...	600	0	0
Do for 179 copies of "Mahilasakhi"	...	109	14	0

A sum of Rs. 325 was also paid as remuneration for the revision of some Departmental Readers.

IV. Literature (1917-18).

Publications registered.

587. During the year, 185 books and periodicals were registered as against 178 in the preceding year. Of these, 112 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 59 in English and other European languages, 6 in the Indian classical languages and 8 in more than one language. Copyright was secured for 46 books as against 66 in 1916-17.

Nature of literature.

588. Arranged according to subject matter, 14 were books on religion, 36 on art, 5 on mathematics, 3 on history, 3 on biography, 8 on moral philosophy, 4 on law, 11 were works of fiction and 101 miscellaneous works.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1917-18).

589. Sums aggregating Rs. 23,000 were deposited in six instances by private gentlemen, the objects being chiefly the celebration of services in temples. At the close of the year, there was a total sum of Rs. 6,06,400 deposited with Government as endowments to various charities inaugurated by private individuals. Deposits by private individuals.

590. Seventy-seven estimates at a total cost of Rs. 81,800 for the repairs of Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year, out of which Rs. 72,400 were met from the funds of the institutions and contributions of devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,400 from the annual State grant. In addition, estimates amounting to Rs. 13,007 were sanctioned for further improvement of the Sri Chamarajendra Memorial temple at Calcutta. Construction and repairs.

591. A systematic revision of the scales of income and expenditure to be followed in major and minor institutions having been undertaken, 26 major and 313 minor institutions were treated during the year, the power to revise in the latter case having been delegated to the Deputy Commissioners. Revision of scales of income and expenditure in the Muzrai institutions.

The properties of the undermentioned matts continued to be under Government management during the year :— Matts.

(1) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
(2) Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
(3) Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanya.
(4) Sri Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur, Koppa Taluk.
(5) Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
(6) Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
(7) Bandigadi Sampige Matt in the Koppa Taluk.

At the desire of the Swamigalu of the Sri Sivaganga Matt, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, permission was granted to induct into Sanyasa Asrama Vedamurti Ramasesha Sastry with a view to his eventual succession as the Guru of the matt.

The Vyasaraya Matt agency staff was strengthened by the addition of three sub-agents, two permanent and one temporary, to work under the Agent with headquarters at Tirupati, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

The villages of Mudlodu, Thammagondanahalli and Adavikatenhalli which had been alienated by former Gurus, were ordered to be restored to the Sri Uttaradi Matt on payment of reasonable compensation.

592. The total number of recipients of the charity on the 30th June 1918 was 157. Out of this, 92 were Muhammadans, 46 Indian Christians and 19 Brahmins. The income for the year was Rs. 6,174-4-10 and expenditure Rs. 5,853-14-5, leaving a total closing balance of Rs. 5,024-1-4. Out of this Rs. 1,900 was invested in the 5 per cent Second War loan (1929-47) raised by the Government of India. Prince Gulam Muhammad Charity Fund.

593. The services in the Gumbuz at Seringapatam, which contains the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and in the Masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam, were regularly conducted. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana attached to the Gumbuz continued to do useful work. Gumbuz.

594. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were continued during the year to the undermentioned institutions :— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
(2) Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City	1,200
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City	225
(5) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote	120
(6) Anathalaya at Mysore	1,200
(7) Abalasrama, Basvangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl	96

New grants.

595. Some lands were granted as inams to the following temples, in view of the efficient condition in which they were maintained by the devotees :—

(1) Eswara Devaru at Kallur, Srinivaspur Taluk.

(2) Somesvara Devaru at Lakshampur, Belur Taluk.

Additional cash grants of Rs. 15 each were given to the temples of Sri Jambukesvaraswami at Jambukesvara and of Sri Ranganathaswami at Srirangam.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

596. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College was reconstituted as an Anglo-Sanskrit educational institution teaching Sahitya for the Mysore Vidwat Examination. Three students appeared for the Mysore Vidwat examination in Sahitya, out of whom one passed. Two students were sent up for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, one being successful. The management of the college was placed under a committee of gentlemen with the Muzrai Superintendent as President.

The Ayurvedic College, Mysore, continued to do useful work. At the end of the year, there were 9 students in the classes and three students who appeared for the first examination were successful.

General.

597. During the year, the investigation of the resources of major and minor institutions was systematically put in hand. Fifty-five major institutions were inspected and proposals framed by the Muzrai Superintendent after consulting the Deputy Commissioners. The affairs of the minor institutions were enquired into by temporary Muzrai Sheristedars and their memoranda and proposals were examined by the Muzrai Superintendent and his opinions thereon forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners for issue of orders.

The Muzrai Superintendent inspected during the year, the major institutions, Government annachattrams and rest-houses in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and part of Kadur Districts and his Assistant, a few taluks of the Shimoga District.

During the year, an order was issued limiting the period of the lease of lands belonging to Muzrai institutions with a view to secure, for the future, unearned increments in values. The Peshkari service was revised and improved and the procedure for making payments for work done by contractors was simplified.

II. Amrut Mahal (1917-18).

Health of cattle.

598. Owing to abnormal conditions, the cattle became more susceptible to certain epizootic diseases. Black-quarter and rinderpest broke out in two districts in consequence of which no fewer than 181 animals died. Five hundred and ninety-four died from other causes.

Stock.

599. The year opened with 8,110 head of cattle. 1,487 calves were born and 3 "gosu" were recovered from the *Servegars*, making a total of 9,600. Of these, 791 died, 456 were sold, 5 were struck off the accounts, leaving 8,348 head of cattle at the end of the year.

Sheep.

600. There were 199 Australian sheep at the beginning of the year. 69 were born during the year. Of the total number 268, fifty died and one was given to a ryot for breeding purposes ; there were thus 217 at the end of the year. Samples of fleece sent for examination to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, were pronounced to be good in quality and free from kemp.

Milch cattle.

601. There were 26 head of cattle at the beginning of the year. 9 calves were born and one heifer died. A sum of Rs. 1,640 was spent for their maintenance and the income from milk was Rs. 315.

Improvements.

602. During the year one small katte was repaired and lantana was cleared from about 26 acres of land. A sum of Rs. 3,553 was realized from the sale, etc., of the produce raised on the kaval lands and 101 pallas of gram were in stock at the end of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

603. The aggregate receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 51,188 out of a total demand of Rs. 57,907 including a balance of Rs. 5,952 of the preceding year. Rs. 61-12-0 were written off the accounts. Of the total receipts, the main items were the sale proceeds of cattle (Rs. 35,117), the revenue realized on account of

terige (Rs. 11,859) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 3,652). The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 26,853 against Rs. 35,050 in the previous year.

604. One hundred and ninety-four bullocks were sold during the year to the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps and arrangements were made to reserve all good and well developed bullocks, 3 or 4 years of age, for meeting the demands of the Mysore Military Department. General.

The executive control of the Kunigal Stud Farm, Hessarghatta Grass Farm and other Military Grass Farms, was transferred from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, to the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, the administrative functions being vested in the former officer as before.

III. Archæology (1917-18).

605. The translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelgola Volume made good progress and most of the illustrations for the volume have been prepared. The printing of the Supplements to Volumes III and IV and to Volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica made fair progress during the year. A portion of the General Index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica was sent to the press. The Sanskrit and Kannada quotations met with in the revised edition of the Karnataka Sabdanusasanam and the names of authors and works occurring therein were arranged alphabetically and sent to the press. Selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social interest, which have been arranged according to subject matter, are being worked upon. A supplement to Volume IX of the Epigraphia Carnatica, consisting of nearly 400 newly discovered inscriptions, has been got ready for the press. Similar supplements to Volumes X and XII of the Epigraphia Carnatica are receiving attention. During the year, 66 coins, consisting of 8 gold and 58 copper pieces, were examined and found to belong to Vijayanagar, Gandikota and the Dutch East India Company, and to Sivaji and Tipu. Two of the gold coins represent the so-called Lingayat Pagoda. To the architectural port-folio were added 8 plates illustrating several temples of architectural interest in the State. A large number of photographs of temples of artistic merit was prepared and made available for sale to the public. General.

606. Tours were made in the Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts and 187 villages were inspected during the year. Altogether 304 new records were copied, 158 in Tumkur District, 90 in Mysore District, 28 in Chitaldrug District, 10 in Hassan District, 5 in Bangalore District, 2 in Kolar District, 10 in the Madras Presidency and one in the Bombay Presidency. Of these inscriptions, 20 were in Tamil characters, 12 in Persian, 5 in Nagari, 4 in Telugu, 3 in Mahrathi and the rest in Kannada. Most of the new records discovered during the year can be assigned to specific dynasties of kings such as the Kadamba, the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Chola, the Hoysala, the Pandya, the Mughal, and those of Vijayanagar, Bijapur and Mysore. There are likewise a few records relating to the Chiefs of Nidugal, Ummattur, Harati, Bijjavara, Chiknayakanhalli and Chitaldrug. Among the notable ephigraphical finds of the year, two sets of copper plates received from the Belur Taluk are of some historical interest. One of them, relating to the Kadambas, brings to notice for the first time two new kings, Ajavarma and Bhogivarma of that early dynasty; while the other set, relating to the Gangas records a grant by a hitherto unknown king Polavira. They appear to belong to the 5th and 6th century respectively. A stone inscription at Halkur, Sira Taluk, is of considerable interest as being the only dated lithic record so far discovered of the early Ganga king Sripurusha. It bears the date A.D. 788. An inscription at Abbinahole, Hiriyur Taluk, dated 1664, refers to the settlement of a dispute by the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee. A jewelled silver cup in the Srikanthesvara temple at Nanjangud bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Tippu. The survey also brought to light a number of artistic structures which had not been noticed before. Inscriptions.

607. A large number of manuscripts was examined in several places while on tour. Among the manuscripts examined during the year may be mentioned *Sanatkumaravastu*, a Sanskrit work bearing on architecture by Sanatkumara, which gives rules for building houses, temples, cars, etc., and mentions Sukra, Bhargava, Angirasa, Gautama, Gargya and Visvakarma as earlier writers on the Ancient manuscripts.

subject; *Jyotishasamhitarnava*, a Sanskrit work on astrology by Kadambesvara, son of Visvesvara-maha-prasadi, who was patronised by the King Pratapa Rudra Deva Gajapati; *Rajanripa-charita*, a Kannada poem in the Sangatya metre giving an account of the life and exploits of the Mysore King Raja-Odeyar (1578-1617); and *Prabhudeva-Purana*, a Kannada poem in the Shatpadi metre, giving an account of the Virasaiva teacher Prabhudeva or Allama, by the Virasaiva poet Harisvara, a disciple of Tontadacharya of the Yelandur Matha.

IV. Ethnography (1917-18).

Ethnography.

608. During the year under report, booklets were prepared from the preliminary drafts in the case of 22 minor castes and drafts regarding the Jains, the Lingayets and the Brahmins were compiled.

V. Government Press (1917-18).

Establishment.

609. There were 407 paid employees and 16 boys at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore, making a total of 423 as against 444 in the previous year. Of the paid employees, 126 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 281 on piece-work. Excluding the 16 boys, the staff consisted of, 1 European, 5 Anglo-Indians, 13 Indian Christians, 58 Muhammadans and 330 Hindus. The number of permanent hands at the Branch Press, Mysore, was 24, as in the previous year.

Value of stock, additions, etc.

610. During the year one Thompson Type-casting Machine, at a cost of Rs. 6,979 was imported from America and installed in the Press. One Lead and Rule Cutter of 10″ size was also purchased at a cost of Rs. 65. In addition to these, 98½ lbs. of type required for urgent works were purchased at a cost of Rs. 183 and 11,810 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 5,075 were cast and taken to credit in the Press stock. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,87,794. Depreciation at recognised rates including the value of unserviceable articles and also worn out types to the extent of Rs. 21,804 was written off the accounts. At the Branch Press at Mysore, the value of plant and machinery at the close of the year, after allowing for depreciation, was Rs. 9,339.

Out-turn of work.

611. The out-turn of work was of the usual nature and of the requisite quantity.

Receipts and expenditure.

612. The total receipts of the Government Press from all sources were Rs. 6,713 against Rs. 6,064 in the previous year. The expenditure on both the presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,40,863 exclusive of book debits against Rs. 1,55,632 in the previous year.

General education.

613. Forty-four of the Press employees received general education in the school attached to the Press for the purpose.

Technical education.

614. There were 13 students on the roll. Government sanctioned scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 as an encouragement to the students taking up technical education and 6 scholarships were awarded during the year. Out of 6 students that appeared for Composing (Elementary) of the Madras Technical Examinations, 5 sat for the examination, 3 passed, 2 of them being placed in the first class. One employee of the Branch Press, Mysore, appeared for Composing (Intermediate) and Proof Reading and Machine Work, both of the Elementary Grade and passed in the first two subjects.

General.

615. Much economy was effected in the use of paper owing to the prevalence of war in Europe.

His Highness the ex-Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the Press in September 1917.

VI. Stationery (1917-18).

Stock.

616. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 29,000 to which new stock amounting to Rs. 3,54,808 was added during the year, making a total of Rs. 3,83,808. The value of foreign articles purchased during the year was Rs. 83,116

and the value of paper purchased from the Indian Mills and of sundry articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,37,868.

617. Supplies made to various departments amounted to Rs. 2,82,805 as against Rs. 2,79,543 in the previous year. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Government Press amounted to Rs. 2,26,911. Supply to public departments.

618. The year closed with a balance of stock of the value of Rs. 1,01,004. Balance.

619. The budget grant of the Depot for the year was raised from Rs. 2,23,500 to Rs. 2,93,520 for meeting the requirements of new offices and the increased demands of the existing offices and also the enhanced price of paper and other articles. General.

620. The accounts of the office were officially audited.

621. His Highness the ex-Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the Depot.

VII. Meteorology (1917-18).

622. The total number of observatories in the State was 4 during the year as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 first class observatory at Bangalore and 3 third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were 6 self-recording and 5 other special eye instruments in use at the observatory at Bangalore. Observatories.

623. The autographic instruments at the observatory at Bangalore worked almost continuously during the year. Observations of maximum and minimum temperatures in the Stevenson's Screen were continued. Pilot balloon observations for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents were continued on all the days on which weather permitted. Observations of clouds with the Nephoscope were also regularly taken and the results were sent to Agra. The daily 8 hours observations were recorded regularly at all the 4 observatories in the State. The observations at Bangalore were telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras, those at Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla and those at Hassan to Madras. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations with copies of the daily weather telegrams were forwarded from all the 4 observatories punctually every month to the Meteorological Office, Simla. The monthly register of the daily, 10 hours and 16 hours observations at Bangalore was despatched to Calcutta as usual. Working

624. During the year one rain-gauge station in the Bangalore District was closed and one was opened in the Mysore District and the total number of rain-gauge stations on the 30th June 1918 was 225, exclusive of the 8 non-departmental rain-gauges maintained by certain coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. Of these, 201 or 89 per cent were inspected during the year against 90 per cent in the year previous. Fifteen rain-gauges, 15 measure glasses and 8 rain receivers were issued on requisitions. Rain Registration.

625. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government inspected the observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug and found them on the whole in good order. Inspection of Observatories.

626. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 12,150. Cost of the Department.

VIII. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1917-18).

627. This institution maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of recreation and a centre of horticultural and botanical study. The number of visitors who sought technical information was fairly up to the average. The work of the seed and sale depot continued to increase and owing to difficulties in the way of meeting requisitions for imported seeds, acclimatised seeds were raised to meet the growing demands not only from within the State but also from other parts of India. As usual, plants, seeds, etc., were supplied free to charitable and public institutions. The number of plants and cuttings supplied was 15,873 and 874 against 9,207 and 1,082 respectively in the previous year and the number of packets of seeds issued and the weight thereof were 3,549 and 1,004 lbs. against 2,063 and 741 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Lal-Bagh.

628. Excepting the local purchases of python, orpington cock and Peshawar monkey, no important additions were made owing to difficulties of railway transport. Four leopards were sold. Zoological collection.

Horticultural shows.

629. The two horticultural shows held at Bangalore in August 1917 and February 1918, were very successful, the quality and number of exhibits being far above the average. One show was held at Mysore in April 1918.

Horticultural and general education.

630. The Horticultural School discontinued in March 1917, was restarted in November 1917 and had on its rolls 15 students including 3 Tigalars (professional market gardeners) who were in receipt of scholarships specially sanctioned to them by Government. Most of the students trained in the school are doing good work in the horticultural line both in and outside the State. The gardeners who attended the night school made fair progress in Kannada.

Fruit culture.

631. Three loans aggregating Rs. 850 were granted under the rules for the grant of loans for starting fruit industry and steps were taken to make the loans popular. The arrangements made with a local firm at Bangalore for the supply of indigenous fruit plants worked fairly satisfactorily though transport difficulties pointed to the necessity of organizing Supply Depots at other District Headquarters also. The demand was mostly for indigenous fruit plants. The experiments conducted during the past two years demonstrated beyond doubt that fruit culture and market gardening are useful as a means of subsidiary income and of utilizing small holdings.

Improvements.

632. The construction of gate lodges taken on hand in the preceding year was completed and the laying out of the Siddapur-Kankanpalya road was commenced during the year. *Balanites ægyptiaca* from Egypt, 17 species of Rhododendron and 8 of Primula from Darjeeling were prominent among the introductions. Nicobar cocoanut was also introduced. Collections of Acacia, Geranium, and Abutilon were augmented and seedlings from pomegranates of the Kabul and Kandahar varieties were raised and distributed to the Mysore Palace and other gardens.

Finance.

633. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh including the cost of superintending was Rs. 37,410 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,350 during the year.

Other gardens and parks.

634. Among other gardens under the direct charge of the department were the Sunnakal Tank Experimental Farm, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon Park and the Curzon Park at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam, and the garden on the Nandi Hills. Two fresh varieties of potatoes from the Kumaun Government Botanic Gardens and five varieties of sugar-cane and forty varieties of tomatoes introduced from America were successfully cultivated on the Sunnakal Tank Farm. Leeks (Broad Flag), Beet root (long) French Table Radish (varieties) seeded for the first time in Bangalore.

Hill stations.

635. The Nandidroog Hill Station continued to be popular. The number of visitors to the station was 681, the receipts thereof being Rs. 2,319.

Schemes were under preparation in regard to the Devarayadrug (Tumkur District) and the Kalhatti (on the Bababudans, Kadur District) Hill stations and the survey of the Chamundi Hill, Mysore, was also in progress during the year.

General.

636. A nice garden was laid out at Budipadaga, Chamrajnagar Taluk, in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The Department co-operated in the several functions organised at Bangalore for raising funds for the prosecution of the war and has taken up the acclimatisation of European vegetables, food stuffs, etc.

IX. Government Museum (1917-18).

Visitors.

637. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 372,279 (men 219,935 and women 152,344) against 367,038 in the preceding year. Large crowds visited the institution as usual on festive occasions such as the Dharmaraya's Car Festival and Vijayadasami. A large number of school children visited the Museum with their teachers during the year.

Collection and additions.

638. The collection remained on the whole in good condition. The total number of additions during the year was 102, chief among these being a cheeta, some good specimens of fish and a few old coins.

Cost.

639. The expenditure on account of the up-keep of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 3,586 against Rs. 3,167 in the preceding year.

X. Printing Presses (1917-18) and Periodicals

(Calendar year 1917.)

Printing Presses.

640. Including the two Government Presses there were in the State 60 printing presses at the end of 1917-18 against 64 at the end of 1916-17. Of these, 30 were in Bangalore District, 3 in the Kolar District, 1 in the Tumkur District, 17 in the Mysore District, 1 in the Hassan District, 4 in the Shimoga District and 2 in each of the Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Newspapers and periodicals.

641. During 1916 there were 9 newspapers and 31 periodicals in circulation, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette, the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police Department, the *Mysore Economic Journal* and the *Arthasadhaka Patrika* issued by the Economic Conference and the *Chintamani Abhyudaya* issued by the Chintamani Taluk Progress Committee. During the year 1917, 2 newspapers and 13 periodicals were newly added to the list and 6 periodicals ceased publication. Thus there were 11 newspapers and 38 periodicals in circulation.

Of the 49 newspapers and periodicals, 32 were in Kannada, 13 in English, 2 in Urdu and 2 in more than one language. Among the 38 periodicals, one was published once in 2 months, 3 quarterly and 29 monthly, the remaining being fortnightly, weekly, etc. One of the periodicals was a comic journal, 1 dealt with medicine, 15 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational and miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1917-18).

Libraries.

642. Apart from the Oriental Library which was transferred to the Mysore University, the other libraries which are under the control of the Education Department, are the Educational Library located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education and those attached to Collegiate and other High Schools.

Educational Library and Museum.

643. Three hundred and forty new volumes were added to the library which brings the total number of volumes to 9,440 on the 30th June 1918. The addition was chiefly made up of school books in English, Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit, while some were books bearing on History, English literature and Biography. A few were reference books. The number of volumes lent out of the library was 810.

Museum Library.

644. Exclusive of departmental reports, art and scientific journals subscribed for and received as donations, seven books were added to the library during the year. About 130 books were consulted during the year by the visitors who numbered 118.

Central Book Depot.

645. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on 1st July 1918 was Rs. 1,65,288-9-0. During the year 1917-18, stock valued at Rs. 78,583-1-0 was added. The total sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 83,706-5-3. The value of books, etc., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several departments was Rs. 11,977-7-9.

9th December 1918.

V. R. THYAGARAJAIYAR,
Director of Statistics in Mysore.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1917-18.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. His Highness Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajasevadhurina Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916.		
4. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Second Member of Council.	21st March 1916.		On privilege leave from 4th June 1918.
5. Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Second Member of Council.			Officiating as Second Member of Council from the 4th June 1918.
6. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914.		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court.	5th December 1909.		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914.		

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1917-18.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	IV of 1917.—The Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation.	No ...	20th July 1917	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	V of 1917.—The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	21st Aug. 1917	
3	VI of 1917.—The Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation.	Yes ...	9th Oct. 1917	
4	VII of 1917.—The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
5	VIII of 1917.—The Mysore Companies Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
6	IX of 1917.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	No ...	13th Oct. 1917	
7	I of 1918.—The Defence of India Regulation.	Yes ...	22nd Feb. 1918	
8	II of 1918.—A Regulation to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.	Yes ...	5th Mar. 1918	
9	III of 1918.—The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.	Yes ...	6th Mar. 1918	
10	IV of 1918.—The Transfer of Property Regulation.	Yes ...	14th Mar. 1918	
11	V of 1918.—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	No ...	25th June 1918	
12	VI of 1918.—The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	398*	244	281	3	12	144	366	1	...	...	13	59	294	1,11,497	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,603	238	16	20	254	1,551	3	...	...	56	370	1,125	2,10,555	...	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	925*	766	436	6	70	130	996	1	...	...	28	106	862	5,30,548	...	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	748*	475	349	5	12	79	728	1	...	...	15	95	618	2,65,864	...	
Total ...	3,883	3,088	1,304	30	114	607	3,641	6	...	...	112	630	2,899	11,48,464	...	

* Includes Veterinary and Medical Officers and farriers, salustries and ward orderlies.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400	Rs. 11,11,822	196	1,692	30	60	263	3,257	194	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police	14	250 to 800									
Inspectors	120	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	40	40 to 50									
Jemadars, Head Constables and Sergeants	707	15 to 25									
Constables	5,286	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,998	11,768	6,089	6,928	5,291	5,757	3,381	3,647	1,910	2,110	55·5	52·6	63·9	63·3	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,40,791	Rs. 2,87,026	Rs. 86,984	Rs. 1,01,091	36·1	35·2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	1	3	4
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	1	1
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	29	38	67	32
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	60	125	53
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	4	6
		Total ...	99	103	202	101
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	57	80	137	60
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	8	15	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	14	27	18
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	8	14	14
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	17	34	29
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	32	45	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	55	76	131	98
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	5	10	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	133	197	330	155
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	28	41	69	23
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	9	14	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	112	152	264	122
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	13	29	17
		Total ...	467	652	1,119	588

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
2	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	55	26	2	19	...	2	3	...	26	9	...
54	1,112	276	...	48	7	10	211	...	276	185	...
3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	2	...
104	1,180	307	2	71	7	12	215	...	307	209	...
65	180	39	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	66	...
6	12	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	3	...
15	26	14	...	10	...	...	2	...	12	6	...
5	14	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	11	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	4	...
31	38	19	4	3	2	...	9	...	18	10	...
80	184	30	...	12	5	9	4	...	30	53	...
7	7	2	...	2	..	...	...	..	2	3	...
198	448	60	...	18	4	7	31	...	60	152	...
39	49	16	...	7	...	9	...	...	16	26	...
10	6	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...
139	260	67	...	22	4	8	33	...	67	87	...
22	18	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	7	...
652	1,253	268	5	96	15	37	84	...	237	421	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	7	7	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	26	12	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	4	34	20	2
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	4	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	7	2	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	8	3	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	5	19	1
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	2	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	15	8	4
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	2
		Total ...	...	38	38	10

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
20	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	632	
...	1	5	1	2	2	14	14	50	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	
1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	6	
...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
6	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	160	
1	1	7	...	4	1	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	96	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
12	11	20	5	11	8	16	14	409	1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	29	19	48	42
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	73	86	159	67
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	53	65	118	59
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	60	64	124	61
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,350	1,648	2,998	1,601
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,565	1,883	3,448	1,850
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	75	119	194	91
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	18	26	13
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	137	220	104
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	216	307	523	342
		Theft { ordinary	1,356	2,776	4,132	2,185
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	146	223	369	110
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	28	39	67	44
37	419, 420	Cheating	49	49	98	45
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	131	264	395	198
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	9	38	47	19
		Total ...	1,935	3,696	5,631	2,943
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	7	10	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	18	32	50	44
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	95	993	1,088	1,096
		Total ...	116	1,032	1,148	1,146
		Grand Total ...	4,265	7,503	11,768	6,733

VII—*contd.*

,and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	145	66	...	36	...	...	30	...	66	21	...
84	85	27	2	22	...	3	...	...	27	33	...
46	65	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	26	...
62	88	20	...	8	...	2	10	...	20	22	...
1,511	1,102	441	2	234	2	157	27	16	438	263	...
1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1,729	1,488	560	4	305	2	163	67	16	557	365	...
104	262	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	92	...
20	16	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	278	23	...	2	...	...	21	...	23	100	...
315	387	160	3	90	7	40	16	3	159	112	...
2,463	2,381	1,083	25	596	46	106	221	75	1,069	573	...
188	177	65	1	45	3	11	3	2	65	25	...
40	58	16	...	12	2	...	2	...	16	18	...
60	81	25	8	14	...	3	...	...	25	19	...
233	552	87	6	18	4	7	52	...	87	176	...
18	28	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	11	6	...
3,317	3,664	1,447	43	785	62	168	294	80	1,482	929	...
6	16	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	...
27	43	20	3	1	...	...	16	...	20	13	...
1,020	1,186	1,017	6	106	...	8	894	1	1,015	82	...
1,053	1,245	1,042	9	109	...	8	913	1	1,040	95	...
6,979	9,108	3,647	63	1,368	86	388	1,594	97	3,596	2,110	..

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	...
27	270, 218, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	1	1
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation to hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	41	75	64
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	46	76	65
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	2	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	39	39	22
		Theft { ordinary	4	244	145	83
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	5	9	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	4	1	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	1	3
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	15	13	3
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	7	...	3
		Total ...	6	317	208	122
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	12	1	9
		Total ...	1	14	5	9
		Grand Total ...	13	449	349	208

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	9	27	...	...	53	
6	12	5	3	...	1	...	...	22	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	46	
118	45	47	4	1	...	...	....	230	3 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P.C.
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
129	60	53	7	10	28	...	...	387	3 released on probation of good conduct.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	108	
26	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	100	1 released on probation of good conduct.
209	54	29	6	3	...	...	...	589	14 released on probation of good conduct.
21	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	76	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
285	81	35	6	4	...	...	...	1,045	15 released on probation of good conduct.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
36	20	41	1	...	...	...	...	71	2 released on probation of good conduct.
36	20	41	1	...	...	...	...	91	2 released on probation of good conduct.
482	187	150	19	25	36	16	14	2,672	21 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1917-18					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	104	115	29	215	...	...	...	...	235	244	15	70	129	...	1	28	1 referred to Chief Court.
District Magistrates' Courts.	38	34	1	61	...	19	...	...	64	81	...	21	57	2	...	...	1 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,075	21,517	5,301	6,250	1,580	25,277	...	...	37,534	38,408	6,418	17,727	7,028	210	60	6,916	49 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
Total ...	21,217	21,666	5,331	6,526	1,580	25,296	...	...	37,833	3,8733	6,433	17,818	7,214	212	61	6,944	51. Of whom 50 were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and one was referred to Chief Court.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	3	3	84	52	25	8	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	32	1 person died.
Courts of Session	11	7	94	72	82	24	50	30	...	...	26	3	...	...	45	13	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	44	34	418	185	72	48	335	174	...	...	...	...	12	9	159	72	
Total ...	58	44	596	309	179	80	396	213	...	...	26	3	12	9	293	117	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
Munsiffs' Courts ..	10,993	11,628	27,199	28,900	599	593	38,791	41,121	27,147	28,659	11,644	12,462	39,16,401	1,354	26,442	1,104	19,262	8,005	883	414	...	15,609	6,150	583	6,317	33,11,023	141·80	336	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,199	1,194	3,317	3,685	102	108	4,618	4,987	3,421	3,576	1,197	1,411	10,72,639	51	3,593	41	2,420	1,064	32	118	46	1,896	790	165	725	8,38,183	85·6	5	
District Judges' Courts	34	67	68	90	...	2	102	159	35	81	67	78	7,63,148	4	11	75	8	14	12	24	28	2	4	4	71	569,337	375·96	4	
Grand Total ...	12,226	12,889*	30,584	32,675	701	703	43,511	46,267	30,603	32,316	12,908	13,951	57,52,188	1,409	30,046	1,220	21,690	9,083	927	556	74	17,507	6,944	752	7,113	47,18,543	201·12	345	

* Excludes 19 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Munsiffs ..	10,751	11,525	31,97,824	29,045	30,197	42,03,588	39,796	41,722	74,01,412	28,271	29,078	34,53,222	11,525	12,644	39,48,190	9,161	2,453	1,030
Sub Judges ...	959	1,175	3,53,066	3,889	3,890	9,19,814	4,848	5,065	12,72,881	3673	3,898	7,06,292	1,175	1,167	5,66,589	840	274	53
District Judges	35	43	4,19,848	52	66	2,42,298	87	109	6,62,146	44	69	3,03,984	43	40	3,58,162	20	3	17
Total ...	11,745	12,743	39,70,738	32,986	34,153	53,65,700	44,731	46,896	93,36,439	31,988	33,045	44,63,498	12,743	13,851	48,72,941	10,021	2,730	1,100

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of												Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Chief Court of Mysore—											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Appeals from original decrees ...	244	* 184	241	† 194	485	378	261	219	224	159	1,36,634	1,74,319	198	147	28	35	29	25	...	7	6	5	261·97	329·53	
Do appellate decrees ...	198	131	205	156	403	287	272	190	131	97	34,909	35,730	114	86	50	37	19	5	4	6	85	56	249·29	234·02	
Do original orders ...	21	16	52	52	73	48	57	29	16	19	...	...	17	14	11	6	4	...	3	2	22	7	115·93	132·62	
Do appellate orders ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	178	‡ 206	442	494	620	700	413	346	207	354	65,068	1,12,649	257	180	67	59	28	30	32	16	29	61	112·42	162·02	
Do orders ...	14	14	35	67	49	81	35	46	14	35	...	...	21	17	6	14	...	2	4	4	4	9	78·03	134·00	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	124	87	185	236	309	323	222	200	87	123	44,456	49,669	128	95	49	50	29	36	10	13	6	6	195·30	165·70	
Do orders ...	3	6	31	15	34	21	28	15	6	6	...	...	9	6	18	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	74·42	112·15	
Total ...	782	644	1,191	1,194	1,973	1,838	1,288	1,045	685	793	2,81,067	3,72,367	744	545	229	207	109	98	54	50	152	145	134·51	161·18	

* Excludes 40 appeals transferred to District Court, Bangalore. † Excludes 110 appeals transferred to Bangalore District Court and also includes two appeals withdrawn from the District Court, Bangalore.
‡ Excludes one appeal withdrawn from the District Court, Bangalore.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1917.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,263	9,429	11,082	10,692	1,260·20	1,164·01	1,039	Rs. 1,04,264	Days 14	17·66 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	117,362	114,700	51,461	50,678	54,935	53,256	793	708	1,303	1,409	8,870	8,649	117,152	114,332	Rs. 3,08,48,173	Rs. 2,88,12,301	166	203	387	452	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	50,711	1,25,49,612 0 0	92,421 0 0	51,297	1,34,27,131 0 0	95,350 12 0	
Sales	53,669	1,21,70,185 0 0	93,843 2 0	55,610	1,33,65,002 0 0	99,958 4 0	
Wills	729	.....	2,738 8 0	787	.....	2,967 0 0	
Money bonds	823	5,00,111 0 0	609 4 0	801	2,80,681 0 0	1,579 0 0	
Miscellaneous	8,400	35,92,393 0 0	39,036 14 6	8,657	37,75,359 0 0	40,089 6 8	
Total ...	1,14,332	2,88,12,301 0 0	2,28,648 12 6	1,17,152	3,08,48,173 0 0	2,39,944 6 8	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	95,631 10 4	.....	.....	1,07,782 14 10	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,33,017 2 2	.....	.....	1,32,161 7 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,04,266	5,95,420	9,86,407	10,90,673	6,63,073	10,81,818	*8,855	*Excludes investments.
1. Hoskote	3,906	3,099	3,154	7,060	2,158	3,291	3,769	
2. Dodballapur	5,469	4,032	4,347	9,816	4,756	5,906	3,910	
3. Nelamangala	6,570	3,439	3,251	9,821	2,441	3,107	6,714	
4. Tyamagondlu	8,510	3,342	4,266	12,776	2,315	2,320	10,456	
5. Kankanhalli	713	2,454	2,657	3,370	2,506	2,259	1,111	
6. Magadi	4,777	4,727	4,251	9,028	2,983	3,056	5,972	
7. Closepet	1,125	3,792	4,391	5,516	4,137	3,347	2,169	
8. Channapatna	8,623	9,983	11,433	20,056	7,082	6,866	13,190	
9. Anekal	2,737	5,063	4,847	7,584	3,333	3,283	4,301	
10. Sarjapur	2,526	1,548	1,677	4,203	1,473	1,351	2,852	
11. Devanhalli	4,171	3,764	3,899	8,070	4,510	4,139	3,931	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,666	2,092	2,590	7,256	2,374	2,214	5,042	
Total ...	53,793	47,335	50,763	1,04,556	40,068	41,139	63,417	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	9,283	18,249	24,248	33,531	13,196	15,625	17,906	
2. Bowringpet	13,013	14,146	16,529	29,542	13,315	7,945	21,597	
3. Chintamani	28,077	11,474	14,699	42,776	12,889	11,597	31,179	
4. Srinivaspur	1,552	4,180	1,807	3,359	2,438	1,485	1,874	
5. Mulbagal	2,501	3,503	2,884	5,385	4,437	4,060	1,325	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,982	5,505	5,256	8,238	4,598	4,593	3,645	
7. Chikballapur	32,817	16,728	16,079	48,896	13,174	10,799	38,097	
8. Bagepalli	783	992	905	1,688	589	598	1,090	
9. Gudibanda	1,788	1,463	1,650	3,438	1,383	997	2,441	
10. Goribidnur	2,690	2,160	2,794	5,484	1,768	2,099	3,385	
11. Malur	2,775	3,407	4,475	7,250	3,220	3,425	3,825	
Total ...	98,261	81,807	91,326	1,89,587	71,007	63,223	1,26,364	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	22,240	45,192	31,094	53,334	43,459	22,446	30,888	
2. Maddagiri ...	8,512	3,918	6,172	14,684	3,681	4,259	10,425	
3. Koratagere ...	2,308	1,723	2,511	4,819	1,313	1,359	3,460	
4. Chiknayakanhalli.	5,628	4,554	5,291	10,919	4,614	3,395	7,524	
5. Sira ...	8,290	5,514	5,084	13,374	3,776	4,183	9,191	
6. Gubbi ...	5,673	5,387	4,603	10,276	3,456	5,196	5,080	
7. Tiptur ...	11,487	15,114	11,755	23,242	23,851	5,238	18,004	
8. Turuvekere...	3,363	1,599	1,711	5,074	1,374	1,053	4,021	
9. Pavagada ...	1,296	1,304	1,329	2,625	1.242	1,052	1,573	
10. Kunigal ...	7,684	6,828	7,644	15,328	4,391	5,132	10,196	
Total ...	76,481	91,133	77,194	1,53,675	91,157	53,313	1,00,362	

N.B.—The opening balances are those as per reviewed Municipal accounts for 1916-17, furnished in Comptroller's docket No. L. A. D. 1193-4, dated 22nd March 1918.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	29,130	2,44,081	2,60,901	2,90,031	2,39,990	2,75,905	14,126
1. Hunsur ...	9,983	6,577	6,570	16,553	5,371	3,816	12,737
2. Chamrajnagar	10,958	5,810	6,480	17,438	6,449	6,720	10,718
3. Yedatore ...	3,206	2,347	2,780	5,986	2,568	1,758	4,228
4. Heggaddevankote.	1,303	1,228	927	2,230	701	741	1,489
5. Gundlupet ...	9,602	6,886	7,342	16,944	3,773	5,172	11,772
6. Nanjangud ...	45,831	16,285	21,000	66,831	11,889	16,935	49,896
7. T.-Narsipur...	4,371	3,306	1,705	6,076	2,198	1,832	4,244
8. Periyapatna...	3,763	2,441	1,933	5,696	1,932	1,809	3,887
9. Bannur ...	6,029	2,555	2,778	8,807	3,310	1,390	7,417
10. Talkad ...	3,342	2,152	1,330	4,672	1,702	1,671	3,001
11. Seringapatam	5,118	10,414	8,013	13,131	9,668	11,123	2,008
12. Mandya ...	409	1,437	1,931	2,340	1,751	1,341	999
13. Krishnarajpete	1,029	2,326	1,983	3,012	2,067	1,701	1,311
14. Malvalli ...	1,668	4,907	4,484	6,152	5,044	2,769	3,383
15. Nagamangala	3,078	2,120	2,785	5,863	1,569	1,665	4,198
16. Melkote ...	2,501	1,421	1,067	3,568	1,719	1,213	2,355
17. French Rocks	9,370	3,619	3,606	12,976	2,552	1,930	11,046
18. Saligram ...	6,194	1,667	1,586	7,780	1,345	934	6,846
19. Maddur ...	2,478	1,028	877	3,355	956	863	2,492
Total ...	1,30,233	78,526	79,177	2,09,410	66,564	65,383	1,44,027

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	5,261	16,216	19,852	25,113	13,871	17,692	7,421	
2. Alur	22,106	4,432	5,656	27,762	6,513	4,257	23,505	
3. Saklespur	7,525	5,261	5,623	13,148	4,339	4,675	8,473	
4. Belur	5,099	5,154	5,189	10,288	3,837	4,159	6,129	
5. Arsikere	21,413	10,407	7,892	29,305	8,350	3,724	25,581	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,843	3,310	4,363	7,206	4,320	3,716	3,490	
7. Arkalgud	8,318	3,969	4,200	12,518	3,916	3,958	8,560	
8. Hole-Narsipur	15,711	9,438	9,112	24,823	5,771	5,429	19,394	
Total ...	88,276	58,187	61,887	1,50,163	50,917	47,610	1,02,553	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	4,227	45,125	54,432	58,659	60,488	45,884	12,775	Audited figures have been furnished under columns 1, 2 and 5.
2. Kumsi	2,181	1,948	1,689	3,870	1,642	1,772	2,098	
3. Channagiri	4,641	3,690	3,930	8,571	2,803	3,616	4,955	
4. Honnali	4,121	3,022	2,619	6,740	2,632	2,858	3,882	
5. Nyamti	3,196	3,391	3,097	6,293	3,032	3,312	2,981	
6. Shikarpur	13,062	5,955	5,960	19,022	3,754	5,664	13,358	
7. Sorab	1,492	1,129	1,103	2,595	661	1,829	766	
8. Sagar	11,560	6,124	7,532	19,092	7,599	13,559	5,533	
9. Kallurkatte	1,320	1,002	1,621	2,941	1,090	1,455	1,486	
10. Tirthahalli	18,368	5,494	6,167	24,535	3,780	4,663	19,872	
Total ...	64,168	76,880	88,150	1,52,318	87,481	84,612	67,706	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur	66,369	34,021	38,863	1,05,232	28,373	29,653	75,579
2. Tarikere	29,006	17,393	17,891	46,897	23,096	35,944	10,953
3. Birur	12,772	5,954	6,426	19,198	6,157	6,185	13,013
4. Kadur	14,996	7,867	11,035	26,031	3,577	9,632	16,399
5. Narasimharajapura ...	3,044	2,429	2,212	5,256	2,217	1,947	3,309
6. Mudgere	7,912	3,094	2,939	10,851	2,915	1,819	9,032
7. Koppa	10,200	3,114	2,890	13,090	2,111	1,236	11,854
Total ...	1,44,299	73,872	82,256	2,26,555	68,446	86,416	1,40,139
Sringeri	2,112	5,405	3,831	5,943	5,068	3,919	2,024

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	4,209	89,545	22,377	26,586	94,212	14,357	12,229
2. Davangere	60,810	78,545	64,862	1,25,672	44,992	50,605	75,067
3. Harihar	14,636	25,902	16,406	31,042	16,143	12,288	18,754
4. Holalkere	5,147	3,717	3,065	8,212	3,515	3,786	4,426
5. Hosdurga	4,712	3,925	5,007	9,719	3,092	3,118	6,601
6. Hiriyur	5,336	3,685	4,493	9,829	2,722	2,758	7,071
7. Challakere	8,092	9,061	9,103	17,195	6,970	5,486	11,709
8. Molakalmuru	1,704	2,802	1,921	3,625	1,845	2,124	1,501
9. Jagalur ...	9,641	4,531	4,539	14,180	4,403	3,362	10,818
Total ...	1,14,287	2,21,713	1,31,773	2,46,060	1,77,894	97,884	1,48,176
Grand Total ...	9,05,306	15,74,359	19,13,665	28,18,972	15,61,665	19,01,222	9,17,749

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1917-18.

State	July 1917	August 1917	September 1917	October 1917	November 1917	December 1917	January 1918	February 1918	March 1918	April 1918	May 1918	June 1918	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	4·26	6·72	10·72	6·20	3·70	0·05	0·52	0·03	0·58	1·94	4·28	2·70	41·70	45·64	41·53	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1917-18.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1917		During June 1918		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	0	4	9	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	13	4	12	
3. Do (common)	6	12	5	12	
4. Javar	14	8	9	3	
5. Ragi	15	0	14	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1917-18.

Fund, Major, Finance and service heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,82,145	.....	2,82,145	.....	1,89,122	1,89,122	5,27,302
Minor works	29,632	26,403	56,035	.....			
Establishment	.....	.....	75,861	.....	33,028	33,028	1,08,889
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1,192	.....	984	984	2,176
Suspense	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	427
Reserve for Capital expenditure.	.....	.....	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000
Total ...	.....		9,15,660	.....	2,23,134	2,23,134	11,38,794
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	.....	.....	1,13,773	.....	.....	.....	1,13,773
Establishment	.....	.....	1,00,640	.....	.....	.....	1,00,640
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,410	.....	.....	.....	1,410
Suspense	.....	.....	1,669	.....	.....	.....	1,669
Total ...	.....	.....	2,17,492	.....	.....	.....	2,17,492
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on accounts:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	32,794	.....	.....	.....	32,794
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	993	.....	.....	.....	993
Total ...	.....	.....	33,787	.....	.....	.....	33,787
Total ...	.....		11,66,939	.....	2,23,134	2,23,134	13,90,073
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	6,28,636	82,880	7,11,516	1,46,053	5,182	1,51,235	8,62,751
Communications	1,35,676	5,75,713	7,11,389	76,151	3,08,343	3,84,494	10,95,883
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,20,748	1,33,252	3,54,000	.....	.....	.....	3,54,000
Establishment	.....	.....	4,40,821	.....	.....	1,00,792	5,41,613
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	20,027	.....	.....	2,408	22,435
Suspense	.....	.....	—37,159	.....	.....	.....	—37,159
Total ...	.....	.....	22,00,594	.....	.....	6,38,929	28,39,523
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	1,935	18,294	19,629	.....	.....	.....	19,629
Total ...	.....	.....	22,20,223*	.....	.....	6,38,929	28,59,152
Army—Military Works—							
Works	34,751	11,888	46,639	.....	.....	.....	46,639
Establishment	.....	.....	7,629	.....	.....	.....	7,629
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	54,332	.....	.....	.....	54,332

* Excluding expenditure of Rs. 37,236 on Hill stations and Travellers' Bungalows incurred by other than P. W. D.

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1917-18.

Fund, Major, Finance and service heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnarajasagar works.							
Works	13,27,491	.....	13,27,491	.....	.....	.....	13,27,491
Establishment ...	2,53,639	.....	2,53,639	.....	.....	.....	2,53,639
Tools and Plant ...	4,132	.....	4,132	.....	.....	.....	4,132
Suspense	—9,735	.....	—9,735	.....	.....	.....	—9,735
Total ...	15,75,527	.....	15,75,527	.....	.....	.....	15,75,527
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works Capital account—							
Works ...	57,064	.....	57,064	.....	.....	.....	57,064
Establishment	14,320	.....	14,320	.....	.....	.....	14,320
Tools and Plant	635	.....	635	.....	.....	.....	635
Total ...	72,019	.....	72,019	.....	.....	.....	72,019
Krishnarajasagara works—working expenses—							
Works	60,333	.....	60,333	.....	.....	.....	60,333
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	60,333	.....	60,333	.....	.....	.....	60,333
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses.							
Works	1,18,908	.....	1,18,908	.....	.....	.....	1,18,908
Establishment ...	31,936	.....	31,936	.....	.....	.....	31,936
Tools and Plant ...	1,316	.....	1,316	.....	.....	.....	1,316
Total, ...	1,52,160	.....	1,52,160	.....	.....	.....	1,52,160
Total State Funds and Local Funds Contribution works—		.....	53,01,533	.....	.....	8,62,063	61,63,596
Irrigation works—							
Works	1,693	43,807	45,500	.....	.....	.....	45,500
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,693	43,807	45,500	.....	.....	.....	45,500
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	6,660	2,983	9,643	.....	.....	.....	9,643
Communications ...	418	179	597	.....	.....	.....	597
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	28,499	1,50,048	1,78,547	.....	.....	.....	1,78,547
Establishment ...	.....	.....	4,113	.....	.....	.....	4,113
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	122
Total ...	.....	.....	1,93,022	.....	.....	.....	1,93,022
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	2,38,522	.....	.....	.....	2,38,522
Total, P. W. Department ...	.....	.....	55,40,055 †	.....	.....	8,62,063	64,02,118
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	—98,077	.....	—98,077	.....	.....	.....	—98,077*
Capital Expenditure.	5,82,660	.....	5,82,660	.....	.....	.....	5,82,660
Revenue Expenditure.	.....	8,75,602	8,75,602	.....	.....	.....	8,75,602
Depreciation Fund	.....	92,551	92,551	.....	.....	.....	92,551
Total ...	4,84,583	9,68,153	14,52,736	.....	.....	.....	14,52,736
Contribution Works ...	2,49,688	.....	2,49,688	.....	.....	.....	2,49,688
Total, Expenditure ...	7,34,271	9,68,153	17,02,424	.....	.....	.....	17,02,424
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments	.....	.....	72,42,479	.....	.....	8,62,063	81,04,542

† Includes the Reserve for capital expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000 adjusted under Irrigation.

* Minus figure is due to (1) Transfer of Tramway materials to the Electrical Department "Stock." (2) Rent recovered on Car-barn shed used by the Mechanical Engineering School. (3) And adjustment of the book value of Car-barn shed transferred to the Mysore University.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1917-18	184,108	257,709	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,978	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,236,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1916-17	731	26,92,922	110	74,095	257	2,13,144	3,063	28,24,536	4,161	58,04,697	
	1917-18	722	30,08,240	109	74,457	261	2,72,776	3,000	30,76,124	4,092	64,31,597	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	82,05,714	66,18,185	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands				99,36,329	97,65,838	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	15,29,675	1,09,46,803	1,24,76,478	5,60,153	5,30,760	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...				5,37,898	6,04,770	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	1,69,431	1,69,431	1,51,736	1,69,431	...	...
Total ...	15,29,675	1,07,77,372	1,23,07,047	1,08,82,644	1,07,31,937	74,016	15,01,094
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	16,32,291	16,32,291	17,97,882	16,32,291	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	22,443	22,443	5,647	22,443	...	...
3. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	31,018	31,018	42,030	31,018	...	...
Total ...	...	16,23,716	16,23,716	17,61,499	16,23,716	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...				28,91,410	28,08,315	...	...
2. Timber				15,77,646	15,74,187	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ..	14,90,208	40,48,303	55,38,511	28,817	60,730	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	399	399	1,347	399	...	...
Total ...	14,90,208	40,47,904	55,38,112	44,96,526	44,42,833	1,988	10,93,291
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	13,611	28,50,760	28,64,371	27,33,443	28,38,286	566	25,519
2. Toddy ...	99,645	30,59,477	31,59,122	28,60,771	30,57,060	14,358	87,704
3. Ganja and majum ...	2,881	2,54,163	2,57,044	2,31,439	2,54,465	191	2,388
4. Opium	1,108	72,074	73,182	71,550	71,972	125	1,085
5. Other receipts ...	9,376	1,01,669	1,11,045	86,817	94,245	255	16,545
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	89,777	89,777	62,103	89,777	...	...
Total ...	1,26,621	62,48,366	63,74,987	59,21,917	62,26,251	15,495	1,33,241
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	5,34,301	5,34,301	5,02,066	5,34,301	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	6,60,301	6,60,301	6,14,872	6,60,301	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	46,815	46,815	43,972	46,815	...	...
4. Plain paper for Court purposes ...	...	9,355	9,355	8,674	9,355	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	14,673	14,673	11,416	14,673	...	...
6. nes and Penalties	...	17,861	17,861	16,166	17,861	...	...
7. duct—Refunds ...	...	48,247	48,247	46,474	48,247	...	...
Total ...	...	12,35,059	12,35,059	11,50,692	12,35,059	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,833	3,833	3,140	3,833	.....	.....
2. Recoveries on account of Pauper suits ...	...	2,133	2,133	4,587	2,133	.....	.....
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	42,421	42,421	45,368	42,421	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	6,018	6,018	3,423	6,018	.....	.....
5. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	11,574	11,574	14,574	11,574	.....	.....
Total ...	...	42,831	42,831	41,894	42,831	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Miscellaneous (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	15,129*	20,000	35,129	3,02,826	35,129	.....	.....
2. Registration ..	...	2,37,790	2,37,790	2,27,124	2,37,790	.....	.....
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	15,798	15,798	22,708	15,798	.....	.....
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	18,715	18,715	17,369	18,715	.....	.....
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	37,237	37,237	19,755	37,237	.....	.....
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,865	1,62,059	1,63,924	2,57,219	1,63,325	.....	599
7. Jails ...	...	9,718	9,718	8,765	9,718	.....	.....
8. Police ...	...	6,468	6,468	7,012	6,468	.....	.....
9. Medical ...	...	65,755	65,755	21,632	65,755	.....	.....
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	5,104	5,104	5,285	5,104	.....	.....
11. Education ...	...	2,41,059	2,41,059	1,91,653	2,41,059	.....	.....
12. Army ...	...	32,934	32,934	36,644	32,934	.....	.....
Total ...	16,994	8,52,637	8,69,631	11,17,992	8,69,032	.....	599
G. Miscellaneous extraordimary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	10,02,196	...	.....	3,00,000
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	91,317	91,317	91,705	91,317	.....	.....
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	44,827	44,827	50,020	44,827	.....	.....
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	12,03,608	12,03,608	6,69,801	12,03,608	.....	.....
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	25,565	25,565	...	25,565	.....	.....
3. Civil works ...	...	1,14,614	1,14,614	1,22,185	1,14,614	.....	.....
4. Agriculture ...	...	72,886	72,886	90,162	72,886	.....	.....
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	9,665	9,665	6,608	9,665	.....	.....
Total ...	1,50,000	17,12,482	18,62,482	20,32,677	15,62,482	.....	3,00,000

* Excluding the sum of Rs. 95,908 made over to local bodies.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	14,27,894	14,27,894	11,22,983	14,27,894	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	2,47,844	2,47,844	3,61,142	2,47,844	...	...
3. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	15,68,467	15,68,467	12,32,082	15,68,467	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	15,24,434	15,24,434	—2,69,761	15,24,434	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	32,571	32,571	53,316	32,571	...	...
Total ...	...	48,01,210	48,01,210	24,99,762	48,01,210	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	33,13,493	3,13,41,577	3,46,55,075	2,99,05,603	3,15,35,351	91,499	30,28,225
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	28,64,978	28,64,978	...	28,64,978	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	4,01,272	4,01,272	4,28,350	4,01,272	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	10,71,456	10,71,456	...	10,71,456	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,07,594	1,07,594	1,13,089	1,07,594	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	33,30,671	33,30,671	34,54,016	33,30,671	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	7,09,828	7,09,828	8,90,873	7,09,828	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	1,79,435	1,79,435	16,535	1,79,435	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	9,982	9,982	6,325	9,982	...	..
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	3,97,038	3,97,038	...	3,97,038	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	90,72,254	90,72,254	49,09,188	90,72,254	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	34,09,406	4,03,17,923	4,37,27,329	3,48,14,791	4,06,07,605	91,499	30,28,225
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,30,20,505	4,72,25,790	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					Shown under "Receipts" in accordance with the new classification.
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	20,47,000	21,19,000	20,11,406	20,41,262	
2. Forests	9,40,000	10,68,000	9,49,162	10,61,466	
3. Excise	3,50,000	3,62,000	3,43,135	3,55,864	
4. Stamps	63,000	76,000	69,376	77,342	
5. Registration	96,000	1,09,000	95,687	1,06,345	
Total ...	34,96,000	37,34,000	34,68,766	36,42,279	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	9,20,000	10,35,000	9,60,864	11,24,296	
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,27,000	1,46,000	1,22,386	1,36,976	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,52,000	4,89,000	3,60,180	4,54,609	
5. Miscellaneous	64,000	80,000	79,883	1,26,139	
6. Courts of Law	9,13,000	9,19,000	8,69,645	8,98,595	
7. Jails	1,18,000	1,14,000	1,09,535	1,02,769	
8. Police	11,38,000	11,54,000	9,96,587	10,27,337	
9. Army	16,37,000	17,32,000	15,52,099	15,10,075	
Total ...	72,69,000	76,69,000	70,51,179	73,80,796	
D. Public Instruction	27,95,000	33,33,000	26,04,050	28,78,615	
E. Medical charges	6,52,000	6,29,000	5,64,755	6,41,015	
F. Religious charges	3,54,000	3,64,000	3,49,788	3,60,198	
G Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	22,15,000	30,00,000	22,40,680	16,32,397	
2. Krishnaraja sagar Works ...	21,00,000	22,00,000	19,98,902	15,75,527	
3. Cauvery Power Works	10,31,000	8,92,000	3,30,709	5,82,661	
4. Industrial Works	.....	20,00,000	3,12,945	2,19,576	
5. Other Works. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works	4,000	.....	15,214	72,019	
Total ...	53,50,000	80,92,000	48,98,450	40,82,180	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	9,22,000	13,87,000	10,51,352	11,66,939	
ii. Civil Works	16,09,000	20,70,000	23,69,177	22,57,460	
Total ..	25,31,000	34,57,000	34,20,529	34,24,399	
I. Stamp Department—					
J. Pensions	12,51,000	12,15,000	12,26,962	12,00,697	Shown under C. 1 Revenue collection charges.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	.....	10,17,000	9,26,996	8,71,764	
2. Supervision of Mines	52,000	1,84,000	1,77,737	1,70,776	
3. Sinking Fund	1,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,667	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	7,68,000	7,86,000	6,52,320	7,75,391	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure	.....	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ...	1,21,000	1,11,000	1,14,991	1,26,719	
7. Economic Conference	2,10,000	2,68,000	2,11,484	2,36,476	
8. Agriculture	4,78,000	4,91,000	4,09,220	4,22,949	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	1,91,000	3,17,000	1,27,340	3,01,205	
10. Co-operative Societies	91,000	94,000	79,315	85,043	
11. Grants for Public Improvements ...	9,75,000	11,68,000	8,03,092	8,73,547	
12. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Famine Insurance	2,00,000	5,00,000	4,99,981	5,00,000	
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	1,34,000	66,000	1,70,571	1,43,383	
15. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	.....	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	
16. Extraordinary expenditure ...	.....	.....	15,49,341	.....	
17. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments ...	.....	10,80,000	4,46,705	6,04,548	
Total ...	33,53,000	55,05,000	68,59,183	54,86,372	
Total of Service Heads	3,05,51,000	3,74,98,000	3,39,46,662	3,25,96,551	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	.....	.....	16,98,811	.....	
2. Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Unfunded Debt :—					
Insurance and Provident Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Savings Bank deposits	.....	.....	2,60,346	.....	
Endowments for charitable and other purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Reserve Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Local and other Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Deposits	.....	.....	1,83,431	4,29,060	
7. Advances	.....	.....	9,586	28,87,182	
8. Suspense account	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Departmental balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Loans	.....	.....	51,455	1,88,860	
11. Remittances	.....	.....	2,26,470	.....	
12. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	25,559	28,428	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	24,55,658	35,33,480	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	3,05,51,000	3,74,98,000	3,64,02,320	3,61,30,031	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	66,18,185	1,10,95,759	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,30,20,505	4,72,25,790	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1917.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*151 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,648,137	12,775	6,683	2,651	2,445	768	.....	228	5,07,735	9,321·25	463·80	9,785·05	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 6 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1917.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	115,915	114,125	.....	1,790	94,890	111,463	16,573	.....	20·31	20	16·63	19·54	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1917-18.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	...	Colleges, English, for men	589	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Do for women	4	8	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	193	211	140	146	23,295	3,056	...	...	53	26,404
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	9	5	5	15,346	..	...	...	10	15,356
8	6	Total ...	792	228	668	160	38,641	3,056	...	...	63	41,760
		Secondary Schools.										
14	16	High Schools, English, for boys	5,730	6,247	4,753	4,915	103,587	...	..	100,700	11,419	215,706
6	6	Do Vernacular, for boys	211	245	164	171	18,805	6,113	...	...	5	24,925
191	228	Middle Schools, English, for boys	27,014	37,512	19,976	26,535	145,901	14,552	4,616	122,337	15,705	303.111
89	93	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,366	10,675	6,350	7,193	66,040	...	14,067	3,838	5.097	89,042
2	3	High Schools, English, for girls	39	79	35	44	11,132	...	...	452	2,842	14,426
3	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	29	28	27	25	11,792	...	...	...	2	11,794
10	14	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,593	2,590	1,140	2,075	34,020	...	...	4,820	8,785	47,625
96	101	Do Vernacular, for girls	11,358	11,017	6,510	6,692	90,881	...	360	20	20,533	111,794
411	464	Total ...	56,340	68,393	38,955	47,659	482,158	20,665	19,043	232,167	64,358	818,421
		Primary Schools.										
6,337	8,207	Primary Schools, for boys	214,685	233,624	136,990	166,756	354,260	400,350	12,951	1,683	11,248	780,492
490	554	Do for girls	21,771	23,977	12,793	15,832	60,303	64,571	6,030	229	14,586	145,719
6,827	8,761	Total ...	236,456	257,601	149,783	182,588	414,563	464,921	18,981	1,912	25,831	926,211
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	431	440	431	401	46,956	37,217	...	1	25	84,199
2	3	Do do Mistresses	32	39	29	38	9,118	409	...	...	1,266	10,793
1	...	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	14	...	4	...	6,603	...	...	...	..	6,603
24	22	Industrial Schools for men	1,526	1,417	962	942	60,979	...	...	95	54,796	115,870
3	4	Do do for women	183	210	168	187	2,964	...	...	...	4,069	7,033
4	4	Commercial Schools	400	469	328	342	13,125	...	...	4,015	61	17,201
...	2	Medical and Forest Schools	...	46	...	34	5,441	...	...	152	...	5,593*
53	64	Sanskrit Schools	2,357	2,566	1,761	2,019	14,624	...	180	...	1,624	16,428
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	65	42	30	29	3,017	400	...	...	1,033	4,450
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	72	101	58	135	11,023	...	...	1,453	...	12,476
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	133	170	120	79	19,928	...	...	1,817	100	21,845
...	...	Telegraph Training class	...	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	860
2	2	Agricultural Schools	40	54	34	44	14,696	...	...	...	346	15,042
90	290	Practical Instruction classes	3,107	7,096	1,908	5,345	19,849	...	...	...	237	20,086
190	402	Total ...	8,360	12,650	5,828	9,595	229,183	38,026	180	7,533	63,557	338,479
7,436	9,633	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	301,948	338,872	195,234	239,998	1164,545	526,668	38,204	241,612	153,842	2124,871
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
2	...	Advanced	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,762	1,107	Elementary	23,729	14,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,764	1,107	Total, Private Institutions ...	23,770	14,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	7,69,986	59,757	...	93,793	94,939	10,18,475
9,200	10,740	Grand Total of all Institutions and Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	325,718	353,861	195,234	239,998	1934,531	586,425	38,204	335,405	248,781	31,43,346

* Forest School accounts not received.

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